

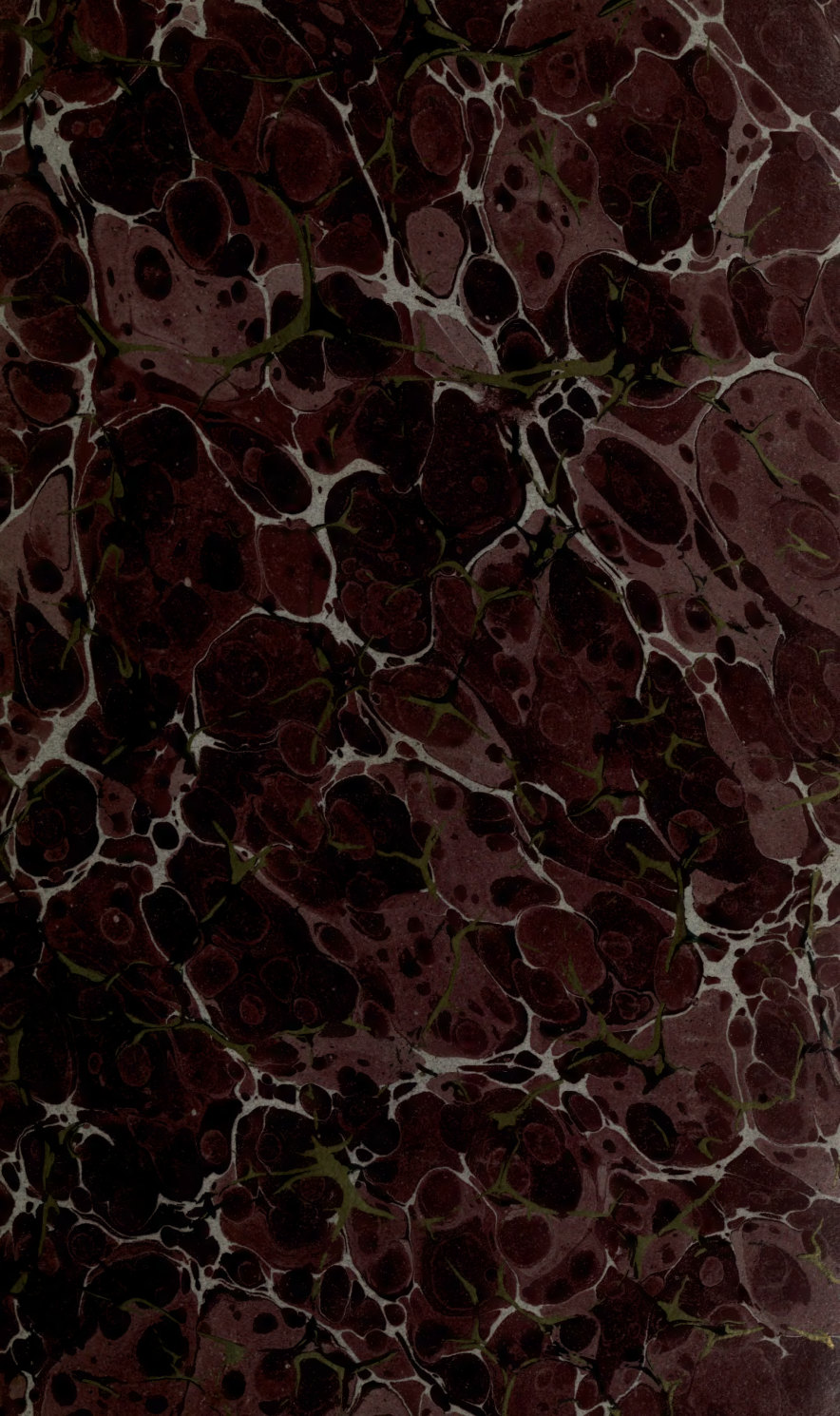
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HOMES

OF

FAMILY NAMES

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

BY

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DEDICATED

TO

MY BROTHERS.

PREFACE.

MOST books have a history attached to their inception, and, although strongly tempted to inform my readers as to how I came to write this work, I prefer to follow the advice of a certain little attendant demon or sprite, call him what you will, that hangs, metaphorically speaking, to my coat-tails, and brings me up sharply with a prohibitive pull. It will be enough for the author to crave the generous judgment of his readers, and there are few men in this world on whom kindly appreciation and a little timely encouragement are altogether thrown away.

When, some thirteen years ago, whilst a young naval surgeon, I measured the water discharge of the Yang'tse, one of the largest rivers of the world, I little thought that it would be my future lot to be intimately concerned with problems of such widely different natures as the origin of coral islands and the distribution of names in Great Britain. The first of these problems I hope still to work at for many years to come, and particularly because in this matter English geologists have abandoned the safe road of observation and research for the doubtful track of airy speculation under the shadow of a name. A solution of the second complicated problem I now present to my readers, and I await their verdict with no inconsiderable anxiety. Their approval will encourage me in another work of a very different character, on which I am at present engaged, namely, on the homes of the oceanic races of men; but for the prosecution of this and my other works means are necessary, and, failing other aid, I appeal in these pages to the English people.

It may be thought by some that the investigation of the distribution of names is an idle amusement, productive of no utility to man. I have come to think, however, after much wearisome handling of the subject, that it is a matter of much importance to the antiquarian, the historian, the ethnologist, and also to the more practical politician. These pages will at once explain the bearing of this subject on the antiquities, the history, and the racial divisions of Great Britain. In this preface I will refer briefly and suggestively to some of the uses that the student of politics may make of these materials. For instance, in most legislative matters concerning Wales it is certainly of primary importance to inquire whether Wales political corresponds in its extent and limits with the Wales of the Welsh people. Then, again, if, as seems probable, it becomes necessary on account of the failure of the present Parliamentary system to divide Great Britain into a number of sub-kingdoms, each to control the affairs peculiarly its own, it becomes obvious that the divisions of the peoples should be on a natural and not on an artificial or a political basis. The existing frontier lines of Scotland and Wales, for example, have little or no relation to their respective race boundaries; and there exist between different regions of England race-distinctions as sharp as we find when comparing Wales and East Anglia.

If the distribution of names were to be the only test in the matter, and it is at all events a criterion that should be carefully considered, we should restore the Heptarchy in our land. Though such a sub-division would be scarcely comparable with the old Saxon system, yet in many cases we could fittingly retain and extend the names in those early times of the seven Saxon kingdoms and of the other parts of Great Britain. Thus, beginning at the north, we should divide Scotland according to the distribution of Scottish names into two parts—Caledonia, north of the Forth and the Clyde, and Lothian, between those boundaries and the English border. Strictly speaking, we cannot by the family names separate southern Scotland from northern England in this

arbitrary fashion, but here many other considerations, such as that of the inconvenient size of a sub-kingdom, would weigh heavily with the politician. Southern Scotland, therefore, would form a separate sub-kingdom, to which the name of Lothian, the ancient designation of the eastern portion of it, could be very appropriately applied.

Crossing the English border we should come into the sub-kingdom of Northumbria, extending south to the Humber and the Mersey so as to include Yorkshire and Lancashire within its area. South of Northumbria would lie the great sub-kingdom of the midlands, the Mercia of the Saxon Heptarchy, and it might well bear the same name in our own day. It is a region, as a rule, conspicuously defined by its family names, but within its limits Cheshire and Lincolnshire would be included. A line drawn from the Wash to the Solent cuts off the south-eastern quarter of England, which would form, as far as the distribution of names is concerned, a very distinct sub-kingdom, to which the name of Anglia might be fittingly applied. Then there would be the large sub-kingdom of the south-west of England, inclusive also of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, to which the name of Devonian might gracefully be given, in lieu of that of Wessex, which, in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, was the name of only a small part of it. Lastly, we should have Wales itself, and here, taking the family names as our guide, we should have to extend the Welsh boundary so as to include Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire.

Thus, the modern Heptarchy, on the basis of the distribution of names, would be composed of the seven sub-kingdoms of Caledonia, Lothian, Northumbria, Mercia, Anglia, Devonian, and Wales. These conclusions are intended to be only of a suggestive nature; the data on which they are founded occur abundantly in these pages. This method, however, of aiding the solution of legislative and political difficulties might be followed in many similar cases. For instance, if some disinterested person were to make a study of the distribution of family names in Ireland on

the lines adopted in this work, he would provide the legislature with information of practical value. Then again the same method might be employed in fixing the boundaries between two continental nations; and in truth the vexed question of Alsace and Lorraine might be more easily settled by a study of the family nomenclature than by the manufacture of smokeless powder.

It should, however, be remembered that this is but one of other tests of nationality, such as those of race and language, concerning which it is hard to say which is the most important, or again which is the most likely to lead us astray. It seems to me, after carefully considering the subject, that the application of the test of family names is the safest way to determine the extension of any particular nationality. It will often guide us where the tests of language and race-characters fail.

H. B. GUPPY.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Old English Yeomen, 1.....Their Wills, 2.....But little affected by Foreign Immigrants, 3.....The most stable section of the community, 4.....As a class best suited for the investigation of the distribution of family names, 5.Mode of attacking the problem by proportional numbers, 6.....The ascending and descending scale, 9.....The classification of English family names, 11.....Hints to pedigree-hunters, 11.....The Hundred Rolls, 12.....The distribution of Peculiar Names, 12.....Ravenstein's theory of the Laws of Migration, 13.....Berkshire, to wit, 14.....Camden on Surnames, 15.....Wellerian Orthography, 17.....Causes of the lesser variations of names, 18.....The Names of the Cloth Trade, 18.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISTRIBUTION IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF GENERAL, COMMON, AND REGIONAL NAMES, pp. 21-66.

ENGLAND.

CHARACTERISTIC FAMILY NAMES OF THE ENGLISH COUNTIES, WITH ACCOMPANYING NOTES.

Bedfordshire, 67.	Derbyshire, 124.
Berkshire, 71.	Devonshire, 141.
Buckinghamshire, 76.	Dorset, 168.
Cambridgeshire, 82.	Durham, 177.
Cheshire, 88.	Essex, 183.
Cornwall, 101.	Gloucestershire, 194.
Cumberland, 117.	Hampshire, 204.

Herefordshire, 209.	Shropshire, 336.
Hertfordshire, 214.	Somersetshire, 344.
Huntingdonshire, 222.	Staffordshire, 357.
Kent, 224.	Suffolk, 365.
Lancashire, 235.	Surrey, 375.
Leicestershire, 258.	Sussex, 379.
Lincolnshire, 268.	Warwickshire, 387.
Middlesex, 281.	Westmoreland, 117.
Monmouthshire, 435, 442.	Wiltshire, 392.
Norfolk, 283.	Worcestershire, 402.
Northamptonshire, 298.	Yorkshire —
Northumberland, 306.	North Riding, 408.
Nottinghamshire, 319.	East Riding, 408.
Oxfordshire, 327.	West Riding, 421.
Rutlandshire, 258.	

WALES.

The Boundaries of Wales, 435.....As defined by Statute, Race, Language, and Surnames, 436.....The Advance of Welsh Surnames into England, 438.....The Character of Welsh Surnames, 439.....North Wales, 440.....South Wales, 441.....Monmouthshire, 442.....Notes on some of the Welsh and Monmouthshire Surnames, 443.

THE HOMES OF ENGLISH AND WELSH NAMES.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES, pp. 447-575. The numbers represent the proportion per 10,000.

THE APPENDIX.

SCOTTISH NAMES.

Five geographical groups, 576.....The Intermingling of English and Scottish Names, 580.....The Middle Land, 582.....Points of difficulty, 583.....Alphabetical List of the most frequent of Scottish Names, 586.....Notes on Scottish Names, 596.....Border Names, 581.

GENERAL INDEX OF FAMILY NAMES.

NOTE.—The asterisk refers the reader to the list of corrections at the beginning of this work.

- Abbinett, 447.
Abbott, 447.
Abbs, 285, 447.
Abell, 260, 447.
Abney, 127.
Abraham, 223, 271, 447.
Aeres, 215, 447.
Acton, 90, 447.
Adam, 586.
Adams, 23, 141, 447.
Adamson, 23, 447, 586.
Adcock, 447.
Addems, 143, 447.
Addington, 447.
Addis, 447.
Addison, 447.
Addy, 422, 447.
Adkins, 24, 298, 447.
Adlington, 321, 447.
Adnams, 447.
Adshead, 90, 447.
Agar, 411, 447.
Ainslie, 313, 586.
Ainsworth, 239, 422, 447.
Airey, 119, 447.
Aitchison, 586.
Aitken, 586, 596.
Akehurst, 381, 448.
Akers, 215, 448.
Albutt, 448.
Alcock, 360, 448.
Alder, 312, 448.
Aldersey, 91.
Alderson, 411, 448.
Aldous, 367, 448.
Aldrich } 363, 367, 448.*
Aldridge }
Aldworth, 329, 448.
Alexander, 226, 395, 448, 586.
Alford, 146, 448.
Alker, 239, 448.
Allan, 23, 448, 586, 596.
Allaway, 196, 448.
Allbutt, 448.
Allcock, 360, 448.
Allcorn, 381, 448.
Allcot, 211, 448.
Allen, 23, 124, 448, 596.
Allin, 448.
Allington, 448.
Allinson } 411, 448.
Allison }
Allman, 448.
Allsop } 125, 127, 448.
Alsop }
Almond, 448.
Alston, 448.
Alton, 127, 448.
Alty, 448.
Alvey, 322.
Alvis, 448.
Alway, 196, 448.
Ambler, 424, 448.
Ambrose, 83, 448.
Amery, 448.
Amesbury, 347, 448.

- Amey, 205, 448.
 Amies }
 Amis } 285, 322, 448.
 Amos, 226, 449.
 Amphlett, 404, 449.
 Amyas, 285, 322.
 Anderson, 24, 449, 586.
 Anderton, 239.
 Andrew, 23, 449.
 Andrews 23, 168, 449.
 Angus, 449.
 Ankers, 91, 449.
 Annable, 321, 449.
 Annett, 449.
 Anning, 143, 449.
 Anstey }
 Anstie } 146, 395, 449.
 Antell, 449.
 Anthony, 443, 449.
 Anyan, 271, 449.
 Aplin, 347, 449.
 Aport, 395.
 Apperley, 211, 449.
 Appleby, 127, 449.
 Applegarth, 179, 216, 449.
 Appleton, 73, 239, 411, 449.
 Appleyard, 215, 424, 449.
 Arch, 449.
 Archer, 125, 449.
 Ardern, 91, 449.
 Aris, 299, 449.
 Arkell, 196, 449.
 Arkle, 312, 449.
 Armistead }
 Armitstead } 449.
 Armitage, 424, 449.
 Armstrong, 118, 309, 312, 449, 586.
 Arnatt, 329, 450.
 Arney, 346, 450.
 Arnold, 24, 450.
 Arrowsmith, 197.
 Arscott, 146, 450.
 Arthur, 101, 450, 586.
 Arthurton, 450.
 Arundel, 15, 106.
 Ash, 450.
 Ashby, 300, 450.
 Ashcroft, 450.
 Ashford, 450.
 Ashley, 338, 450.
 Ashman, 450.
 Ashmore, 450.
 Ashton, 125, 127, 239, 450.
 Ashwell, 215, 450.
 Ashworth, 239, 450.
 Askew, 450.
 Askwith, 412.
 Aspinall }
 Aspinwall } 239, 450.
 Astbury, 91, 450.
 Aston, 91, 450.
 Atherton, 239, 450.
 Atkins, 24, 357, 450.
 Atkinson, 24, 450.
 Attenborough, 185, 321, 450.
 Atthow }
 Attoe } 285, 450.
 Attrill, 205, 450.
 Attwood, 404, 450.
 Austen }
 Austin } 24, 451.
 Averill, 360, 451.
 Avery, 146, 381, 451.
 Aves, 366, 451.
 Awdry, 395, 451.
 Ayles, 205, 451.
 Ayling, 381, 451.
 Aylwin, 381, 451.
 Aynsley, 313, 451, 586.
 Ayre, 142, 262, 451.
 Ayres, 262, 451.
 Babbage, 146, 451.
 Baber, 347, 451.
 Bach, 338, 451.*
 Backhouse, 119, 180, 451.
 Bacon, 185, 260, 451.
 Badcock, 146, 451.
 Badger, 389, 451.
 Badman, 451.
 Bagg, 348, 451.
 Baggalley }
 Bagley } 272, 451.

- Bagnall, 360, 451.
 Bagshaw, 128, 451.
 Baguley, 321, 451.
 Bailey, 24, 124, 451.
 Baillie, 25, 586, 596.
 Baines, 451.
 Bainbridge, 119, 179, 411, 451.
 Baird, 586, 596.
 Baker, 25, 451.
 Bakewell, 361, 452.
 Balch, 348, 395, 452.
 Baldock, 226, 452.
 Baldry, 368, 452.
 Baldwin, 25, 197, 452.
 Balfour, 586, 596.
 Balkwill, 143, 452.
 Ball, 25, 146, 368, 452.
 Ballam, 452.
 Ballantyne, 586, 596.
 Ballard, 227, 404, 452.
 Ballinger, 196, 452.
 Balls, 25, 286, 368, 452.
 Balman, 452.
 Balmforth, 452.
 Balsdon, 143, 452.
 Bamber, 240, 452.
 Bamford, 240, 452.
 Bamforth, 452.
 Bampfield, 146.
 Banbury, 334, 452.
 Baneroft, 91, 125, 128, 452.
 Banfield, 452.
 Banham, 286, 452.
 Banks, 452.
 Bannister, 240, 382, 452.
 Banwell, 348, 452.
 Barber, 452.
 Barbour, 586.
 Barclay, 586, 596.
 Barcroft, 241.
 Barfoot, 206, 452.
 Barford, 300, 452.
 Bargh, 125, 128, 452.
 Barham, 382, 452.
 Bark } 125, 128, 452.*
 Barks }
 Barker, 26, 452.
 Barling, 226, 453.
 Barlow, 240, 453.
 Barnard, 453.
 Barnes, 26, 453.
 Barnett, 453.
 Barnsley, 453.
 Barnstable, 346, 453.
 Baron, 453.
 Barr, 586, 596.
 Barraclough, 453.
 Barratt }
 Barrett } 26, 88, 283, 453.
 Barrell, 211, 367, 453.
 Barrington, 348, 453.
 Barritt, 453.
 Barron, 453.
 Barrow, 240, 453.
 Barrowcliff, 453.
 Bartholomew, 26, 227, 453.
 Bartle, 26, 453.
 Bartlett, 26, 453.
 Barton, 453.
 Bartram, 322, 454.
 Bascombe, 454.
 Basford, 91, 454.
 Basham, 185, 454.
 Baskerville, 91, 360, 454.
 Baskeyfield, 15, 91, 360, 454.
 Basnett, 91, 454.
 Bass, 185, 454.
 Bassett, 104, 226, 360, 454.
 Bastable, 454.
 Bastin, 454.
 Batchelor, 454.
 Bate, 26, 101, 454.
 Bater, 143, 454.
 Bates, 26, 454.
 Batey, 454.
 Bath, 454.
 Bather }
 Batho } 338, 454.
 Batkin, 17, 454.
 Batt, 454.
 Battams, 68, 454.
 Batten, 105, 146, 454.
 Batterham, 454.
 Battersby, 240, 454.

- Batting, 105, 146, 454.
 Batts, 26, 454.
 Batty }
 Battye } 26, 424, 454.
 Baty, 454.
 Baugh, 339.
 Baverstock, 454.
 Bawden, 454.
 Baxter, 454, 586, 596.
 Baylis, 402, 454.
 Bayly, 451.
 Baynes, 451.]
 Bays, 454.
 Bazely }
 Bazley } 300, 454.
 Beach, 454.
 Beacham, 269, 454.
 Beadle, 454.
 Beak, 454.
 Beal }
 Beale } 454.
 Beales, 454.
 Beamand, 454.
 Beanes, 454.
 Bearcroft, 404.
 Beard, 128, 454.
 Beardall, 320, 454.
 Beardmore, 360, 455.
 Beardsley, 455.
 Beattie }
 Beaty } 455, 586.
 Beaumont, 424, 455.
 Beavan }
 Beaven } 210, 455.
 Bebb, 455.
 Bebbington, 91, 455.
 Beck, 286, 455.
 Beckett, 92, 455.
 Beckwith, 425.
 Beddall, 455.
 Beddoes, 338, 455.
 Bedford, 455.
 Beeby, 260, 455.
 Beech, 455.
 Beecham, 269, 454.
 Beecroft, 320, 455.
 Beedell, 143, 455.
 Beer, 143, 348, 455.
 Beesley, 455.
 Beeson, 455.
 Beeston, 339, 455.
 Beever }
 Beevers } 455.
 Belcham, 185, 455.
 Belcher, 78, 329, 455.
 Belfield, 358, 455.
 Belgrove, 455.
 Bell, 26, 117, 455, 586.
 Bellairs }
 Bellars } 300, 455.
 Bellamy, 271, 321, 455.
 Bellew, 147.
 Bellingham, 312.
 Bellis, 455.
 Bellot, 106.
 Belsey, 227, 455.
 Belton, 455.
 Bemand, 454.
 Bemrose, 455.
 Benbow, 338, 455.
 Bendall, 185, 368, 455.
 Benjafield, 455.
 Bennett, 27, 71, 124, 319, 455.
 Bennetts, 27, 101, 456.
 Benning, 456.
 Bennion, 338, 456.
 Bennison, 456.
 Benny, 456.
 Benson, 119, 456.
 Benstead }
 Bensted } 227, 456.
 Bent, 237, 456.
 Bentall, 185, 455.
 Bentham, 425, 456.
 Bentley, 168, 456.
 Benton, 456.
 Bere, 348, 456.
 Beresford }
 Berrisford } 128, 360, 456.
 Berridge, 260, 456.
 Berrow, 210, 456.
 Berry, 27, 141, 456.
 Berryman, 102, 456.
 Besent, 456.

- Besley, 147, 456.
 Best, 456.
 Bestwick } 361, 456.
 Beswick }
 Bett, 269, 286, 456.
 Betteridge, 71, 456.
 Betterlight, 395.
 Bettinson, 286, 456.
 Betts, 286, 456.
 Bevan, 210, 439, 456.
 Bevin, 456.
 Bewes, 106.
 Bewick, 309, 311, 312, 456.
 Beynon, 456.
 Ribby, 240, 456.
 Bice, 456.
 Bickersteth, 241.
 Bickford, 456.
 Bickle, 147, 456.
 Bicknell, 348, 456.
 Biddick, 456.
 Biddle, 196, 456.
 Biggin, 126, 128, 456.
 Biggs, 456.
 Billiatt, 322.
 Billing } 457.
 Billings }
 Billinge, 457.
 Billington, 240, 457.
 Billyard, 322, 457.
 Bing, 227, 457.
 Binge, 457.
 Bingham, 125, 128, 321, 457.
 Bingley, 322, 457.
 Binning, 346, 457.
 Binns, 424, 457.
 Birch, 457.
 Birchall, 457.
 Bird, 27, 457.
 Birkett, 457.
 Birkinshaw, 457.
 Birtles, 92, 457.
 Bisdee, 457.
 Bishop, 27, 457.
 Blachford, 147, 458.
 Black, 457, 586.
 Blackburn, 457.
 Blackett, 180, 457.
 Blackman, 205, 457.
 Blackmore, 147, 457.
 Blackshaw, 457.
 Blackwell, 197, 457.
 Blades, 457.
 Blagdon, 147.
 Blair, 313, 457, 581, 587, 596.
 Blake, 72, 101, 327, 394, 457.
 Blakemore, 147, 339, 457.
 Blakeway, 404, 457.
 Blakey, 457.
 Blamey, 102, 457.
 Blanchard, 271, 457.
 Bland, 457.
 Blandford, 197, 458.
 Blankley, 458.
 Blanshard, 271, 457.
 Blatchford, 147, 458.
 Blatherwick, 321, 458.
 Bleasdale, 241, 458.
 Bleazard, 458.
 Blencowe, 329, 458.
 Blenkin, 458.
 Blenkinsop, 180, 309, 313, 458.
 Blenkiron, 411, 458.
 Blennerhassett, 120.
 Bletsoe, 458.
 Blewett } 105, 458.
 Blewitt }
 Blezzard, 458.
 Bligh, 105.
 Blight, 105, 458.
 Bliss, 78, 458.
 Blomfield } 287, 368, 458.
 Bloomfield }
 Bloor, 361, 458.
 Blore, 361, 458.
 Blott, 458.
 Blowers, 368, 458.
 Bloye } 458.
 Blowey }
 Bluett, 105, 458.
 Blundell, 69, 241, 458.
 Blunt, 84, 458.
 Blyth, 184, 458.
 Boaden, 102, 458.

- Boam, 126, 458.
 Board, 458.
 Boardman, 241, 458.
 Boase, 458.
 Boddington, 389, 458.
 Boddy, 287, 348, 458.
 Boden, 458.
 Bodenham, 211, 458.
 Bodle, 382, 458.
 Body, 287, 348, 458.
 Boffey, 89, 458.
 Bolam, 313, 458.
 Bolitho, 105, 458.
 Bolland, 412.
 Bolshaw, 458.
 Bolt, 143, 458.
 Bolton, 241, 458.
 Bomford, 404, 458.
 Bond, 287, 348, 458.
 Bone, 458.
 Bonfield, 216, 458.
 Boniface, 382, 459.
 Bonner } 211, 376, 459.
 Bonnor }
 Bonney, 459.
 Bonsall, 358, 361, 459.
 Bonser, 298, 459.
 Booker, 382, 459.
 Boon, 360, 459.
 Boorman, 459.
 Booth, 92, 125, 129, 459.
 Border, 459.
 Borlase, 105, 459.
 Borman, 459.
 Borrett, 368, 459.
 Borrow, 129.
 Borthwick, 313, 459, 587, 597.
 Borton, 300, 459.
 Bosomworth, 409, 459.
 Bostock, 92, 459.
 Bosworth, 69, 260, 459.
 Bothwick, 308, 459.
 Bott, 360, 459.
 Botterill, 409, 459.
 Botting, 382, 459.
 Bottomley, 459.
 Boucher, 404, 459.
 Boughey, 459.
 Boughton, 78, 459.
 Bould, 459.
 Boulden, 459.
 Boulter, 404, 459.
 Boulton, 361, 459.*
 Bounds, 459.
 Boundy, 147, 459.
 Bourne, 382, 459.
 Bourner, 459.
 Bovey, 147, 459.
 Bowden, 459.
 Bowditch, 170, 459.
 Bowdler, 339, 459.
 Bowen, 439, 443, 459.
 Bower, 128, 459.
 Bowering, 459.
 Bowers, 459.
 Bowes, 411, 459.
 Bowland, 412.
 Bowler, 125, 459.
 Bowles, 394, 459.
 Bowman, 309, 311, 313, 459.
 Bowmer, 126, 459.
 Bown, 128, 345, 459.
 Bownass } 120, 460.
 Bowness }
 Bowser, 271, 460.
 Bowshire, 404.
 Bowyer, 72, 460.
 Box, 460.
 Boyce, 404, 460.
 Boyd, 587, 597.
 Boyes } 460.
 Boys }
 Bracebridge, 271.
 Bracegirdle, 92, 460.
 Bracher, 395, 460.
 Brackenbury, 180, 271, 460.
 Bradbury, 460.
 Braddock, 89, 460.
 Bradford, 460.
 Bradley, 460.
 Bradridge, 148, 460.
 Bradshaw, 128, 241, 300, 460.
 Brafield, 300, 460.
 Bragg, 148, 460.

- Brain, 196, 460.
 Braithwaite, 119, 412, 460.
 Brake, 460.
 Bramall, 424, 460.
 Bramley, 424, 460.
 Bramwell, 118, 460.
 Brand, 186, 460.
 Branson, 260, 460.
 Brasnett, 460.
 Brasington } 125, 129, 358, 361,
 Brassington } 460.
 Braund, 143, 460.
 Brawn, 300, 460.
 Bray, 460.
 Brayley, 148, 460.
 Brazier, 460.
 Brazington, 460.
 Breach, 460.
 Breakspear, 329, 461.
 Breakwell, 461.
 Brear } 425, 461.
 Brears }
 Breary, 69, 461.
 Breayley, 460.
 Breese } 287, 443, 461.
 Breeze }
 Brenchley, 227, 461.
 Brendon } 105, 461.
 Brenton }
 Brereton, 92, 337, 339, 461.
 Bretherton, 241, 461.
 Brett, 322, 461.
 Brewer, 461.
 Brewis, 461.
 Brewster, 461.
 Brice, 227, 461.
 Brickell, 461.
 Briddon, 461.*
 Bridge, 461.
 Bridger, 381, 461.
 Bridges, 395, 461.
 Bridgman, 148, 461.
 Briggs, 319, 421, 461.
 Brigham, 461.
 Bright, 461.
 Brightman, 69, 461.
 Brimacombe, 461.
 Brimble, 346, 461.
 Brindle, 241, 461.
 Brindley, 360, 461.
 Brine, 170, 461.
 Brisbourne, 461.
 Bristow, 149, 461.
 Britten, 299, 461.
 Britton, 461.
 Broad, 105, 461.
 Broadbent, 425, 461.
 Broadberry, 461.
 Broadhead, 425, 461.
 Broadhurst, 92, 461.
 Broadley, 227, 461.
 Brock, 461.
 Brocklehurst, 89, 461.
 Brocksopp, 461.
 Broderwick, 73.
 Brodie, 313, 461, 581, 587, 597.
 Bromage, 461.
 Bromhead, 129, 462.
 Bromley, 339, 461.
 Bromwich, 300, 461.
 Brook } 27, 461.
 Brooke }
 Brooker, 462.
 Brooking, 148.
 Brooks } 27, 462.
 Brookes }
 Broom, 148, 462.
 Broomfield, 206, 462.
 Broomhead, 129, 462.
 Broster, 92, 462.
 Brough, 129, 462.
 Broughall, 339, 462.
 Brougham, 120.
 Broughton, 271, 462.
 Brown, 27, 462, 587.
 Browne, 462.
 Browning, 197, 462.
 Brownlow, 271, 462.
 Bruce, 432, 581, 587, 597.
 Brudenell, 260.
 Brumby, 462.
 Brumitt, 322.
 Brunt, 462.
 Bryan, 260, 462.

- Bryant, 463.
 Brydges, 395, 461.
 Bubb, 196, 463.
 Buchanan, 587, 597.
 Buck, 287, 463.
 Buckeridge, 73, 463.
 Buckingham, 148, 463.
 Buckley, 92, 463.
 Buckmaster, 463.
 Bucknell, 463.
 Buckston, 129.
 Budd, 206, 463.
 Budden, 170, 463.
 Budge, 105, 463.
 Bugg, 170, 463.
 Bugler, 463.
 Bulcock, 463.
 Bull, 125, 463.
 Buller, 463.
 Bullman } 180, 463.
 Bulman }
 Bullmore, 463.
 Bullock, 88, 194, 463.
 Bulmer, 412, 463.
 Bumpus, 329.
 Bunbury, 73.
 Bunce, 463.
 Bunker, 463.
 Bunn, 287, 463.
 Bunt, 105, 463.
 Bunting, 129, 287, 463.
 Burbidge, 389, 463.
 Burch, 463.
 Burchnall } 463.
 Burchnell }
 Burden, 463.
 Burdett, 463.
 Burdikin, 463.
 Burdon, 180, 463.
 Burge, 463.
 Burgess, 463.
 Burgoin } 148, 463.
 Burgoyne }
 Burkill, 269, 463.
 Burkinshaw, 457.
 Burkitt, 463.
 Burman, 389, 463.
 Burn, 463.
 Burnaby, 261, 463.
 Burnard, 105, 464.
 Burnell, 464.
 Burnett, 357, 464, 587.
 Burnham, 464.
 Burns, 463, 587.
 Burrell, 272, 464.
 Burrige, 464.
 Burrough } 143, 241, 395, 464.
 Burrow }
 Burroughs, 464.
 Burrows, 464.
 Burstons, 349, 464.
 Burt, 170, 464.
 Burton, 28, 283, 464.
 Bury, 27.
 Busby, 329, 464.
 Bush, 284, 464.
 Bushby, 308, 464.
 Bushell, 349, 412.
 Buss, 464.
 Buswell, 301, 464.
 Butcher, 464.
 Butler, 28, 204, 464.
 Butlin, 301, 464.
 Butt, 464.
 Butterfield, 425, 464.
 Butters, 464.
 Butterworth, 241, 464.
 Buttery, 321, 465.
 Button, 465.
 Buxton, 129, 465.
 Byard, 126, 465.
 Byford, 465.
 Byrd, 27, 457, 465.
 Byron, 322, 465.
 Cachepoll, 212, 369, 466.
 Cade, 272, 465.
 Cadle, 198, 465.
 Cadwallader, 465.
 Cæsar, 376, 465.
 Caine, 382, 465.
 Caines, 173, 465.

- Cairns, 465, 587.
 Cake, 465.
 Calcutt, 330, 465.
 Caldecott, 330, 465.
 Calder, 587, 597.
 Caldwell, 465, 587, 597.
 Callender, 465.
 Callow, 465.
 Callwood, 465.
 Calver, 465.
 Calverley, 426.
 Calvert, 412, 465.
 Cameron, 587, 597.
 Camm, 198, 465.
 Cammack, 272, 465.
 Camp, 130, 216, 465.
 Campbell, 587, 597.
 Champion, 272, 465.
 Campkin, 216, 465.
 Candy, 345, 465.
 Cane, 382, 465.
 Cann, 149, 287, 465.
 Cannell, 287, 465.
 Canning, 389, 465.
 Cannon, 216, 465.
 Cant, 184, 465.
 Cantilupe, 340.
 Cantrell }
 Cantrill } 361, 465.
 Capes, 272, 465.
 Capon, 369, 465.
 Capstick, 465.
 Carbonell, 340.
 Cardell, 102, 465.
 Cardew, 120.
 Cardwell, 465.
 Careless, 404, 465.
 Carew, 149.
 Carey, 349, 465.
 Carless, 405.
 Carlyon, 106, 465.
 Carmichael, 313, 465, 587, 597.
 Carne, 106, 465.
 Carpenter, 465.
 Carr, 379, 465.
 Carrington, 466.
 Carruthers, 120, 466, 587, 597.
 Carter, 28, 466.
 Cartmell, 242, 466.
 Cartridge, 403, 466.
 Cartwright, 466.
 Carver, 466.
 Carveth, 106, 466.
 Cary, 349, 465.
 Case, 288, 466.
 Cash, 93, 466.
 Cass, 93, 466.
 Casswell, 211, 466.
 Castle, 466.
 Catchpole, 212, 369, 466.
 Caterbanck, 361.
 Catling, 369, 466.
 Catlow, 242, 466.
 Caton, 186, 466.
 Catt, 368, 382, 466.
 Catterall, 242, 466.
 Cattermole, 466.
 Cattell, 17, 390, 466.
 Caudwell }
 Cauldwell } 323, 466.
 Caunce, 237, 466.
 Caunter, 149.
 Cave, 466.
 Cawrse, 106, 466.
 Cawsey, 466.
 Chadfield, 126, 466.
 Chadwick, 242, 361, 466.
 Chaffe, 143, 466.
 Chalkley, 466.
 Challand, 322, 466.
 Challen, 382, 466.
 Challis, 186, 466.
 Chalmers, 587, 597.
 Challiner }
 Chaloner } 93, 466.
 Chamberlain }
 Chamberlayne } 28, 258, 466.
 Chambers, 28, 466.
 Chamings, 467.
 Champion, 467.
 Chandler, 467.
 Channing, 143, 467.
 Chantler, 225, 467.
 Chaplin, 467.

- Chapman, 28, 82, 467.
 Chappell }
 Chapple } 149, 323, 467.
 Chard, 349, 467.
 Charlesworth, 467.
 Charlton, 309, 313, 467.
 Charlwood, 376, 467.
 Charman, 376, 467.
 Charnley, 237, 467.
 Charnock, 242, 467.
 Charsley, 467.
 Chase, 206, 467.
 Chattaway, 467.
 Chatterton, 273, 467.
 Chaundy, 467.
 Chave, 150, 467.
 Checkley, 330, 467.
 Cheesman, 228, 467.
 Cheetham, 467.
 Chell, 361, 467.
 Cheney, 223, 467.
 Chennells, 467.
 Chenoweth, 467.
 Cheriton, 150, 467.
 Cherry, 330, 467.
 Cheshire, 467.
 Chesman, 228, 467.
 Chester, 198, 467.
 Chesters, 467.
 Chettle, 322, 467.
 Chew, 301, 304, 468.
 Cheyney, 223, 467.
 Chilcott, 170, 468.
 Child }
 Childe } 340, 468.
 Childs, 468.
 Chinn, 198.
 Chittenden, 468.
 Chitty, 383, 468.
 Chivers, 83, 468.
 Chowen }
 Chown } 468.
 Chrisp, 468.
 Christie, 587.
 Christmas, 84, 468.
 Christy, 184, 468.
 Chubb, 150, 468.
 Chugg, 143, 468.
 Church, 186, 468.
 Churches, 349, 468.
 Churchill, 170, 468.
 Churchouse }
 Churchus } 468.
 Churchman, 468.
 Chuter, 377, 468.
 Chynoweth }
 Chenoweth } 467.
 Clack, 330, 468.
 Clapham, 425, 468.
 Clapp, 468.
 Clapton, 330, 468.
 Clare, 330, 468.
 Claridge, 69, 468.
 Clark }
 Clarke } 28, 468, 587.
 Clarkson, 235, 469.
 Claxton, 288, 469.
 Clay, 323, 469.
 Clayden, 186, 469.
 Clayton, 125, 469.
 Clear, 83, 469.
 Cleave, 469.
 Cleeton, 340, 469.
 Clegg, 242, 469.
 Clement }
 Clements } 469.
 Clemow, 106, 469.
 Cleverdon, 143, 469.
 Clewlowe, 469.
 Clews, 126, 469.
 Cliff }
 Cliffe } 469.
 Clifford, 228, 469.
 Clift, 206, 469.
 Clifton, 269, 469.
 Clinch, 228, 469.
 Clinton, 216, 469.
 Clothier, 469.
 Cloudesley, 383.
 Clough, 425, 469.
 Clowes, 359, 469.
 Cluett, 469.
 Clulow, 469.
 Clutterbuck, 197, 216, 469.

- Clyma } 106, 469.
 Clymo }
 Coad, 106, 469.
 Coaker, 150, 469.
 Coate, 469.
 Coates, 327, 469.
 Coatsworth, 180, 469.
 Cobb, 469.
 Cobbett, 469.
 Cobbledick } 469.
 Cobeldick }
 Cobbold, 369, 469.
 Cobden, 469.
 Cobley, 261, 469.
 Cochrane, 587, 597.
 Cock, 470.
 Cockburn, 313, 470.
 Cockerell } 301, 470.
 Cockerill }
 Cocking, 470.
 Cockram } 150, 470.
 Cockeram }
 Cockshott, 425, 470.
 Codd, 470.
 Code, 106.
 Codling, 470.
 Coe, 84, 186, 288, 369, 470.
 Coffin, 150.
 Cogan } 216, 349, 470.
 Coggan }
 Coggin } 216, 470.
 Coggins }
 Coker, 150.
 Coleclough, 361, 470.
 Coldicott, 198, 465.
 Cole, 28, 141, 470.
 Colebatch, 340.
 Coleman, 470.
 Coles, 28, 470.
 Coley, 470.
 Collard, 228, 349, 470.
 Collen, 84, 470.
 Collett, 198, 330, 470.
 Colley, 261, 470.
 Collier, 470.
 Collinge, 470.
 Collingham, 323, 470.
 Collings } 29, 470.
 Collins }
 Collingwood, 180, 471.
 Collinson, 29, 236, 471.
 Collishaw, 272, 471.
 Collison, 471.
 Collyer, 470.
 Colson, 366, 471.
 Colwill, 471.
 Combes, 392, 395, 471.
 Comely, 471.
 Comer, 471.
 Common, 471.
 Compton, 471.
 Condry, 107.
 Coney, 272, 471.
 Congdon, 471.
 Connibeer, 143.
 Constable, 471.
 Conybeare, 150, 471.
 Cook } 29, 471.
 Cooke }
 Cookson, 236, 471.
 Cooling, 272, 471.
 Coombe, 143, 471.
 Coombes } 395, 471.
 Coombs }
 Cooper, 29, 88, 471.
 Cope, 361, 472.
 Copeman, 472.
 Copestake, 472.
 Copledyke, 273.
 Copleston, 150.
 Copp, 150, 472.
 Coppard, 383, 472.
 Copping } 369, 472.
 Coppin }
 Corbett, 17, 340, 472.
 Corbishley, 359, 472.
 Corden } 472.
 Cordon }
 Corderey } 73, 472.
 Corderoy }
 Corfield, 472.
 Corke, 472.
 Corner, 472.
 Cornes, 89, 472.

- Corney, 472.
 Cornford, 472.
 Cornish, 150, 345, 472.
 Cornock, 198, 472.
 Cornwell, 216, 383, 472.
 Corp, 346, 472.
 Corringham, 472.
 Cory, 106, 472.
 Cosens, 473.
 Cosh, 395, 472.
 Cossey, 288, 472.
 Costellow, 383.
 Cottam, 243, 323, 472.
 Cotterill } 472.
 Cottrell }
 Cottingham, 273, 472.
 Cottle, 394, 472.
 Cotton, 261, 361, 472.
 Couch, 107, 472.
 Coulson, 472.
 Coulthard, 120, 472.
 Coultrip, 225, 473.
 Counsell, 349, 473.
 Coupe, 243, 473.
 Coupland, 273, 473.
 Court, 473.
 Courtice, 473.
 Cousens } 344, 473.
 Cousins }
 Coveney, 228, 473.
 Coverdale, 412, 473.
 Cowan } 313, 473, 587.
 Cowen }
 Coward, 473.
 Cowell, 243, 473.
 Cowing, 313, 473.
 Cowley, 301, 473.
 Cowling, 106, 473.
 Cox, 29, 473.
 Coxall, 473.
 Coxon, 125, 473.
 Cozens, 344, 473.
 Crabtree, 425, 473.
 Cracknell, 366, 473.
 Craddock } 228, 473.
 Craddock }
 Crago } 473.
 Cragoe }
 Craig, 313, 473, 587, 597.
 Cranfield, 69, 473.
 Crang, 143, 473.
 Cranidge, 269, 473.
 Crapper, 425, 474.
 Craven, 425, 474.
 Crawford, 313, 474, 581, 587, 597.
 Crawley, 69, 474.
 Crawshaw, 426, 474.
 Craze, 474.
 Creaser, 474.
 Creasey, 273, 474.
 Creber, 142, 474.
 Creed, 198, 350, 474.
 Crees } 350, 474.
 Creese }
 Cressey, 273, 474.
 Cresswell, 474.
 Crews, 151.
 Crichton, 587, 597.
 Crimp, 474.
 Crisp, 84, 288, 474.
 Critchley, 474.
 Critchlow, 358, 474.
 Crocker, 150, 474.
 Crockford, 474.
 Crocombe, 151, 474.
 Croft, 474.
 Crofts, 474.
 Crompton, 243, 474.
 Cromwell, 323.
 Crook, 474.
 Crookes, 126, 474.
 Croom } 198, 350, 474.
 Croome }
 Cromptley, 474.
 Cropper, 243, 474.
 Crosbie, 243.
 Cross, 29, 82, 474.
 Crosland } 426, 474.
 Crossland }
 Crossley, 243, 474.
 Crossman, 110, 346, 350, 474.
 Crouch, 383, 474.

- Crow } 474.
 Crowe }
 Crowhurst, 228, 474.
 Crowle, 475.
 Crowles, 475.
 Crowther, 426, 475.
 Croxon, 475.
 Crozier, 309, 313.
 Cruickshank, 587.
 Crump, 198, 211, 475.
 Cruse, 151.
 Cruwys, 151.
 Cubitt, 288, 475.
 Cudlipp, 151.
 Cullen, 475.
 Culley, 288, 475.
 Cullimore, 198, 475.
 Culshaw, 237, 475.
 Cumberland, 475.
 Cumberledge, 475.
 Cuming, 151, 475.
 Cumming, 587, 597.
 Cundall }
 Cundell } 412, 475.
 Cundy, 107, 475.
 Cunliffe, 243, 475.
 Cunningham, 587.
 Cupit, 475.
 Cupper, 341.
 Cureton, 475.
 Curling, 228, 475.
 Curnow, 103, 475.
 Currall, 475.
 Currie, 587, 597.
 Curry, 180, 350, 475.
 Curson, 288, 475.
 Curtis, 29, 76, 475.
 Cuss }
 Cusse } 395, 475.
 Cussans }
 Cussins } 473.
 Cutforth, 475.
 Cuthbert, 273, 475.
 Cutting, 369, 475.
 Cutts, 126, 475.
 Daft, 273, 475.
 Dagge, 107.
 Dagger, 244, 475.
 Dainty, 302, 475.
 Dakin }
 Daking } 130, 475.
 Dalby, 262, 475.
 Dale, 210, 475.
 Dalglish, 587.
 Dallimore, 69.
 Dallyn, 143, 475.
 Dalton, 475.
 Dalzell }
 Dalziell } 120, 475, 587, 597.
 Damerell, 151, 475.
 Dampier, 350, 475.
 Danby, 413, 475.
 Dancer, 78, 475.
 Dand, 475.
 Daniel, 29, 151, 289, 476.
 Daniels, 29, 228, 289, 476.
 Dannatt, 273, 476.
 Darby, 405, 476.
 Darbyshire, 476.
 Darch, 143, 476.
 Dare, 143, 476.
 Dark, 228, 476.
 Darling, 476.
 Darlington, 89, 476.
 Darnell, 261, 476.
 Darrington, 69, 476.
 Dart, 476.
 Darvell }
 Darvill } 78, 476.
 Darwin, 323, 476.
 Daubney, 273, 476.
 Davenport, 476.
 Davey }
 Davy } 30, 476.
 David, 476.
 Davidson }
 Davison } 30, 118, 476, 588.
 Davies, 30, 476.
 Davis, 30, 476.
 Daw }
 Dawe } 17, 477.
 Dawkins, 17, 261, 477.
 Dawson, 30, 177, 477, 588.

- Day, 30, 224, 477.
 Daykin, 130, 475.
 Dayment, 477.
 Deacon, 236, 477.
 Deakin, 362, 477.
 Deakins, 477.
 Dean } 31, 392, 477.
 Deane }
 Dearden, 244, 477.
 Dearlove, 477.
 Deaville, 125, 477.
 Debell, 107.
 Debenham, 369, 477.
 Deck, 369, 477.
 Dee, 477.
 Deeble, 107, 151.
 Deeks, 186, 477.
 Deeley, 477.
 Delbridge, 153.
 Demain } 426, 477.
 Demaine }
 Denby, 426, 477.
 Denison, 426, 477.
 Denman, 477.
 Denning, 477.
 Dennis, 107, 152, 186, 477.*
 Dennistoun, 426.
 Denny, 289, 369, 478.
 Densem } 152, 478.
 Densham }
 Dent, 180, 412, 478.
 Derbyshire, 476.
 Derrick, 350, 478.
 Derriman, 478.
 Derry, 152, 323, 478.
 Desborough, 478.
 Desforges, 478.
 Devenish, 171.
 Deverell, 78, 478.
 Deville, 125, 477.
 Dew } 73, 478.
 Dewe }
 Dewar, 588, 597.
 Dewell, 395.
 Dewhurst, 244, 478.
 Dexter, 261, 478.
 Dibb, 478.
 Dibben, 171, 478.
 Dibble, 350, 478.
 Dick, 588.
 Dicken } 478.
 Dickin }
 Dickens } 478.
 Dickins }
 Dicker, 478.
 Dickie, 588.
 Dickenson } 478.
 Dickinson }
 Dicks, 346, 478.
 Dickson, 478, 588.
 Dillamore, 69, 478.
 Dilnot, 228, 478.
 Diment, 478.
 Dimmock } 85, 478.
 Dimock }
 Dimond, 143, 478.
 Dimsdale, 216.
 Dingle, 103, 478.
 Dinning, 313, 478.
 Dinsdale, 413, 478.
 Diplock, 383, 478.
 Dix, 478.
 Dixon, 31, 478.
 Dobbs, 198, 479.
 Doble, 152, 479.
 Dobson, 235, 479.
 Dodd, 309, 313, 479.
 Dodds, 479, 588.
 Dodgson, 479.
 Dods, 588.
 Dodwell, 77, 479.
 Doel, 395, 479.
 Doggett, 85, 479.
 Doidge, 152, 479.
 Dollamore, 69.
 Dominy, 479.
 Dommatt, 143, 479.
 Donald, 479, 581, 588, 597.
 Donaldson, 588.
 Doncaster, 320, 479.
 Done, 17, 93, 479.
 Doning, 198.
 Dook, 479.
 Dooley, 93, 479.

- Doolittle, 479.
 Dore, 171.
 Dorey, 171, 479.
 Dormer, 73, 479.
 Dorrell, 479.
 Dorrington, 216, 479.
 Doubleday, 262, 479.
 Douglas, 313, 479, 588, 598.
 Dover, 479.
 Dowdeswell, 198, 479.
 Dowding, 198, 479.
 Dowell, 262, 479.
 Down, 479.
 Downing, 370, 479.
 Downs } 479.
 Downes }
 Dows } 273, 479.
 Dowse }
 Dowsett, 479.
 Dowson, 479.
 Drabble, 130, 479.
 Drackley, 262, 479.
 Drage, 299, 479.
 Drake, 152, 171, 289, 479.
 Drakeford, 93.
 Drakes, 269, 480.
 Draper, 480.
 Draycott, 262, 480.
 Drew, 142, 480.
 Drewery } 274, 480.
 Drewry }
 Drewitt, 480.
 Dring, 273, 480.
 Drinkall, 480.
 Drinkwater, 93, 330, 480.
 Driver, 85, 198, 480.
 Dronfield, 480.
 Druce, 302, 480.
 Drudge, 205, 480.
 Drummond, 588, 598.
 Drury, 274, 480.
 Dryden, 480.
 Drysdale, 588.
 Duce, 340, 480.
 Duck, 480.
 Duckett, 350, 426, 480.
 Duckham, 153, 480.
 Duckmanton, 480.
 Duckworth, 244, 480.
 Dudding, 480.
 Duff, 588, 598.
 Duffield, 289, 480.
 Dufty, 480.
 Dugdale, 244, 426, 480.
 Duggan, 480.
 Duggleby, 413, 480.
 Duke, 383, 480.
 Dumbrell } 383, 480.
 Dumbrill }
 Duncan, 588, 598.
 Dunch, 73.
 Duncombe, 69, 480.
 Dunderdale, 244, 480.
 Dunford, 480.
 Dungey, 480.
 Dunkley, 302, 480.
 Dunlop, 588, 598.
 Dunn, 17, 31, 141, 480, 588.
 Dunning, 31, 171, 390, 413, 430.
 Dunsford, 153.
 Dunstan, 103, 480.
 Durden, 244, 480.
 Durham, 480.
 Durose, 359, 480.
 Durrant, 289, 383, 480.
 Durston, 350, 480.
 Dutton, 93, 481.
 Duxbury, 244, 481.
 Dwight, 481.
 Dyball } 290, 481.
 Dybell }
 Dye, 290, 481.
 Dyer, 20, 141, 481.
 Dyke, 481.
 Dykes, 588.
 Dyment, 478.
 Dymond, 143, 478.
 Dyson, 426, 481.
 Eade, 370, 383, 481.
 Eades, 481.
 Eagle, 481.
 Eames, 481.
 Eardley, 362, 481.

- Earl } 481.
 Earle }
 Earnshaw, 426, 481.
 Easlea, 481.
 East, 481.
 Eastabrook }
 Easterbrook } 153, 481.
 Eastham, 481.
 Eastwood, 422, 481.
 Eaton, 93, 130, 481.
 Eatwell, 395, 481.
 Eaves, 481.
 Eayrs, 262, 481.
 Eccles, 244, 481.
 Eckley, 211, 481.
 Eddison, 481.
 Eddowes, 338, 481.
 Eddy, 481.
 Ede, 481.
 Eden, 481.
 Edgar, 588.
 Edge, 125, 131, 481.
 Edgcumbe, 107
 Edginton, 481.
 Edkins, 481.
 Edmans, 481.
 Edmonds }
 Edmunds } 481.
 Edmondson }
 Edmundson } 481.
 Edney, 206, 481.
 Edward, 588.
 Edwards, 31, 481, 588.
 Eggins, 482.
 Eggleton, 482.
 Eggleston, 180, 482.
 Eglinton, 290, 482.
 Ekins, 223, 482.
 Elbourn, 83, 482.
 Eldridge, 384, 482.
 Eley, 482.
 Elford, 482.
 Elgey }
 Elgie } 482.
 Elkington, 389, 482.
 Ellacott }
 Ellicott } 153, 482.
 Ellaway, 482.
 Ellerby, 413, 482.
 Elliot } 32, 124, 309, 313, 482,
 Elliott } 588, 598.
 Ellis, 32, 482.
 Ellison, 482.
 Ellwood, 120, 309, 482.
 Elmitt, 274, 482.
 Else, 131, 482.
 Elsmore, 482.
 Elson, 153.
 Elston, 153, 482.
 Elvidge, 269, 482.
 Elwood, 482.
 Elworthy, 153, 482.
 Ely, 483.
 Embleton, 314, 483.
 Embrey, 483.
 Emery, 290, 302, 483.
 Emerson }
 Emerson } 181, 274, 483.
 Emmott, 426, 483.
 Empson }
 Emson } 274, 483.
 Endacott, 143, 483.
 England, 223, 351, 427, 483.
 English, 483.
 Ennion, 271, 338.
 Ensor, 171, 483.
 Entwistle }
 Entwisle } 244, 483.
 Enyon, 271, 338.
 Epton, 483.
 Erlam, 93, 483.
 Errington, 181, 314, 483.
 Esam, 323, 483.
 Essex, 483.
 Estabrook, 153, 481.
 Estbury, 73.
 Etchells, 89, 93, 483.
 Etheridge, 483.
 Etherington, 121.
 Eva, 483.
 Evans, 32, 437-439, 483.
 Eve, 186, 483.
 Eveleigh }
 Evely } 153, 483.

- Everall, 337, 483.
 Everatt, 483.
 Evered, 483.
 Everett }
 Everitt } 483.
 Evershed, 384, 483.
 Evison, 483.
 Ewer, 483.
 Ewing, 588.
 Eyre, 131, 483.
- Fagg, 229, 483.
 Failes, 483.
 Fairbairn, 314, 483, 588.
 Fairbanks, 483.
 Fairchild, 153, 483.
 Fairclough, 245, 484.
 Fairey }
 Fairy } 484.
 Fairhead, 186, 484.*
 Fairthorne, 73, 484.
 Fallows }
 Fallowes } 484.
 Fane, 484.
 Farey, 484.
 Farmer, 141, 484.
 Farnsworth, 484.
 Farquhar }
 Farquharson } 588, 598.
 Farr, 210, 217, 484.
 Farrall, 484.
 Farrant, 142, 484.
 Farrar }
 Farrer } 69, 427, 484.
 Farrow, 284, 484.
 Farthing, 351, 484.
 Faulder, 118, 484.
 Faulkner, 88, 484.
 Fawcett, 413, 484.
 Fawkes, 484.
 Fay, 205, 484.
 Fayrher, 427.
 Fazackerley, 245, 484.
 Fear, 346, 484.
 Fearn, 131, 362, 484.
 Fearon, 484.
- Feather, 422, 484.
 Featherstone, 181, 413, 484.
 Feaveryear }
 Feaviour } 366, 484.
 Felgate, 186, 484.
 Fell, 484.
 Felton, 341, 484.
 Fenemore }
 Fennimore } 331, 484.*
 Fenner, 187, 484.
 Fensom, 484.
 Fenton, 323, 484.
 Fenwick, 309, 311, 314, 484.
 Ferguson, 484, 581, 588, 598.
 Fern, 362, 484.
 Ferneyhough, 362, 484.
 Ferrar, 427.
 Ferris, 154, 396, 484.
 Fetherstonhaugh, 314.
 Fetiplace, 73.
 Few, 393, 485.
 Fewings, 485.
 Fidler, 89, 485.
 Field, 485.
 Fielden }
 Fielding } 485.
 Fifett, 171, 485.
 Filbee, 485.
 File, 225, 485.
 Filmer, 229, 485.
 Finbow, 366, 485.
 Finch, 217, 485.
 Fincham, 370, 485.
 Findlay }
 Finlay } 588, 598.
 Finlayson }
 Finn, 229, 485.
 Finney, 131, 362, 485.
 Finnimore, 331, 484.
 Firkins, 485.
 Firth, 427, 485.
 Fish, 485.
 Fisher, 32, 485, 588.
 Fisk, 370, 485.
 Fitch, 187, 485.
 Fitchett, 131, 485.
 Fitt, 206, 485.

- Fitter, 390, 485.
 Fitton, 93, 245, 485.
 Fladgate, 485.
 Flanders, 83, 485.
 Flatman, 370, 485.
 Flatt, 485.
 Fleming, 120, 485, 588, 598.
 Fletcher, 32, 124, 485.
 Flint, 485.
 Flintoff, 413, 485.
 Flinton, 413.
 Flook, 199, 486.
 Florey, 486.
 Flower, 351, 393, 396, 486.
 Flowers, 486.
 Floyd, 486.
 Fluck }
 Flux } 199, 486.
 Foale, 486.
 Fogden, 380, 486.
 Fole, 69.
 Foliot, 206.
 Folkard, 187, 486.
 Foll, 69, 486.
 Follett, 206, 486.
 Follows, 486.
 Fooks, 171, 486.
 Foot, 171, 486.
 Footitt, 486.
 Ford, 33, 486.
 Foljambe, 131.
 Forbes, 588, 598.
 Forman, 274, 486.
 Forrest, 237, 486, 588.
 Forrester, 486.
 Forryan, 262, 486.
 Forshaw, 245, 486.
 Forster, 33, 306, 486.
 Forsyth, 588.
 Fortescue, 302, 486.
 Fortnam }
 Forthum } 331, 486.
 Foss, 154, 486.
 Foster, 33, 486.
 Fothergill, 487.
 Foulke, 171, 486.
 Foulkes, 486.
 Fountain, 78, 486.
 Fowke, 171, 486.
 Fowle, 486.
 Fowler, 33, 486.
 Fowles, 486.
 Fownes, 154.
 Fox, 33, 131, 319, 327, 487.
 Foxton, 487.
 Frampton, 172, 487.
 Francis, 392, 487.
 Frank, 487.
 Frankcombe }
 Frankcome } 199, 396, 487.
 Frankham, 396.
 Frankland, 427, 487.
 Franklin, 331, 487.
 Franks, 487.
 Fraser, 581, 589, 598.
 Frearson, 263, 487.
 Freebody, 487.
 Freegard, 393, 487.
 Freeman, 33, 365, 487.
 Freer, 263, 487.
 Freestone, 263, 487.
 Freeth, 393, 487.
 Freethy, 107, 487.
 Fremliu, 229, 487.
 French, 34, 154, 487.
 Frethorne, 73.
 Fretwell, 132, 487.
 Frewen, 263.
 Friend, 143, 487.
 Frisby, 274, 487.
 Frith, 89, 132, 487.
 Froggatt, 132, 210, 487.
 Frogley, 487.
 Frohock, 85, 487.
 Frome, 73.
 Froome, 73, 488.
 Frost, 290, 351, 488.
 Frow, 269, 488.
 Fry, 34, 351, 396, 488.
 Fryer, 263, 488.
 Fulcher, 370, 488.
 Fulford, 154, 488.
 Fullard, 488.
 Fullarton, 589, 593.

- Fuller, 19, 62, 488.
 Fulton, 589.
 Funnell, 488.
 Furber, 93, 488.
 Furneaux, 154, 488.
 Furness } 132, 488.
 Furniss }
 Furse } 154, 488.
 Furze }
 Fydell, 274.
 Fyson, 488.
- Gabb, 488.
 Gadsby, 132, 488.
 Gadsden, 78, 488.
 Gagg, 323, 488.
 Galbraith, 589, 598.
 Gale, 141, 488.
 Gallimore, 94, 488.
 Gallon, 314, 488.
 Galloway, 488, 589, 598.
 Galpin, 171, 488.
 Galtey, 488.
 Gamble, 290, 488.
 Gammon, 154, 488.
 Gamul, 95.
 Gander, 384, 488.
 Ganderton, 405, 488.
 Gape, 217.
 Gapp, 290, 488.
 Gapper, 351.
 Garbutt, 488.
 Gardiner } 34, 488, 589.
 Gardner }
 Gare, 488.
 Garlick, 396, 488.
 Garman, 488.
 Garne, 489.
 Garner, 489.
 Garnett, 120, 245, 489.
 Garnham, 370, 489.
 Garrard } 489.
 Garrod }
 Garratt } 125, 489.
 Garrett }
 Garrood, 489.
- Garside, 489.
 Gaskell } 489.
 Gaskill }
 Gastrell, 73.
 Gatehouse, 489.
 Gates, 489.
 Gaunt, 274, 489.
 Gay, 489.
 Gayford, 489.
 Gazard, 489.
 Gaze, 284, 489.
 Geach, 489.
 Geake, 489.
 Geary, 263, 489.
 Geddes, 589, 598.
 Gedge, 290, 489.
 Gee, 489.
 Geering, 73.
 Geldard } 427, 489.
 Gelder }
 Gell, 132.
 Gelsthorpe, 489.
 Gemmell, 589.
 Genge, 489.
 Genn, 107, 428.
 Gent, 132, 489.
 George, 34, 489.
 German, 155, 489.
 Gerrard, 94, 245, 489.
 Gerrish, 489.
 Gerry, 108, 489.
 Ghey, 489.
 Gibb, 589.
 Gibbard, 489.
 Gibbings } 17, 489.
 Gibbins }
 Gibbon, 489.
 Gibbons, 344, 489.
 Gibbs, 34, 194, 489.
 Gibby, 490.
 Giblett, 351, 490.
 Gibson, 34, 490, 589.
 Giddings, 490.
 Giddy, 107.
 Gidley, 154, 490.
 Gifford, 351, 490.
 Gilbert, 35, 141, 298, 490.

- Gilchrist, 589, 598.
 Giles, 396, 490.
 Gilhespy, 314, 490.
 Gilks, 331, 390, 490.
 Gill, 101, 428, 490.
 Gillard, 490.
 Gillbard, 490.
 Gillespie, 314, 589, 598.
 Gillett, 275, 332, 490.
 Gilliart } 274, 332, 490.
 Gilliatt }
 Gillingham, 172, 490.
 Gilman } 132, 490.
 Gillman }
 Gilmour, 589, 598.
 Gilpin, 121.
 Gimson, 263, 490.
 Ginger, 78, 490.
 Girling, 370, 490.
 Gisborne, 133.
 Gittins, 341, 490.
 Gladwin, 199.
 Glanville, 107, 154, 490.
 Glass, 154, 396, 490.
 Glasson, 103, 490.
 Gleave, 94, 490.
 Gledhill, 428, 490.
 Glegg, 95.
 Glen, 589.
 Glendenning, 490.
 Glendinning, 314, 490, 589, 598.
 Glover, 490.
 Gloyn, 491.
 Goacher, 384, 491.
 Godbehere, 491.
 Godber, 323, 491.
 Goddard, 74, 172, 206, 371, 397, 491.*
 Godden, 229, 491.
 Goddier, 94, 491.
 Godfrey, 85, 344, 491.
 Godsall } 199, 212, 491.
 Godsell }
 Godson, 491.
 Godwin, 17, 396, 491.
 Goff, 302, 491.
 Golby, 491.
 Golden, 491.
 Golding, 491.
 Goldsmith, 491.
 Goldstraw, 491.
 Goldsworthy, 491.
 Gomm, 78, 491.
 Gooch, 491.
 Goodacre, 491.
 Goodall, 125, 491.
 Gooday, 491.
 Goodchild, 184, 491.
 Goode, 302, 491.
 Gooden, 351, 371, 491.
 Gooderham, 491.
 Goodhew, 229, 491.
 Goodier, 94, 491.
 Gooding, 351, 371, 491.
 Goodknap, 275.
 Goodman, 491.
 Goodrich, 491.
 Goodridge, 155, 491.
 Goodson, 491.
 Goodwill, 491.
 Goodwin, 35, 491.
 Goodyear, 94, 275, 492.
 Goose, 492.
 Gordon, 589, 598.
 Goring, 384.
 Gornall, 237, 492.
 Gorringe, 384, 492.
 Gorst, 237, 492.
 Gorwyn, 143, 492.
 Gosden, 492.
 Gosling, 492.
 Goss, 78, 492.
 Gott, 428, 492.
 Gough, 79, 492.
 Gould, 125, 357, 492.
 Goulder, 492.
 Goulding, 492.
 Goulter, 492.
 Gow, 589.
 Gower, 229, 492.
 Gowing, 291, 492.
 Gowlett, 492.
 Grace, 492.
 Graham, 118, 309, 492, 589, 599.
 Grainger, 492.

Grange, 217, 492.
 Granger, 492.
 Grant, 390, 492, 589, 599.
 Gratrix, 133, 492.
 Gratton, 126, 133, 492.
 Gravenor, 217.
 Graves, 83, 492.
 Gray, 35, 492, 589.
 Grayson, 428, 492.
 Greatorex } 133, 492.
 Greatrix }
 Greaves, 405, 492.
 Grebble, 384.
 Greed, 493.
 Green, 36, 493.
 Greenacre, 493.
 Greenaway, 493.
 Greenfield, 15, 493.
 Greenhalgh, 246, 493.
 Greenhill, 493.
 Greenslade, 155, 493.
 Greenwell, 181, 493.
 Greenwood, 493.
 Gregory, 125, 133, 298, 493.
 Gregson, 246, 493.
 Greig, 589.
 Grendon, 155, 493.
 Gresty, 493.
 Greves, 405.
 Grey, 35, 314, 493.
 Gribble, 384.
 Grierson, 589.
 Grieve, 589.
 Griffin, 36, 76, 344, 493.
 Griffith }
 Griffiths } 36, 210, 437, 493.
 Grigg, 103, 494.
 Grills, 108, 155, 494.
 Grimes, 494.
 Grimsey, 494.
 Grimshaw, 246, 494.
 Grimwood, 494.
 Grindey }
 Grindy } 494.
 Grinfield, 397.
 Grist, 494.
 Groom, 494.

Grose, 108, 494.
 Ground }
 Grounds } 85, 494.
 Grove, 494.
 Groves, 336, 494.
 Growcott, 494.
 Grummitt, 275, 494.
 Grundy, 246, 494.
 Grylls, 108, 155.
 Guest, 405, 494.
 Guilding, 494.
 Gulliver, 302, 494.
 Gunn, 494.
 Gunning, 199.
 Gunter, 71, 74, 199, 443, 494.
 Guppy, 172, 397, 494.
 Gurney, 79, 494.
 Guthrie, 589, 599.
 Gutteridge, 263.
 Guy, 494.
 Gwilliam }
 Gwillim } 494.
 Gwilt, 494.
 Gwynne, 443, 446, 494.
 Gynn, 107, 217, 494.
 Gyte, 494.

Hack, 494.
 Hackin, 246, 494.
 Haddon, 390, 494.
 Hadfield, 133, 494.
 Hadingham, 371, 494.
 Hadland, 494.
 Hadley, 405, 494.
 Haffenden, 384, 494.
 Haggaz }
 Hagger } 85, 494.
 Haggett, 346, 494.
 Hague, 133, 428, 494.
 Haigh, 428, 494.
 Haine, 494.
 Haines, 494.
 Hainsworth, 239, 422, 494.
 Hakin, 246, 494.
 Hakluit, 212, 261.

- Hale, 495.
 Hales, 302, 495.
 Haley, 495.
 Halfacre, 495.
 Halford, 405, 495.
 Hall, 36, 124, 495, 589.
 Hallam, 125, 324, 495.
 Hallett, 351, 495.
 Halliday, 589.
 Halliwell, 246, 495.
 Halls, 36, 495.
 Hallworth, 495.
 Halsall, 246, 495.
 Halse, 155, 495.
 Ham, 155, 345, 495.
 Hamar, 337, 495.
 Hambleton, 362, 495.
 Hambly, 108, 495.
 Hambrook, 495.
 Hames, 495.
 Hamilton, 589, 599.
 Hamlyn, 155, 495.
 Hammersley, 495.
 Hammond, 37, 495.
 Hampshire, 495.
 Hampson, 495.
 Hampton, 405, 495.
 Hancock, 133, 495.
 Hancorn, 496.
 Hand, 496.
 Handcock, 133, 495.
 Handford, 133, 496.
 Hands, 390, 496.
 Hanham, 351, 496.
 Handley, 428, 496.
 Hankey, 94, 496.
 Hankin, 217, 496.
 Hanks, 199, 496.
 Hanley, 428, 496.
 Hann, 172, 496.
 Hannaford, 156, 496.
 Hannam, 351, 496.
 Hannibal, 321, 449.
 Hansford, 173, 496.
 Hanson, 428, 496.
 Harber, 496.
 Hard, 496.
 Hardacre } 496.
 Hardaker }
 Hardcastle, 428, 496.
 Harden, 496.
 Hardicker } 496.
 Hardiker }
 Hardie, 37, 589, 599.
 Harding, 17, 37, 141, 496.
 Hardman, 237, 247, 496.
 Hardstaff, 324, 496.
 Hardwick, 125, 351, 496.
 Hardy, 37, 258, 496.
 Hargreaves, 247, 422, 496.
 Harker, 409, 496.
 Harkness, 589.
 Harland, 413, 496.
 Harle, 314, 496.
 Harmer, 496.
 Harper, 496, 589.
 Harpham, 324, 496.
 Harradine, 70, 496.
 Harris, 37, 497.
 Harrison, 37, 497.
 Harrod, 497.
 Harry, 497.
 Hart, 38, 194, 497.
 Hartland, 199, 497.
 Hartle, 497.
 Hartley, 236, 428, 497.
 Hartnell } 156, 497.
 Hartnoll }
 Hartop, 69, 497.
 Hartridge, 230, 497.
 Harvey, 38, 141, 283, 357, 497, 589, 599.
 Harwood, 247, 497.
 Haslam, 236, 247, 497.
 Hasler, 497.
 Hassall } 94, 497.
 Hassell }
 Hatch, 346, 498.
 Hatfield, 498.
 Hatherell, 498.
 Hathway, 498.
 Hatt, 332, 498.
 Hatten, 498.
 Hatton, 498.

Haviland, 174.
 Hawes, 83, 498.
 Hawke, 108, 498.
 Hawken, 498.
 Hawkes, 390, 498.
 Hawkey, 108, 498.
 Hawking, 498.
 Hawkings, 498.
 Hawkins, 38, 194, 344, 498.
 Hawley, 498.
 Haworth, 40, 247, 498.
 Hay, 498, 589, 599.
 Hayden, 498.
 Haydock, 247, 498.
 Haydon, 142, 498.
 Hayes, 498.
 Hayhurst, 498.
 Hayman, 498.
 Hayne, 103, 498.
 Haynes, 332, 498.
 Hayter, 173, 498.
 Haythornthwaite, 237, 498.
 Hayward, 39, 498.
 Haywood, 498.
 Head, 498.
 Heading, 499.
 Headington, 499.
 Headon, 499.
 Heal } 156, 345, 499.
 Heale }
 Health, 499.
 Healey } 79, 499.
 Healy }
 Heaman, 143, 499.
 Heap, 247, 499.
 Heard, 156, 499.
 Hearle, 108, 499.
 Hearn, 499.
 Heath, 357, 499.
 Heathcote, 134, 499.
 Heatley, 499.
 Heaton, 247, 499.
 Heaver, 384, 499.
 Hebden, 409, 429, 499.
 Hebditch, 346, 499.
 Hebron, 499.
 Heddon, 156, 499.

Hedges, 79, 499.
 Hedley, 307, 314, 499.
 Heggadon, 143, 499.
 Heighway, 337, 499.
 Hele, 156.
 Heler, 499.
 Hellier, 499.
 Helliwell, 429, 499.
 Hellyar } 499.
 Hellyer }
 Helmer, 143, 499.
 Helmsley, 324, 384, 499.
 Hembrow, 352, 499.
 Heming, 499.
 Hemming } 405, 499.
 Hemmings }
 Hemsall, 499.
 Hemsley, 324, 384, 499.
 Hemus, 403, 499.
 Henderson, 307, 499, 590.
 Hendy, 102, 499.
 Henley, 499.
 Henshall, 94, 499.
 Henson, 263, 499.
 Henstock, 499.
 Henwood, 109, 499.
 Heppell } 181, 500.
 Hepple }
 Hepworth, 429, 500.
 Herbert, 443, 500.
 Herdman, 500.
 Hern } 291, 500.
 Herne }
 Herrick, 263, 324, 500.
 Herries, 590.
 Herring, 275, 291, 500.
 Herrod, 320, 500.
 Hervey, 38.
 Heseltine, 413, 500.
 Hesketh, 247, 500.
 Heslington, 413.
 Heslop, 314, 500.
 Hesmondhalgh, 237, 500.
 Hetherington, 121, 309, 500.
 Hewer, 195, 500.
 Hewett } 500.
 Hewitt }

- Hewitson, 500.
 Hewlett, 500.
 Hewson, 275, 500.
 Hext, 156, 500.
 Hey, 429, 500.
 Heyes, 500.
 Heygate, 500.
 Heyrick, 263.
 Heyward, 500.
 Heywood, 143, 500.
 Hiatt, 199, 332, 500.
 Hibbard } 398, 500.
 Hibberd }
 Hibbert, 500.
 Hick, 500.
 Hicken } 500.
 Hickin }
 Hickling, 500.
 Hickman, 500.
 Hickmott, 225, 500.
 Hicks, 500.
 Hickson, 500.
 Hickton, 320, 500.
 Hide, 500.
 Hides, 500.
 Hielt, 199, 500.
 Higginbotham } 125, 500.
 Higginbottom }
 Higgins, 501.
 Higginson, 501.
 Higgs, 501.
 Higham, 248, 501.
 Higman, 501.
 Hignell, 501.
 Higson, 501.
 Hilder, 384, 501.
 Hildred, 501.
 Hill, 38, 141, 501, 590.
 Hillier, 501.
 Hills, 38, 501.
 Hillson } 143, 501.
 Hilson }
 Hilton, 121, 236, 248, 501.
 Hinchcliffe, 429, 501.
 Hind, 501.
 Hindle, 501.
 Hindmarsh, 315, 501.
 Hine, 358, 501.
 Hingley, 501.
 Hinton, 341, 501.
 Hiorns } 332, 501.
 Hirons }
 Hird, 413, 501.
 Hirst, 501.
 Hiscock, 173, 501.
 Hitchcock, 501.
 Hitchen } 502.
 Hitchin }
 Hitchon }
 Hitchings } 109, 502.
 Hitchins }
 Hoadley, 384, 502.
 Hoar } 502.
 Hoare }
 Hoath, 384, 502.
 Hobart, 291.
 Hobbs, 502.
 Hobby, 212, 502.
 Hobden, 384, 502.
 Hobgen, 502.
 Hobley, 502.
 Hobson, 502.
 Hoby, 74.
 Hocken, 102, 502.
 Hockenhall } 94, 502.
 Hockenhull }
 Hockey, 502.
 Hockin } 102, 502.
 Hocking }
 Hockley, 187, 502.
 Hocknell, 94, 502.
 Hockridge, 143, 502.
 Hoddell, 502.
 Hodder, 156, 502.
 Hoddinott, 341, 352, 502.
 Hodge, 103, 109, 142, 502.
 Hodges, 502.
 Hodgetts, 502.
 Hodgkins, 502.
 Hodgkinson, 125, 502.
 Hodgson, 181, 502.
 Hodnett, 341, 352, 502.
 Hodson, 502.
 Hogarth, 121, 502.

- Hogben } 230, 503.
 Hogbin }
 Hogg, 315, 503, 590.
 Hoggarth } 121, 503.
 Hoggard }
 Holborrow, 199, 503.
 Holbrook, 324, 503.
 Holbrow, 199, 503.
 Holcott, 74.
 Holcroft } 248, 358, 503.
 Holdercroft }
 Holden } 248, 503.
 Holding }
 Holder, 503.
 Holdom, 79, 503.
 Holdsworth, 423, 503.
 Hole, 503.
 Holgate, 248, 503.
 Hollamby, 503.
 Holland, 94, 230, 503.
 Hollands, 230, 503.
 Hollick, 390, 503.
 Holliday, 503.
 Hollier, 263, 503.
 Hollingsworth } 134, 362, 503.
 Hollingworth }
 Hollington, 405, 503.
 Hollins, 362, 503.
 Hollinshead, 95, 503.
 Hollis, 206, 503.
 Hollow, 103, 503.
 Holloway, 503.
 Hollyoak, 503.
 Holman, 503.
 Holme, 503.
 Holmes, 39, 503.
 Holness, 230, 503.
 Holroyd, 429, 503.
 Holt, 79, 248, 503.
 Holtom, 79, 504.
 Holton, 302, 504.
 Holyday, 503.
 Holyoak, 390, 504.
 Home, 341, 504.
 Homer, 173, 504.
 Homewood, 504.
 Hone, 332, 504.
 Honess, 230, 503.
 Honey, 504.
 Honeyfield, 504.
 Honeysett, 504.
 Honniball, 143, 504.
 Honour, 504.
 Honeywood, 187.
 Hood, 504, 590.
 Hook, 504.
 Hooker, 230, 504.
 Hookway, 504.
 Hooley, 95, 504.
 Hooper, 101, 504.
 Hope, 504, 590.
 Hopkin } 82, 504.
 Hopkins }
 Hopkinson, 125, 504.
 Hopley, 95, 504.
 Hopper, 85, 413, 504.
 Hopps, 504.
 Horn, 291, 504.
 Hornby, 248, 414, 504.
 Horner, 414, 504.
 Hornsby, 504.
 Horobin } 504.
 Horrobin }
 Horrocks, 248, 504.
 Horsey, 504.
 Horsfall, 429, 504.
 Horsley, 414, 504.
 Horton, 95, 141, 390, 504.
 Horwood, 79, 504.
 Hosegood, 352, 504.
 Hosier, 341.
 Hosken } 102, 504.
 Hoskin }
 Hosking }
 Hoskings } 504.
 Hoskins }
 Hotchkiss, 341, 504.
 Hotten, 103, 505.
 Hough, 249, 505.
 Houghton, 249, 505.
 Houlbrook, 505.
 Houldercroft, 248, 358, 503.
 Houlden, 503.
 Houldsworth, 423, 503.

- Hounsell, 173, 505.
 Housden, 505.
 House, 352, 397, 505.
 Houseman, 505.
 Housley, 134, 505.
 Howard, 17, 39, 247, 283, 505.
 Howarth, 40, 247, 505.
 Howe, 125, 345, 505.
 Howell, 291, 445, 505.
 Howells, 505.
 Howes, 505.
 Howey } 505, 590.
 Howie }
 Howett } 505.
 Howitt }
 Howlett, 505.
 Howorth, 40, 247, 505.
 Howse, 352, 398, 505.
 Howson, 505.
 Hoyes, 275, 505.
 Hoyland, 95.
 Hoyle, 429, 505.
 Hoyles, 505.
 Huband, 405, 505.
 Hubbard, 291, 505.
 Huddleston, 249, 505.
 Hudson, 40, 124, 408, 505.
 Huggins, 291, 505.
 Hughes, 40, 505.
 Hugill, 414, 506.
 Hulbert, 398, 506.
 Hull, 173, 506.
 Hulland, 134, 506.
 Hulme, 95, 249, 358, 506.
 Humble, 506.
 Humbley, 506.
 Humfrey, 506.
 Humphrey, 40, 506.
 Humphreys } 40, 506.
 Humphries }
 Hunloke, 134.
 Hunt, 40, 319, 402, 506.
 Hunter, 506, 590.
 Huntley, 199.
 Hurd, 506.
 Hurford, 352, 506.
 Hurley, 352, 506.
 Hurrell, 143, 506.
 Hurren, 506.
 Hurry, 85, 208, 506.
 Hurst, 249, 506.
 Hurt, 324, 506.
 Huskinson, 324, 506.
 Hussey, 352, 397, 506.
 Hutchings, 40, 352, 506.
 Hutchinson, 40, 181, 507, 590.
 Hutley, 507.
 Hutt, 332, 507.
 Hutton, 275, 507.
 Huxham, 507.
 Huxley, 95, 507.
 Huxtable, 143, 507.
 Hyatt, 199, 500.
 Hyde, 405, 507.
 Hyslop, 314, 590.
 Ibbotson, 507.
 Ibison, 507.
 Iddon, 237, 507.
 Iles, 199, 507.
 Illingworth, 429, 507.
 Ince, 95.
 Incedon, 156.
 Ing, 80, 507.
 Ingall, 275, 507.
 Ingate, 366, 507.
 Inge, 80, 230, 507.
 Ingham, 429, 507.
 Ingle, 275, 507.
 Ingleby, 430, 507.
 Inglis, 590, 599.
 Ingram, 292, 507.
 Inions, 341, 342, 507.
 Innes, 590, 599.
 Inns, 507.
 Inskip, 70, 507.
 Instone, 341, 507.
 Ireland, 249, 507.
 Irish, 156, 507.
 Irons, 332.
 Irvine, 590, 599.
 Irving, 118, 507, 590, 599.
 Isaac, 156, 507.

- Isaacs, 507.
 Isabell, 292.
 Isbell, 292.
 Isgar, 199, 346, 507.
 Isted, 384, 507.
 Ivatt, 86, 507.
 Ivens, 388, 507,
 Ives, 284, 507.
 Iveson, 414, 507.
 Ivey, 109, 507.
 Ivory, 217, 507.
 Izzard, 507.
- Jack, 590.
 Jackman, 507.
 Jacks, 507.
 Jackson, 40, 507, 590.
 Jacob } 292, 352, 508.
 Jacobs }
 Jagger, 508.
 James, 41, 508.
 Jameson, 41, 508.
 Jamieson, 41, 508, 590.
 Jane, 109, 508.
 Janes, 508.
 Jaques, 414, 508.
 Jardine, 590.
 Jarrett, 508.
 Jarrom, 264, 508.
 Jarvis, 508.
 Jasper, 508.
 Jay, 212, 377, 508.
 Jeavons, 362, 508.
 Jeffcoate } 508.
 Jeffcote }
 Jefferies } 41, 508.
 Jeffreys }
 Jeffery, 41, 142, 508.
 Jefferson, 41, 118, 508.
 Jeffs, 41, 508.
 Jelbart } 103, 508.
 Jelbert }
 Jellis, 508.
 Jenkin, 41, 444, 508.
 Jenkins, 41, 444, 446, 508.
 Jenkinson, 41, 509.
- Jenner, 385, 509. .
 Jennings, 509.
 Jephcott, 508.
 Jepson, 509.
 Jeremiah, 509.
 Jerman, 155.
 Jerram, 135, 509.
 Jervis, 509.
 Jesson, 264, 509.
 Jessop } 230, 509.
 Jessup }
 Jesty, 509.
 Jevons, 362, 508.
 Jewell, 109, 156, 509.
 Jillings, 509.
 Jobling, 315, 509.
 Jobson, 509.
 Jocelyn, 187.
 John, 509.
 Johns, 509.
 Johnson, 41, 509.
 Johnston, 42, 121, 509, 590, 599.
 Jolliffe, 206, 509.
 Jolly, 292, 371, 509.
 Jonas, 509.
 Jones, 42, 437-439, 444, 509.
 Joop, 385, 398.
 Jopling, 315, 509.
 Jordan, 414, 510.
 Jordison, 414, 510.
 Jose, 510.
 Joseph, 510.
 Joslin } 187, 510.
 Josling }
 Joule, 135, 510.
 Jowett, 510.
 Joy, 187, 510.
 Joyce, 70, 510.
 Joyes, 70, 510.
 Jubb, 430, 510.
 Juby, 371, 510.
 Judd, 207, 398, 510.
 Judge, 510.
 Judkins, 303, 510.
 Judson, 414, 510.
 Julian } 510.
 Julian }

- Jupe, 385, 398, 510.
 Jupp, 385, 510.

 Karn, 510.
 Karslake, 157.
 Kay }
 Kaye } 249, 430, 510, 590 .
 Keast, 510.
 Keble, 371.
 Keeble, 371, 390, 510.
 Keedwell, 510.
 Keel, 352, 510.
 Keeling, 362, 510.
 Keen }
 Keene } 76, 510.
 Keep, 510.
 Keetley }
 Keightley } 259, 510.
 Keevil, 398, 510.
 Keirl, 353, 510.
 Kellaway, 173, 510.
 Kellett, 249, 510.
 Kelly, 157, 510, 590.
 Kelsall, 95, 249, 510.
 Kelsey, 230, 510.
 Kemball, 510.
 Kemble, 398, 510.
 Kemp, 275, 511.
 Kempson, 511.
 Kempthorn, 157.
 Kemsley, 511.
 Kendall, 511.
 Kendrew, 409, 511.
 Kendrick, 74.
 Kennard, 511.
 Kennedy, 590, 599.
 Kennerley, 511.
 Kent, 207, 511.
 Kenward, 380, 511.
 Kenworthy, 423, 511.
 Kenyon, 250, 511.
 Kerkin, 103, 511.
 Kerr, 590, 599.
 Kerrich, 371.
 Kerridge, 371, 511.
 Kerrison, 511.

 Kerry, 511.
 Kersey, 371, 511.
 Kershaw, 250, 511.
 Kerslake, 157, 511.
 Kestle, 109, 511.
 Ketley, 511.
 Kettell, 17, 390.
 Kettlewell, 414, 511.
 Kettley, 511.
 Kevern, 103, 511.
 Key, 102, 125, 511.
 Keynes, 173, 511.
 Keys, 511.
 Keyte, 390, 511.
 Keyworth, 324, 511.
 Kibble, 371, 390, 511.
 Kidd, 511, 590.
 Kiddell }
 Kiddle } 345, 511.
 Kidman, 511.
 Kidner, 511.
 Kilbey, 332, 511.
 Killick, 385, 511.
 Kilminster }
 Kilmister } 199, 511.
 Kilshaw, 511.
 Kilvington, 415, 511.
 Kimber, 74, 511.
 Kinch, 511.
 Kinchin, 511.
 King, 42, 392, 511, 590.
 Kingham, 80, 512.
 Kingman, 512.
 Kingsley, 218, 512.*
 Kingsman, 187.
 Kingsnorth, 231, 512.
 Kingston, 303, 512.
 Kingwell, 144, 512.
 Kinsey, 95, 512.
 Kipling, 415, 512.
 Kirby, 408, 512.
 Kirk, 512, 590.
 Kirkby, 512.
 Kirkham, 512.
 Kirkland, 512.
 Kirkman, 264, 512.
 Kirkpatrick, 591.

- Kirkup, 512.
 Kirton, 181, 512.
 Kisby, 512.
 Kitchen } 415, 512.
 Kitching }
 Kitchener, 218, 512.
 Kitto }
 Kittow } 103, 109, 512.
 Knaggs, 415, 512.
 Knapman, 157, 512.
 Knapp, 398, 512.
 Kneebone, 109, 512.
 Knibb, 512.
 Knifton, 135, 512.
 Knight, 42, 512.
 Knights, 42, 513.
 Kniveton, 135.
 Knott, 126, 135, 513.
 Knowles, 513.
 Kynaston, 341, 513.

 Lacey, 264, 513.
 Ladds, 223, 513.
 Lagden, 184, 513.
 Laidlaw, 315, 591, 599.
 Laidler, 315, 513.
 Lain, 285, 513.
 Laing, 591.
 Laity, 109, 513.
 Lake, 157, 283, 513.
 Lakin, 362, 513.
 Lamb, 42, 513.
 Lambert, 415, 513.
 Lambourn }
 Lamburn } 80, 513.
 Lambshead, 513.
 Laming }
 Lamming } 513.
 Lamont, 591, 599.
 Lamplough }
 Lamplugh } 121, 415, 513.
 Lancaster, 513.
 Land, 292, 513.
 Lander, 109, 513.
 Lane, 43, 513.

 Lanfear, 75, 513.
 Lang, 513, 591.
 Langdon, 110, 513.
 Langley, 385, 513.
 Langman, 144, 514.
 Langridge, 231, 514.
 Langston, 514.
 Langworthy, 157, 514.
 Lanyon, 109, 514.
 Lapidge, 415.
 Larcombe, 514.
 Large, 514.
 Larkin }
 Larking } 43, 231, 514.
 Larwood, 292, 514.
 Laslett, 514.
 Last, 514.
 Latham, 95, 250, 514.
 Lathum, 188.
 Laughton, 514.
 Laurie, 514, 517, 591.
 Laver, 353, 514.
 Laverack }
 Laverick } 415, 514.
 Lavington, 207, 514.
 Law, 43, 236, 514, 591.
 Lawes, 514.
 Lawley, 342, 514.
 Lawrence, 43, 344, 514.
 Lawrenson, 43, 514.
 Lawry, 43, 110, 514.
 Laws, 43, 514.
 Lawson, 43, 181, 514, 591.
 Lawton, 96, 514.
 Lay, 514.
 Laycock, 430, 514.
 Lea, 43, 88, 514.
 Leach, 142, 514.
 Leadbeater }
 Leadbetter } 264, 514.
 Leah, 96, 514.
 Leak }
 Leake } 415, 514.
 Lean, 514.
 Leaper, 415, 514.
 Lear, 514.
 Leather, 514.

- Leaver, 250, 515.
 Leavers, 515.
 Leckenby, 515.
 Ledbrook, 515.
 Ledger, 515.
 Lee, 43, 88, 141, 319, 515.
 Leech, 88, 515.
 Leeder, 292, 515.
 Leeds, 515.
 Leeming, 515.
 Lees, 43, 515.
 Leese, 515.
 Legg, 174, 515.
 Leggett }
 Leggott } 515.
 Legh, 96.
 Le Grice }
 Le Grys } 293, 371, 515.
 Leigh, 43, 96, 250, 515.
 Leighton, 515.
 Leivers, 515.
 Lemmon, 515.
 Lemon, 515.
 Leney, 515.
 Lennox, 591, 600.
 Lenton, 223, 515.
 Leonard, 83, 515.
 Leppard, 385, 515.
 Lerwill, 144, 515.
 Leslie, 591, 600.
 Lethbridge, 158, 515.
 Letheren, 515.
 Lever, 250, 515.
 Leverton, 324.
 Levett }
 Levitt } 231, 385, 515.
 Lewell, 293, 515.
 Lewin, 303, 515.
 Lewis, 43, 444, 515.
 Lewry, 515.
 Ley, 158, 516.
 Libby, 158.
 Liddell, 315, 516.
 Liddicoat, 110, 516.
 Liddle, 516.
 Lidstone, 144, 516.
 Light, 516.
 Lightfoot, 88, 516.
 Lill, 275, 516.
 Lilley, 275, 516.
 Limb, 126, 516.
 Limbrick, 200, 516.
 Limer, 363, 516.
 Lincoln, 516.
 Lindley, 324, 516.
 Lindop, 363, 516.
 Lindsay, 591, 600.
 Lines, 218, 516.
 Ling, 293, 345, 371, 516.
 Lingard, 516.
 Linnell, 303, 516.
 Lister, 20, 516.
 Litchfield, 516.
 Lithgoe, 518.
 Little, 516, 591.
 Littlechild, 516.
 Littlejohn, 516.
 Littlejohns, 144, 516.
 Littler, 96, 516.
 Littleton, 103, 516.
 Littlewood, 516.
 Liversedge, 416.
 Livesey, 250, 516.
 Livesley, 516.
 Llewellyn, 516.
 Lloyd, 43, 437-439, 516.
 Lobb, 110, 516.
 Lock, 204, 516.
 Lockett, 516.
 Lockwood, 430, 516.
 Lockyer, 345, 516.
 Loder }
 Lodder } 174, 516.
 Lodge, 430, 516.
 Lofthouse, 416, 422, 516.
 Loftus, 416.
 Logan, 591.
 Lomas, 135, 517.
 Lomax, 517.
 Long, 44, 517.
 Longbottom, 517.
 Longden, 517.
 Longley, 517.
 Longman, 517.

Longstaff, 181, 517.
 Longton, 250, 517.
 Longworth, 250, 517.
 Lonsdale, 250, 517.
 Lonsley, 517.*
 Look, 517.
 Looker, 517.
 Loosemoor } 144, 517.
 Loosmoor }
 Loosley, 332, 517.
 Lord, 250, 366, 517.
 Lory, 517.
 Loseby, 517.
 Louch, 332, 517.
 Love, 231, 385, 517.
 Lovatt, 264, 363, 517.
 Lovegrove, 517.
 Lovell, 303, 385, 517.
 Lovelock, 517.
 Loveridge, 142, 200, 517.
 Lovering, 158, 517.
 Loverock, 517.
 Lovett }
 Lovitt } 264, 363, 517.
 Loveybond }
 Lovibond } 517.
 Low, 44, 591.
 Lowe, 44, 96, 517.
 Lowes, 44, 135, 517.
 Lowish, 44, 517.
 Lowndes, 358, 517.
 Lowry }
 Lowrey } 517.
 Lowther, 121.
 Loxton, 353, 518.
 Lucas, 86, 518.
 Luck, 231, 518.
 Luckett, 518.
 Lucking, 188, 518.
 Lucksford, 518.
 Ludlam, 135, 518.
 Luff, 385, 518.
 Lugg, 110, 518.
 Lumb, 423, 518.
 Lumley, 416, 518.
 Lumsden, 315, 518, 591, 600.

Lund }
 Lunt } 250, 518.
 Lunn }
 Luscombe, 158, 518.
 Lush, 174, 518.
 Lusty, 518.
 Lutley, 353, 518.
 Luxford, 385, 518.
 Luxton, 144, 518.
 Lybby, 158.
 Lyford, 75, 518.
 Lyle, 110, 518.
 Lymer, 363, 518.
 Lynam, 518.
 Lyne, 110, 518.
 Lynn, 518.
 Lyon, 518, 591.
 Lythgoe, 518.

Mably, 103, 518.
 McAdam, 591, 600.
 McArthur, 591.
 Macaulay, 264, 518.
 McCallum, 591, 600.
 McCulloch, 591.
 McDonald, 591, 600.
 McDougall, 591.
 Mace, 332, 518.
 McEwan }
 McEwen } 591.
 McFarlane, 591.
 McGregor, 591, 600.
 Machin, 201, 325, 518.
 McIntosh }
 Mackintosh } 591.
 Mack, 285, 518.
 Mackaness, 299, 518.
 McIntyre, 591.
 Mackinder, 518, 580.
 McKay }
 Mackay } 591.
 McKenzie }
 Mackenzie } 591.
 McKie }
 Mackie } 591.
 Mackley, 264, 518.

- McLaren } 518, 592.
 Maclaren }
 McLean } 592.
 Maclean }
 McLeod } 592.
 Macleod }
 McMillan } 592.
 Macmillan }
 McNab } 592.
 Macnab }
 McNaughton, 592.
 McNeill, 592, 600.
 McPherson } 592.
 Macpherson }
 McRae } 592.
 Macrae }
 Maddaford } 111, 518.
 Maddaver }
 Maddiver }
 Maddison, 181, 519.
 Maddock }
 Maddocks } 88, 212, 444, 519.
 Maddox }
 Maddy, 212, 519.
 Madeley, 519.
 Maden, 519.
 Madge, 144, 519.
 Magor, 111, 519.
 Maidens, 270, 519.
 Maidment, 519.
 Maile, 223.
 Mailes, 519.
 Main, 519.
 Mainwaring, 213, 231, 519.
 Mair, 592.
 Maitland, 592, 600.
 Major, 519.
 Makens, 519.
 Makins, 293, 519.
 Makepeace, 519.
 Malbon, 96.
 Malcolm, 592, 600.
 Malden, 70, 519.
 Malin, 332, 519.
 Malkin, 519.
 Mallam, 179, 519.
 Mallett, 293, 519.
 Mallinder, 126, 519.
 Mallinson, 519.
 Maltby, 324, 519.
 Manisty, 218.
 Manley, 519.
 Mann, 82, 142, 158, 293, 390, 519.
 Manners, 399, 519.
 Manning, 142, 188, 519.
 Mannington, 519.
 Mansell, 342, 519.
 Mansfield, 332, 519.
 Manwaring, 213, 231, 519.
 Mapstone, 519.
 Marchant, 385, 519.
 Marchington, 136, 519.
 Mardell, 218, 519.
 Marfell, 210, 519.
 Marfleet, 276, 519.
 Margerison } 519.
 Margison }
 Marginson }
 Marke, 519.
 Markham, 276, 519.
 Marks, 158, 519.
 Marples, 135, 519.
 Marriage, 188, 519.
 Marriott, 125, 519.
 Marsden, 125, 136, 250, 430, 520.
 Marsh, 44, 520.
 Marshall, 44, 520, 592.
 Marsland, 96, 520.
 Marson, 520.
 Marston, 430, 520.
 Martin, 44, 520, 592.
 Martindale, 122, 520.
 Martland, 238, 520.
 Mash, 223, 520.
 Mashiter, 520.
 Maskell, 188, 520.
 Maskery } 520.
 Maskrey }
 Maslen, 520.
 Mason, 45, 520.
 Massey, 96, 521.
 Masters, 353, 521.
 Mastin, 521.
 Matcham, 231, 521.

- Mather, 251, 521, 592.
 Mathieson } 45, 521, 592.
 Mathison }
 Matthams, 521.
 Matthew, 45, 521.
 Matthews, 45, 71, 392, 521.
 Matthias, 521.
 Mattison }
 Matterson } 45, 416, 521.
 Matson }
 Matts, 45, 521.
 Maudsley, 251, 521.
 Maugham, 521.
 Maughan, 521.
 Maule, 303.
 Maunder, 158, 521.
 Maundrell, 399, 521.
 Maw, 270, 275, 521.
 Mawdsley, 251, 521.
 Mawer, 276, 521.
 Mawle, 303, 521.
 Mawson, 521.
 Maxted, 521.
 Maxwell, 521, 592, 600.
 May, 45, 521.
 Maye, 521.
 Mayer, 521.
 Mayes, 521.
 Mayhew, 371, 522.
 Maylam, 522.
 Maynard, 110, 158, 522.
 Mayne, 110, 522.
 Mayo, 174, 522.
 Mayor, 251, 522.
 Mead } 522.
 Meade }
 Meaden, 522.
 Meadmore, 522.
 Meadows, 522.
 Meaker, 346, 522.
 Meakin, 522.
 Mealor, 522.
 Measures, 522.
 Meatyard, 174, 522.
 Medforth, 522.
 Medland, 522.
 Medlicott, 342, 522.
 Meech, 174, 522.
 Meek, 522.
 Meen, 522.
 Meeson, 189, 522.
 Megginson }
 Meggison } 417, 522.
 Megson }
 Meikle, 592.
 Melhuish } 159, 522.
 Mellsuish }
 Mellings, 522.
 Mellor, 136, 522.
 Mellors, 522.
 Melsome, 399, 522.
 Menzies, 592, 600.
 Mercer, 231, 522.
 Meredith, 212, 437, 522.
 Merrell, 522.
 Merrett, 200, 522.
 Merrick, 213, 522.
 Merrikin, 270, 522.
 Merrills, 522.
 Merriman, 399.
 Message, 522.
 Messenger, 522.
 Messinger, 298, 522.
 Metcalf } 416, 522.
 Metcalfe }
 Metherall } 159, 523.
 Metherell }
 Metson, 523.
 Mew, 523.
 Meynell, 136.
 Meyrick, 213, 523.
 Michell, 101, 523.
 Middlemas } 523.
 Middlemiss }
 Middleton, 45, 523, 592.
 Midgley, 430, 523.
 Midwinter, 332, 523.
 Milbank, 188, 523.
 Milburn, 309, 315, 523.
 Mildmay, 188.
 Mildon, 144, 523.
 Miles, 45, 194, 523.
 Milk, 285, 523.
 Mill, 523.

- Millar, 46, 592.
 Millard, 523.
 Millbank, 523.
 Milledge, 523.
 Millen, 523.
 Miller, 46, 523, 592.
 Millican, 523.
 Millichamp, 342, 523.
 Milligan, 523, 592.
 Millikin, 523.
 Millington, 325, 523.
 Millman }
 Milman } 523.
 Mills, 46, 523.
 Millward, 136, 524.
 Milne, 524, 592.
 Milner, 125, 408, 524.
 Milnes, 136.
 Milsham, 399.
 Milsom, 399, 522.
 Milton, 524.
 Milward, 136, 386, 524.
 Minchin, 200, 524.
 Minett, 200, 524.
 Minns, 293, 524.
 Minshall }
 Minshull } 96, 524.
 Minta, 270, 524.
 Minter, 225, 524.
 Mintey }
 Minty } 399, 524.
 Minton, 337, 342, 524.
 Miskin, 225, 524.
 Missing, 524.
 Mitchell, 46, 101, 524, 592.
 Mitford, 315.
 Mody, 276, 353.
 Moffatt, 122, 524, 592, 600.
 Mogford, 144, 524.
 Moggeridge, 353.
 Mohun, 16, 353.
 Moir, 592.
 Molyneux, 524.
 Monk, 524.
 Monkman, 524.
 Monnington, 213, 524.
 Montgomery, 303, 524.
 Moody, 276, 353, 524.
 Moon, 16, 236, 353, 524.
 Moore, 46, 82, 524.
 Moorhouse, 430, 525.
 Morcom, 525.
 Mordecai, 525.
 Moreton, 88, 525.
 Morgan, 46, 444, 437-439, 525.
 Morgans, 525.
 Morkam, 525.
 Morley, 136, 525.
 Morphett, 231, 525.
 Morrell, 430, 525.
 Morris, 47, 204, 525.
 Morrison, 47, 525, 592.
 Morse, 399, 525.
 Mort, 251, 525.
 Mortimer, 525.
 Mortimore, 144, 525.
 Mortin, 136, 525.
 Morton, 82, 96, 525, 592.
 Mosely, 525.
 Moses, 47, 525.
 Mosley, 125, 525.
 Moss, 47, 402, 526.
 Mossman, 526.
 Mossop, 118, 526.
 Mott, 188, 526.
 Mottershead, 96, 526.
 Mottram, 363, 526.
 Mould, 264.
 Moule, 405, 526.
 Mounfield }
 Mountfield } 89, 526.
 Mounsey, 122, 526.
 Mountain, 526.
 Mountford, 363, 526.
 Mowbray, 276, 526.
 Moyle, 111, 526.
 Moxon, 526.
 Mudd, 276, 371, 409, 526.
 Mudge, 159, 526.
 Mudy, 276.
 Mugford, 144, 524.
 Muggeridge, 353, 526.
 Muggleston, 189, 526.
 Muir, 593, 600.

- Muirhead, 593.
 Mullenger } 526.
 Mullinger }
 Mullins, 174, 353, 526.
 Mullock, 97, 526.
 Mumford, 80, 102, 526.
 Munckton, 174, 526.
 Munday }
 Mundy } 207, 526.
 Munn, 406, 526.
 Munro, 593.
 Munslow, 342, 526.
 Murcott, 390, 526.
 Murdoch, 581, 593.
 Murfin, 126, 526.
 Murfitt, 526.
 Murgatroyd, 431, 526.
 Murray, 526, 581, 593.
 Murton, 526.
 Musgrave, 122, 276, 309, 526.
 Musson, 264, 526.
 Mustill, 86, 526.
 Mutimer, 526.
 Mutton, 111, 406, 526.
 Myatt, 526.
 Mycock, 125, 358, 526.
 Myers, 526.
 Myhill, 526.
 Mytton, 406, 526.

 Nadin, 137, 526.
 Nance, 111, 526.
 Nancekeville }
 Nankivell } 159, 526.
 Napper, 75, 526.
 Nash, 80, 201, 212, 526.
 Naylor, 137, 526.
 Neal }
 Neale } 47, 527.
 Neame, 232, 527.
 Neave, 232, 293, 527.
 Needham, 137, 527.
 Neeve, 527.
 Negus, 70, 527.
 Neighbour, 328, 527.
 Neil, 593.
 Neild, 527.
 Neilson, 593.
 Nelmes }
 Nelms } 200, 212, 527.
 Nelson, 122, 251, 527.
 Nesling, 527.
 Netherway, 527.
 Neve, 232, 293, 527.
 Nevell, 332, 527.
 Nevin }
 Nevins } 527.
 New, 527.
 Newall, 97, 527.
 Newberry }
 Newbery } 142, 527.
 Newbold }
 Newbould } 137, 431, 527.
 Newby, 251, 527.
 Newcombe, 159, 527.
 Newey, 527.
 Newington, 385, 527.
 Newitt, 527.
 Newman, 47, 527.
 Newport, 528.
 Newsholme }
 Newsome } 431, 528.
 Newson, 528.
 Newth, 528.
 Newton, 47, 408, 528.
 Niblett, 201, 528.
 Nichol, 48, 528.
 Nicholas, 48, 528.
 Nicholls }
 Nichols } 48, 528.
 Nicholson, 48, 528, 593.
 Nickels, 528.
 Nickolls, 528.
 Nickless, 528.
 Nicol }
 Nicoll } 48, 528, 593.
 Nicols, 528.
 Nicolson, 48, 528, 593.
 Nield, 528.
 Nightingale, 528.
 Nisbet, 593, 600.
 Nix, 86, 377, 528.
 Nixon, 48, 357, 528.

Noakes, 232, 528.
 Noble, 528.
 Nock, 342, 528.
 Noden, 97, 528.
 Norbury, 97, 528.
 Norgrove, 213, 528.
 Norman, 48, 528.
 Nornabell, 529.*
 Norris, 160, 251, 529.
 Norrish, 160, 529.
 North, 265, 529.
 Northam, 160, 529.
 Northcott, 160, 529.
 Northey, 529.
 Northmore, 529.
 Norton, 529.
 Norwood, 529.
 Nosworthy, 160, 529.
 Nott, 160, 529.
 Nottage, 189, 529.
 Nottingham, 529.
 Nourse, 294.
 Nunn, 372, 529.
 Nurse, 293, 529.
 Nuttall, 251, 529.
 Nutter, 251, 529.

 Oakden, 126, 529.
 Oakes, 97, 529.
 Oakey, 529.
 Oakley, 363, 529.
 Oates } 103, 111, 529.
 Oats }
 Obbinson, 276.
 Ockey, 529.
 Oddie, 251, 431, 529.
 Odell, 70, 529.
 Odger } 529.
 Odgers }
 Odling, 276, 529.
 Ody, 400, 431, 529.
 Offen, 529.
 Ogilvy, 593.
 Ogle, 529.
 Okell, 529.
 Old, 529.

Oldacres, 529.
 Oldfield, 137, 294, 529.
 Oldham, 529.
 Oldreave } 529.
 Oldreive }
 Oliphant } 529.
 Olivant }
 Oliver, 48, 529, 593.
 Ollerenshaw, 89, 137, 530.
 Ollerton, 530.
 Olney, 70, 530.
 Olver, 49, 530.
 Onions, 342, 530.
 Opie } 111, 530.
 Oppy }
 Oram, 530.
 Orchard, 218, 530.
 Ord, 315, 530.
 Orford, 284, 530.
 Organ, 200, 530.
 Orgar, 218.
 Orgee, 530.
 Ormerod, 251, 530.
 Ormond, 530.
 Ormston, 316, 530.
 Orpe, 530.
 Orpen } 530.
 Orpin }
 Orr, 593, 600.
 Orson, 259, 530.
 Orton, 265, 530.
 Osborn } 49, 124, 344, 530.
 Osborne }
 Osmond, 530.
 Oulton, 97, 530.
 Outhwaite, 417, 530.
 Outram, 137, 325, 530.
 Overell, 219, 530.
 Overton, 276, 530.
 Owen } 530.
 Owens }
 Oxenham, 160.
 Oyler, 530.

Packer, 201.

- Packham, 385, 530.
 Padbury, 333, 530.
 Paddock, 530.
 Paddon, 530.
 Padfield, 346, 530.
 Page, 49, 327, 530.
 Paget, 265, 531.
 Paige, 530.
 Pain }
 Paine } 50, 204, 531.
 Painter, 112, 531.
 Palethorpe, 277, 531.
 Palfrey, 160, 531.
 Palfreyman, 531.
 Paling, 531.
 Palk, 160, 531.
 Pallister, 531.
 Palmer, 49, 82, 141, 531.
 Paniers }
 Panniers } 213, 531.
 Pankhurst, 385, 531.
 Pannell, 189, 531.
 Pantall, 531.
 Panther, 303, 531.
 Papworth, 86, 531.
 Paradine, 70.
 Paramore, 265.
 Pardoe, 406, 531.
 Parham, 399, 531.
 Parish, 531.
 Park, 531, 593.
 Parke, 531.
 Parker, 49, 531.
 Parkes, 531.
 Parkhouse, 531.
 Parkin, 532.
 Parkins, 219, 532.
 Parkinson, 532.
 Parkyn, 532.
 Parminter, 160.
 Parnaby, 532.
 Parnell, 161, 532.
 Parr, 252, 277, 325, 532.
 Parrish, 531.
 Parrott, 80, 333, 354, 532.
 Parry, 439, 444, 532.
 Parslow, 200, 532.
 Parsons, 50, 168, 392, 532.
 Partington, 252, 406, 532.
 Parton, 532.
 Partridge, 142, 532.
 Pascoe, 111, 532.
 Pasmore }
 Passmore } 161, 532.
 Patchett, 277, 532.
 Paterson, 593.
 Patmore, 532.
 Paton, 593.
 Patten, 219, 532.
 Patterson, 532, 593.
 Pattinson, 122, 532.
 Pattison, 532.
 Paty, 161.
 Paul }
 Paull } 174, 353 532.
 Paulson, 532.
 Pavey, 532.
 Paxman, 533.
 Paxton, 333, 533.
 Payling, 531.
 Payne, 50, 204, 532.
 Paynell, 189.
 Paynter, 112, 531.
 Peach, 174, 533.
 Peachey, 385, 533.
 Peacock, 399, 417, 533.
 Peake, 161, 363, 533.
 Pearce, 50, 210, 533.
 Pearcey, 161, 533.
 Peard, 161.
 Pearman, 219, 533.
 Pearn, 533.
 Pearse, 50, 533.
 Pearson, 50, 533.
 Pease, 181, 533.
 Peat, 533.
 Peatfield, 533.
 Peck, 86, 219, 533.
 Peddar }
 Pedder } 533.
 Pedlar }
 Pedler } 533.
 Peek }
 Peeke } 86, 161, 219, 533.

- Peel, 423, 534.
 Peet, 534.
 Pegg } 137, 534.
 Pegge }
 Pegler, 200, 534.
 Pegrum, 534.
 Peirson, 533.
 Pell, 534.
 Pemberton, 252, 534.
 Pendell } 534.
 Pendle }
 Pender, 112, 534.
 Pendlebury, 252, 534.
 Penfold, 385, 534.
 Pengelly } 112, 534.
 Pengilly }
 Penna, 534.
 Penniford, 385, 534.
 Pennington, 252, 534.
 Penny, 353, 534.
 Penrice, 406, 534.
 Penrose, 112, 534.
 Penson, 534.
 Pentelow, 534.
 Penwarden, 144, 534.
 Pepper, 265, 277, 372, 534.
 Percival, 534.
 Perham, 353, 534.
 Periam, 353.
 Perkin } 51, 534.
 Perkins }
 Perks, 51, 534.
 Perrett } 333, 353, 534.
 Perrott }
 Perriam, 353.
 Perrin, 534.
 Perry, 51, 344, 534.
 Pescud, 534.
 Petch, 534.
 Peter, 534.
 Peters, 534.
 Pether, 534.
 Petherbridge, 144, 534.
 Petherick } 112, 162, 534.
 Pethick }
 Petit, 189, 534.
 Pettipher, 81, 220, 333, 534.
 Pettit } 189, 534.
 Pettitt }
 Petty, 535.
 Phelps, 51, 354, 535.
 Phillimore, 201.
 Philippo, 294, 535.
 Philips, 51, 593.
 Phillips, 51, 535.
 Phillipson, 51, 308, 535.
 Philp, 51, 535.
 Philpot } 52, 204, 212, 232, 535.
 Philpott }
 Philpots } 52, 535.
 Philpotts }
 Phippen } 52, 354, 535.
 Phippin }
 Phipps, 51, 194, 535.
 Pibus, 418.
 Pick, 86, 219, 277, 535.
 Pickard, 142, 399, 535.
 Pickering, 417, 535.*
 Pickersgill, 417, 535.
 Pickett, 399, 535.
 Pickford, 535.
 Pickin, 535.
 Pickles, 535.
 Pickup, 252, 535.
 Pickwell, 535.
 Pidduck, 232, 535.
 Pierce, 50, 533, 535.
 Pierson, 533.
 Pigg, 86, 219, 316, 535.
 Piggott } 86, 219, 220, 535.
 Pigott }
 Pike, 207, 535.
 Pilcher, 232, 536.
 Pile, 161, 536.
 Pilgrim, 190, 536.
 Pilkington, 252, 536.
 Pilling, 252, 536.
 Pimblett, 252, 536.
 Pimlott, 97, 536.
 Pinch, 536.
 Pinchbeck, 278.
 Pinches, 536.
 Pinchin, 399, 536.

Pindar } 277, 325, 536.
 Pinder }
 Pinhay } 536.
 Pinhey }
 Pinniger } 536.
 Pinnegar }
 ✓ Piper, 277, 386, 536.
 Pitcher, 536.
 Pitchford, 337, 536.
 Pither, 536.
 Pitman, 174, 354, 536.
 Pitt, 536.
 Pittock, 232, 535.
 Pitts, 536.
 Plackett, 126, 536.
 Plaistowe, 536.
 Plant, 363, 536.
 Platt, 75, 89, 536.*
 Platts, 125, 536.
 Pledger, 190, 536.
 Plews, 536.
 Plowright, 320, 536.
 Plumbly, 536.
 Plummer, 536.
 Plumptre }
 Plumtree } 325, 536.
 Pochin, 265, 536.
 Pocklington, 278, 536.
 Pockock, 399, 417, 536.
 Podmore, 536.
 Pointer, 162.
 Polkinghorn, 112, 536.
 Poll, 294, 536.
 Pollard, 87, 536.
 Pollitt, 252, 536.
 Pollock, 593, 600.
 Pomeroy, 174, 536.
 Pomfret, 536.
 Ponder, 303.
 Ponting, 201, 400, 536.
 Poole, 200, 536.
 Pooley, 536.
 Poore, 207, 537.
 Pope, 201, 537.
 Popham, 207.
 Pople, 346, 537.
 Popplewell, 431, 537.

Popplewick, 278.
 Porrett }
 Porritt } 418, 537.
 Porter, 52, 183, 537.
 Portsmouth, 207, 537.
 Poskitt, 537.
 Postle, 537.
 Postlethwaite, 252, 537.
 Pottenger, 537.
 Potter, 52, 537.
 Potticary, 207, 537.
 Potts, 316, 537.
 Pounce, 207.
 Povey, 537.
 Pow, 346, 537.
 Powell, 53, 292, 439, 444, 537.
 Powlesland, 144, 537.
 Pownall, 97, 537.
 Poynter, 162.
 Poyntz, 190.
 Poyser, 125, 358, 537.
 Pratt, 53, 537.
 Prebble, 537.
 Precious, 537.
 Preece, 53, 439, 537.
 Prentice, 537.
 Prescott, 253, 537.
 Preston, 537.
 Pretty, 537.
 Prettyjohn, 144, 538.
 Price, 53, 437, 439, 445, 538.
 Friday, 201, 538.
 Pride, 342.
 Pridmore, 265, 538.
 Priest, 538.
 Priestley }
 Priestly } 538.
 Priestner, 90, 538.
 Prince, 125, 538.
 Pring, 144, 538.
 Pringle, 316, 538, 593, 600.
 Prior, 102, 538.
 Prisk, 103, 538.
 Pritchard }
 Prichard } 439, 538.*
 Probert, 56, 439, 538.

Procter }
Proctor } 53, 538.

Prodger, 439.

Prodham, 417, 538.

Prole, 538.

Prosser, 439, 538.

Prothero, 538.

Proud, 182, 538.

Proudham, 417, 538.

Prout, 195, 538.

Prouse }
Prowse } 102, 162, 538.

Prudames }
Prudom } 417, 538.

Pryce, 538.

Pryde, 342.

Pryer }
Pryor } 102, 538.

Puckeridge, 539.

Puddephatt, 80, 220, 333, 539.

Puddifoot, 220, 539.

Puddy, 346, 539.

Pugh, 439, 539.

Pugsley, 162, 539.

Pullan }
Pullen } 194, 539.
Pullin }

Purcell, 80.

Purdy, 294, 539.

Purkis, 87, 539.

Purser, 539.

Pursglove }
Purslove } 539.

Purslow, 200.

Purssell, 80, 539.

Purvis, 539, 593.

Puttock, 377, 539.

Pyatt, 363, 539.

Pybus, 418, 539.

Pye, 113, 225, 253, 539.

Pyke, 207.

Pyle, 161, 539.

Pym, 161, 539.

Quenby, 539.

Quested, 232, 539.

Quibell, 325, 539.

Quick, 102, 162, 539.

Quilter, 539.

Quinney, 539.

Rabbetts, 539.

Rabjohns, 144, 539.

Raby, 102, 253, 539.

Rackham, 539.

Radeliffe, 540.

Raddall }
Raddle } 539.

Radford, 125, 539.

Radley, 539.

Radway, 202, 539.

Rae, 316, 593.

Ragg, 140.

Raikes, 418.

Rain, 539.

Rainbow, 539.

Raine, 182, 418, 539.

Rainford, 253, 539.

Rains, 126, 539.

Ramsay, 593.

Ramsbottom, 253, 539.

Ramsden, 431, 540.

Ranby, 278, 540.

Rand, 81, 316, 540.

Randall }
Randell } 540.

Rankin, 593, 601.

Ransom }
Ranson } 540.

Rapley, 386, 540.

Rapson, 540.

Rashleigh, 540.

Ratcliffe, 540.

Rathbone, 97, 540.

Raven, 190, 540.

Ravenscroft, 97, 540.

Ravenshaw, 540.

Raw, 410, 540.

Rawcliffe, 253, 543.

Rawdon, 431.

Quance, 144, 539.

Quelch, 182, 539.

Rawle, 540.
 Rawlings } 401, 540.
 Rawlins }
 Rawlinson, 253, 540.
 Ray, 316, 540.
 Rayment }
 Rayment } 144, 540.
 Rayner }
 Raynor } 190, 540.
 Rea }
 Reay } 316, 540.
 Read, 53, 540.
 Reading, 391, 540.
 Readman, 122, 431, 540.
 Reakes, 540.
 Reddaway, 144, 540.
 Reddcliffe, 162, 540.
 Redfearn }
 Redfern } 540.
 Redgate, 325, 540.
 Redman, 122, 431, 541.
 Redmayne, 122, 431, 541.
 Reece, 53, 541.
 Reed, 53, 541.
 Rees, 53, 541.
 Reeson, 270, 541.
 Reeve, 55, 541.
 Reeves, 55, 541.
 Reid, 53, 541, 593.
 Rendall }
 Rendell } 541.
 Rendle }
 Rennie, 593.
 Rennison, 541.
 Renshaw, 137, 138, 541.
 Renton, 316, 541.
 Renwick, 316, 541.
 Retallack }
 Retallick } 541.
 Retter, 144, 541.
 Revell }
 Revill } 138, 541.
 Rew, 144, 541.
 Reynolds, 55, 82, 283, 541.
 Rhoades, 278, 541.
 Rhodes, 236, 278, 432, 541.
 Rice, 445, 541.

Rich, 354, 393, 541.
 Richards, 55, 141, 541.
 Richardson, 55, 117, 542, 593.
 Richens, 542.
 Riches, 284, 542.
 Richmond, 421, 542, 593.
 Rickard, 542.
 Rickett, 190, 542.
 Ricketts, 201, 542.
 Ridd, 144, 542.
 Riddell }
 Riddle } 316, 542.
 Rider, 542.
 Ridgeway }
 Ridgeway } 542.
 Riding, 542.
 Ridler, 345, 542.
 Ridley, 307, 316, 542.
 Ridout, 175, 542.
 Rigby, 253, 542.
 Rigden, 233, 542.
 Riggall, 278, 542.
 Righton, 202, 542.
 Riley, 138, 542.
 Rimell }
 Rimmell } 201, 542.
 Rimmer, 238, 542.
 Ringer, 542.
 Ripley, 432.
 Rippon, 542.
 Risdon, 162, 542.
 Rishworth, 432, 542.
 Rising, 294, 542.
 Ritchie, 593.
 Ritson, 543.
 Rivett, 294, 543.
 Rix, 295, 543.
 Roach, 543.
 Roadley, 543.
 Roads, 77, 432, 543.
 Roake, 543.
 Robb, 593.
 Robbins, 543.
 Roberts, 56, 101, 543.
 Robertshaw, 543.
 Robertson, 316, 543, 593, 601.
 Robins, 543.

- Robinson, 13, 56, 543.
 Robson, 56, 309, 316, 543, 594.
 Rodda, 103, 543.
 Roddam, 317, 543.
 Roddis, 543.
 Rodenhurst, 342, 543.
 Rodes, 432.
 Rodger, 594.
 Rodgers, 56, 544.
 Rodmell, 543.
 Roe, 345, 543.
 Roebuck, 544.
 Rofe } 544.
 Roffe }
 Rogers, 56, 101, 544.
 Rogerson, 544.
 Rolfe, 17, 544.
 Rolph, 17, 365, 544.
 Rood, 354, 544.
 Rooft, 285, 544.
 Rook }
 Rooke } 544.
 Roose, 113, 544.
 Root, 190, 544.
 Roper, 544.
 Rosbotham }
 Rosbottom } 544.
 Rose, 56, 544.
 Roseveare, 103, 544.
 Rosewarne, 103, 112, 544.
 Roskelly }
 Roskilly } 112, 544.
 Ross, 175, 544, 585, 594, 601.
 Rossall }
 Rossell } 253, 544.
 Rosser, 544.
 Rossiter, 544.
 Rothwell, 253, 544.
 Rounthwaite }
 Routhwaite } 418, 544.
 Rouse, 113.
 Routledge, 544.
 Routley, 544.
 Row, 544.
 Rowarth, 126, 544.
 Rowbotham }
 Rowbottom } 138, 544.
 Rowe, 102, 163, 544.
 Rowell, 142, 544.
 Rowland, 163, 545.
 Rowlands, 545.
 Rowlatt }
 Rowlett } 266, 304, 545.
 Rowles, 328, 545.
 Rowley, 220, 363, 545.
 Rowlingson, 545.
 Rowntree, 545.
 Rowse, 113, 545.
 Royce, 545.
 Royle, 97, 253, 545.
 Rudd, 343, 354, 545.
 Ruddie, 399, 400, 545.
 Rudge, 202, 213, 406, 545.
 Ruegg, 354.
 Ruffle, 190, 545.
 Rugg, 354, 545.
 Rugman, 545.
 Rumbold, 208, 545.
 Rumming, 545.
 Rundell }
 Rundle } 113, 545.
 Runnalls, 103, 545.
 Ruscoe, 545.
 Rush, 372, 545.
 Rushden, 220.
 Rushton, 363, 545.
 Rushworth, 432, 545.
 Russ, 175, 400, 545, 585.
 Russell, 57, 82, 545, 594.
 Ruston, 87, 545.
 Rutherford, 309, 317, 545, 594, 601.
 Rutter, 97, 545.
 Ryder, 545.
 Ryding, 542.
 Ryle, 97.
 Rymer, 201, 545.
 Sabin, 333, 545.
 Sadler, 375, 545.
 Sagar, 254, 545.
 Sage, 163, 354, 545.
 Saint, 545.

- Sale, 220, 545.
 Salisbury, 253, 546.
 Sallis, 83, 546.
 Salmon, 546.
 Salt, 363, 546.
 Salter, 163, 546.
 Saltern, 163.
 Salthouse, 253, 546.
 Sampson, 546.
 Samways, 175, 546.
 Sandbach, 98, 546.*
 Sandercock, 103, 546.
 Sanders, 57, 546.
 Sanderson, 57, 307, 546.
 Sandry, 103, 546.
 Sands, 546.
 Sankey, 343, 546.
 Sansome, 326.
 Sardeson, 546.
 Sare, 81, 546.
 Sargeant } 102, 546.
 Sargent }
 Sargisson, 546.
 Saunders, 57, 546.
 Saunderson, 57, 546.
 Saundry, 103, 546.
 Savage, 202, 546.
 Savary, 295.
 Savery, 295.
 Savile, 191.
 Savill, 190, 546.
 Savin, 333, 546.
 Savory, 295, 546.
 Sawyer, 366, 546.
 Say, 354, 445, 547.
 Sayce, 445, 547.
 Sayer, 191, 295, 418, 547.
 Sayers, 221, 386, 547.
 Scales, 295, 547.
 Scantlebury, 103, 547.
 Scarborough, 547.
 Scarlett, 213.
 Scarth, 547.
 Schofield, 254, 432, 547.
 Scholes, 547.
 Scholey, 547.
 Scholfield, 254, 547.
 Scoble, 113.
 Scoley, 547.
 Secones, 547.
 Scott, 57, 547, 583, 594.
 Scotton, 266, 547.
 Scragg, 98, 547.
 Scrimshaw } 278, 547.
 Scrimshire }
 Scriven, 304, 547.
 Scrivener, 70, 547.
 Scroggs, 547.
 Scruby, 191, 547.
 Scrymgeour, 278.
 Scudamore, 213, 547.
 Scune, 279.
 Scutt, 57, 175, 547, 584.
 Seabrook, 191, 220, 547.
 Seacome, 255.
 Seal, 138, 547.
 Sealey } 346, 547.
 Sealy }
 Seaman, 58, 372, 547.
 Sear, 81, 547.
 Searle, 87, 102, 547.
 Sears, 221, 386, 547.
 Searson, 547.
 Seath, 547.
 Seaward, 163, 547.
 Seccombe, 547.
 Secum, 255.
 Seddon, 547.
 Sedgwick, 547.
 Sedman, 547.
 Seed, 237, 547.
 Sefton, 254, 547.
 Segar, 254.
 Selby, 325, 547.
 Seldon, 163, 547.
 Self } 296, 401, 547.
 Selfe }
 Sellars } 418, 548.
 Sellers }
 Sellek, 163, 548.
 Selwyn, 201, 548.
 Semmens, 101, 550.
 Senior, 175, 432, 548.
 Sephton, 254, 547.

- Sercombe, 548.
 Sergeant, 278, 548.
 Severn, 548.
 Severs, 418, 548.
 Seward, 17, 163, 548.
 Sewell, 295, 548.
 Seymour, 81, 548.
 Seys, 445, 548.
 Shackel, 548.
 Shacklady } 254, 548.
 Shakelady }
 Shackleton, 548.
 Shacklock, 138, 548.
 Shackshaft, 548.
 Shakerley, 254.
 Shakeshaft, 548.
 Shanks, 317, 548, 594, 601.
 Shapland, 144, 548.
 Sharland, 163, 548.
 Sharman, 548.
 Sharp } 57, 548, 594.
 Sharpe }
 Sharples, 238, 254, 548.
 Sharpley, 548.
 Sharratt, 359, 363, 548.
 Sharrock, 254, 548.
 Sharrod, 548.
 Shave, 548.
 Shaw, 58, 124, 319, 357, 548, 594.
 Sheale, 317.
 Sheard, 549.
 Shears, 549.
 Shebbeare, 163.
 Sheen, 549.
 Sheffield, 549.
 Sheild, 317.
 Sheldon, 138, 549.
 Sheldrake } 549.
 Sheldrick }
 Shelley, 364, 549.
 Shelton, 266, 319, 549.
 Shemilt, 549.
 Shenton, 364, 549.
 Shepherd } 58, 177, 549, 594.
 Sheppard, etc. }
 Shepperson, 549.
 Sheringham, 295, 549.
 Sherman, 163.
 Sherratt, 359, 363, 549.
 Sherrill, 163, 549.
 Sherrin } 345, 549.
 Sherring }
 Sherwill, 163, 549.
 Sherwin, 138, 549.
 Sherwood, 549.
 Shield, 317, 549.
 Shields, 549.
 Shillitoe, 432, 549.
 Shipley, 549.
 Shipman, 259, 549.
 Shipp, 549.
 Shipton, 549.
 Shipway, 202, 549.
 Shirley, 364, 549.
 Shirt, 126, 549.
 Shoebottom } 550.
 Shoebottom }
 Shone, 98, 550.
 Shopland, 550.
 Shore, 98, 550.
 Shorland, 548.
 Shorrock, 254.
 Short, 163, 550.
 Shorter, 233, 550.
 Shotton, 182, 550.
 Shreeve, 285, 550.
 Shrimpton, 334, 550.
 Shufflebotham } 358, 550.
 Shufflebottom }
 Shuker, 337, 550.
 Shute, 175, 550.
 Shuttleworth, 254, 422, 550.
 Siddall }
 Siddell } 138, 255, 418, 550.
 Siddle }
 Siddons, 550.
 Siddorn, 550.
 Sidebottom, 550.
 Sidford, 394, 550.
 Sidgwick, 547.
 Suicock, 550.
 Sillitoe, 432, 550.
 Silverlock, 191.
 Silvester, 550.

- Sim } 550.
 Simm }
 Simkin }
 Simpkin } 550.
 Simpkins }
 Simmonds } 58, 101, 550.
 Simmons }
 Simonds } 58, 557.
 Simons }
 Simpson, 59, 357, 550, 594.
 Sims, 393, 550.
 Simson, 550.
 Sinclair, 551, 594, 601.
 Sinden, 551.
 Singer, 346, 551.
 Singleton, 254, 551.
 Sirett, 81, 557.
 Sirrell, 551.
 Skeels, 551.
 Skeggs, 223.
 Skelton, 278, 551.
 Skerrett, 551.
 Skewes, 113, 551.
 Skidmore, 138, 551.
 Skinner, 142, 551.
 Skipwith, 267.
 Skrimshire, 278.
 Skrine, 354.
 Skrymsher, 278.
 Skutt, 175.
 Skyrme, 213, 551.
 Slack, 98, 118, 138, 551.
 Slade, 354, 551.
 Slader, 163, 551.
 Slater, 125, 551.
 Slatter, 333, 551.
 Slaughter, 551.
 Slee, 551.
 Sleeman, 113, 142, 551.
 Sleightholme, 409, 551.
 Slinger, 432, 551.
 Slipper, 295, 551.
 Sloan, 594.
 Slocock, 551.
 Sloman, 142, 551.
 Sloper, 400, 551.
 Sluggett, 144, 551.
 Smale, 144, 551.
 Small, 551.
 Smallbridge } 144, 551.
 Smaridge }
 Smart, 304, 551.
 Smedley, 551.
 Smerdon, 164, 551.
 Smith, 59, 551, 594.
 Smithers, 552.
 Smithin, 552.
 Smithson, 418, 552.
 Smyth, 552.
 Snaith, 279, 307, 552.
 Snape, 372, 419.
 Snead, 99.
 Sneath, 279, 552.
 Snell, 102, 164, 552.
 Snelson, 98, 552.
 Snook, 400, 552.
 Snow, 164, 552.
 Snowball, 552.
 Snowdon, 182, 552.
 Soame, 296, 552.
 Soby, 552.
 Solley } 233, 552.
 Solly }
 Solomon, 552.
 Somers, 552.
 Somerville, 15, 594, 601.
 Soper, 164, 552.
 Sorrell, 191, 552.
 South, 552.
 Southgate, 372, 552.
 Southon, 552.
 Southwell, 552.
 Sowerby, 178, 418, 552.
 Spackman, 237, 400, 552.
 Spalton, 552.
 Spargo, 552.
 Sparke }
 Sparks } 164, 386, 552.
 Sparkes }
 Sparrow, 372, 552.
 Speakman, 237, 400, 552.
 Spear, 552.
 Spearman, 309, 311, 317.
 Speechley, 552.

- Speed, 355, 552.
 Spence, 552.
 Spenceley } 553.
 Spensley }
 Spencer, 16, 59, 124, 298, 553.
 Spendlove, 139, 553.
 Sperring, 355, 553.
 Spicer, 175, 553.
 Spiers, 553.
 Spiller, 142, 355, 553.
 Spink }
 Spinks } 296, 553.
 Spofforth, 433.
 Spokes, 304, 553.
 Spotterswood, 122, 553.
 Sprake, 553.
 Spratt, 553.
 Spriggs, 553.
 Springall, 333.
 Sproston, 98, 553.
 Spry, 113, 164, 553.
 Spurgeon, 191, 553.
 Spurle }
 Spurrell } 164, 553.
 Spurrett, 553.
 Spurrier, 175.
 Squance, 553.
 Squire }
 Squires } 164, 553.
 Squirrell, 553.
 Stace, 233, 553.
 Stacey, 164, 553.
 Stafford, 139, 553.
 Staines, 191, 553.
 Staite, 202, 553.
 Stainthorpe, 553.
 Staley, 553.
 Stallard, 553.
 Stamp, 278, 553.
 Stanbra, 334, 553.
 Stanbridge, 70, 553.
 Stanbury, 164, 553.
 Standen }
 Standing } 386, 553.
 Stanford, 372, 386, 553.
 Staniforth, 553.
 Stanley, 553.
 Stannard, 372, 553.
 Stansfield, 432, 553.
 Stanton, 554.
 Stanworth, 238, 554.
 Staples, 325, 554.
 Stares, 554.
 Starkie, 254, 554.
 Starling, 296, 554.
 Starre, 278.
 Stavely, 419, 554.
 Stay, 386, 554.
 Stead, 432, 445, 554.
 Stebbing }
 Stebbings } 554.
 Stedman, 233, 554.
 Steeds, 346, 554.
 Steel }
 Steele } 554, 594.
 Steer, 142, 377, 554.
 Steggall, 372, 554.
 Steight, 202.
 Stelfox, 554.
 Stendall, 554.
 Stephens }
 Stevens } 59, 554, 594.
 Stephenson }
 Stevenson } 60, 177, 554, 594.
 Steward, 555.
 Stewart, 555, 594.
 Stickles, 555.
 Stidston, 144, 555.
 Stiles, 555.
 Stimpson, 296, 555.
 Stinchcombe, 202, 555.
 Stinton, 406, 555.
 Stirling, 594.
 Stobart }
 Stobert } 555.
 Stobbs, 555.
 Stock, 191, 555.
 Stockdale, 83, 555.
 Stocker, 223.
 Stockhill }
 Stockill } 555.
 Stockton, 98, 555.
 Stoddard, 555.
 Stoddart, 594.

Stokell, 555.
 Stokes, 266, 304, 319, 555.
 Stone, 60, 71, 555.
 Stonehouse, 555.
 Stoneman, 555.
 Stones, 433, 555.
 Stoppard, 555.
 Stops, 555.
 Storer, 139, 555.
 Storey } 343, 555.
 Story }
 Storr, 279, 555.
 Storry, 343, 555.
 Stotherd } 555.
 Stothert }
 Stott, 255, 345, 555.
 Stovin, 279.
 Stowe, 279, 555.
 Strachan, 594, 601.
 Strange, 175, 556.
 Stratford, 556.
 Stratton, 400, 556.
 Straughan, 308, 556.
 Straw, 325, 556.
 Strawson, 556.
 Street, 393, 556.
 Strelley, 137.
 Stretton, 139, 266, 556.
 Strickland, 122, 237, 409, 556.
 Stride, 208, 556.
 Strobe, 355.
 Strong, 142, 556.
 Struthers, 594.
 Strutt, 192, 556.
 Stuart, 556, 594.
 Stubbins, 325, 556.
 Stubbs, 88, 364, 556.
 Stubley, 279, 556.
 Stuckey, 355, 556.
 Studley, 175, 556.
 Stunt, 233, 556.
 Stupples, 556.
 Sturdy, 419, 556.
 Sturgeon, 372, 556.
 Sturry }
 Stury } 343.
 Sturt, 386, 556.

Stuttard, 555.
 Stursacre }
 Sturzacre } 255.
 Styles, 556.
 Sudall, 255.
 Suddaby, 419, 556.
 Sugden, 432, 556.
 Suggett }
 Suggitt } 372, 556.
 Sully, 355, 556.
 Summerfield, 15, 556.
 Summerhayes, 556.
 Summers, 142, 556.
 Sumner, 556.
 Sunderland, 556.
 Sunter, 410, 556.
 Surman, 202, 378, 556.
 Surtees, 182, 556.
 Sutcliffe, 422, 556.
 Suter, 556.
 Sutherland, 594.
 Suttaby, 419.
 Sutton, 60, 556.
 Swaffer, 225, 556.
 Swaffield, 175, 556.
 Swain, 17, 142, 279, 556.
 Swales, 419, 557.
 Swan }
 Swann } 557, 594.
 Swanton, 557.
 Swarbrick }
 Swarbrook } 255, 557.
 Swayne, 556.
 Sweet, 355, 557.
 Sweeting, 192, 557.
 Swetenham }
 Swetnam } 364, 557.
 Swift, 139, 255, 557.
 Swinburne }
 Swinbourne } 123, 317, 557.
 Windell }
 Swindells } 98, 557.
 Swinton, 99, 557.
 Sworder, 557.
 Swyft, 139, 255.
 Sykes, 433, 557.
 Symes, 176, 557.

Symonds } 58, 557.
 Symons }
 Syratt } 81, 557.
 Syrett }

Tabberer, 139.

Taber }
 Tabor } 192, 557.

Tabley, 99.

Tagg, 139, 557.

Tailby, 266, 557.

Tait, 557, 594.

Talbot, 17, 355, 557.

Tamblyn, 114, 557.

Tame, 75, 557.

Tancock, 557.

Tandy, 406, 557.

Tanner, 26, 401, 558.

Tanton, 142, 558.

Tapley, 99, 558.

Tapp, 558.

Tapping, 558.

Tarn, 558.

Tarr, 558.

Tassell, 233, 558.

Tatchell, 558.

Tate, 178, 558.

Tatham, 433, 558.

Tattam, 81, 558.

Tattersall, 255, 558.

Taunton, 394, 558.

Taverner, 144, 558.

Taylor, 60, 558, 594.

Tazewell, 346, 558.

Teague, 558.

Teal }
 Teale } 558.

Tealby, 266.

Teasdale, 118, 558.

Tebbitt }
 Tebbutt } 298, 304, 558.

Teek, 558.

Telfer }
 Telford } 308, 558, 594.

Temperley, 558.

Temple, 558.

Templeman, 326, 558.

Templeton, 594.

Tennant, 559, 594.

Tennison, 410, 559.

Terrell, 75.

Terry, 233, 559.

Tester, 380, 559.

Tew, 304, 559.

Thackery }
 Thackray } 433, 559.
 Thackwray }

Thatcher, 71, 559.

Theyer, 559.

Thirgood, 192, 560.

Thirkell, 234, 373, 559.

Thirkettle, 234, 296, 373, 559.

Thirtle, 296, 373, 559.

Thoday, 559.

Thom, 594.

Thomas, 60, 101, 559.

Thomason }
 Thomasson } 89, 559.

Thomlinson, 118, 559.

Thompson, 61, 559.

Thomson, 61, 559.

Thompstone, 90, 559.

Thorington, 192, 559.

Thorley, 559.

Thorn }
 Thorne } 142, 559.

Thornber, 433, 560.

Thornhill, 90, 560.

Thornley, 560.

Thornton, 178, 317, 560.

Thorowgood, 192.

Thorp }
 Thorpe } 125, 560.

Threlfall, 255, 560.

Throppe, 99.

Thrower, 296, 560.

Thurgood, 192, 560.

Thurkettle, 234, 296, 373, 560.

Thurlby, 280, 560.

Thurlow, 373, 560.

Thurman, 560.

Thurston, 373, 560.

- Thurtell } 296, 560.
 Thurtle }
 Thwaite } 409, 433, 434, 560.
 Thwaites }
 Tibbett } 560.
 Tibbit }
 Tibbetts } 560.
 Tibbitts }
 Tice, 560.
 Tickle, 99, 560.
 Tickner, 560.
 Tidy, 560.
 Tilbrook, 192, 560.
 Till, 195, 560.
 Tilley } 355, 356, 560.
 Tilly }
 Timberlake, 70, 560.
 Timmis, 560.
 Timms } 334, 560.
 Tims }
 Timperley, 99, 560.
 Tindale } 182, 309, 317, 560.
 Tindall }
 Tindell }
 Tindle }
 Tingey, 560.
 Tinker, 560.
 Tinkler, 560.
 Tinney, 560.
 Tinsley, 256, 560.
 Tippet, 114, 560.
 Tipping, 560.
 Tipton, 343, 560.
 Tirrell, 75.
 Titcombe, 401, 561.
 Titley, 343, 561.
 Titmas } 70, 221, 561.
 Tittmuss }
 Titterton, 358, 561.
 Tobitt, 561.
 Todd, 178, 561, 595.
 Tofield, 561.
 Tofts, 192, 561.
 Toll, 561.
 Toller, 165.
 Tolley, 406, 561.
 Tom, 561.
 Tomblin, 561.
 Tombs, 561.
 Tomes, 561.
 Tomkin, 81, 561.
 Tomkinson, 561.
 Tomlin, 561.
 Tomlinson, 125, 561.
 Tompkins, 81, 561.
 Tompsett, 561.
 Toms, 561.
 Tongue, 407, 561.
 Tonkin, 114, 561.
 Toogood, 561.
 Tooley, 296, 561.
 Toon } 267, 561.
 Toone }
 Toovey } 561.
 Tovey }
 Tope, 561.
 Topham, 419, 561.
 Toplady, 326.
 Topp, 176, 561.
 Topping, 123, 256, 561.
 Torr, 364, 561.
 Tothill, 165.
 Towes } 561.
 Towse }
 Towndrow } 139, 561.
 Townrow }
 Townroe }
 Townend, 561.
 Townsend, 561.
 Townson, 256, 561.
 Tozer, 165, 561.
 Trafford, 561.
 Travis, 279, 562.
 Treadwell } 328, 334, 562.
 Tredwell }
 Treasure, 356, 562.
 Trebilcock, 114, 562.
 Tregear, 114, 562.
 Tregellas, 114, 562.
 Tregian, 110, 115.
 Tregoning, 562.
 Treleaven, 562.
 Treloar, 103, 562.

- Tremain } 114, 562.
 Tremayne }
 Trembath, 104, 562.
 Tremlett, 165, 562.
 Trerise, 104, 562.
 Tresidder, 562.
 Trethewey, 114, 562.
 Trevail, 562.
 Treweeke, 562.
 Trehella, 114, 562.
 Trewicke, 309, 317.
 Trewin, 562.
 Tribe, 386, 562.
 Trice, 223.
 Trick, 562.
 Tricker, 562.
 Trickett, 99, 562.
 Trickey, 142, 356, 562.
 Trigg, 203, 326.
 Tripcony, 115, 562.
 Tripp, 356.
 Trippas, 388, 562.
 Trotman, 202, 562.
 Trott, 165, 562.
 Trotter, 419, 562.
 Trounson, 562.
 Trowbridge, 176, 562.
 Trude, 562.
 Trudgen } 115, 562.
 Trudgian }
 Truelove, 562.
 Trueman } 90, 562.
 Truman }
 Truewicke, 309, 311, 317.
 Truscott, 115, 562.
 Trussell, 305.
 Truswell, 326, 562.
 Tryce, 223.
 Tubb, 208, 562.
 Tuck, 297, 401, 562.
 Tucker, 19, 20, 62, 165, 562.
 Tuckett, 562.
 Tudge, 562.
 Tudor, 562.
 Tuff, 562.
 Tuffin, 169, 562.
 Tuffley, 203, 562.
 Tully, 562.
 Tunnicliff, 562.
 Turnbull, 309, 317, 562, 595.
 Turnell } 562.
 Turnill }
 Turner, 61, 562, 595.
 Turnock, 563.
 Turpin, 165, 193, 563.
 Turrill, 334, 563.
 Turton, 139, 563.
 Turvill, 208, 563.
 Tustain, 334, 563.
 Tuthill, 165.
 Tweddell } 182, 317, 563.
 Tweddle }
 Tweedle, 317, 563.
 Tweedy, 420, 563.
 Tween, 563.
 Twentyman, 326.
 Twidale, 318, 563.
 Twigg, 139, 563.
 Twitchin, 208, 563.
 Tyack } 115, 563.
 Tyacke }
 Tyerman, 419, 563.
 Tyler, 563.
 Tyley, 563.
 Tym } 126, 563.
 Tymm }
 Tyndal, 560.
 Tyreman, 419, 563.
 Tyrer, 563.
 Tyrrell, 75, 563.
 Tysoe, 563.
 Tyson, 563.
 Udall, 139, 563.
 Uglow, 142, 563.
 Ulliyatt, 279, 563.
 Umpleby, 563.
 Underhay, 563.
 Underhill, 563.
 Underwood, 305, 563.
 Unicume, 563.
 Unsworth, 256, 563.*
 Unwin, 193, 342, 563.

- Upton, 564.
 Uren, 104, 564.
 Urmston, 99, 564.
 Urquhart, 595, 601.
 Urry, 208.
 Urwin, 564.
 Usher, 318, 564.
 Usherwood, 564.
 Usticke, 115.
 Utting, 297, 564.
 Uttley, 564.

 Vachell, 75.
 Vale, 213, 564.
 Vallance, 564.
 Vanner, 564.
 Vanstone, 144, 564.
 Varcoe, 102, 564.
 Vardon, 100.
 Varley, 564.
 Varney, 564.
 Vaughan, 343, 438, 439, 445, 564.
 Vaudrey } 334.
 Vaudry }
 Vawser, 87, 564.
 Veal } 115, 564.
 Veale }
 Vellenoweth, 564.
 Venables, 99, 343, 564.
 Venn, 165, 564.
 Venner, 165, 564.
 Vennimore, 331.
 Venning, 115, 564.
 Ventress } 564.
 Ventris }
 Vercoe, 564.
 Vergette, 305, 564.
 Verity, 564.
 Vernon, 89, 358, 564.
 Verrall, 386, 564.
 Verran } 104, 564.
 Verrin }
 Vicary, 564.
 Viccars, 564.
 Vick, 203, 564.
 Vickers, 126, 178, 564.

 Vickery, 564.
 Vidler, 564.
 Vigar }
 Vigers } 356, 564.
 Vigors }
 Vimpany, 564.
 Vince, 373, 564.
 Vincent, 284, 564.
 Vine, 564.
 Viner, 564.
 Vines, 564.
 Vinson, 564.
 Vinter, 280, 564.
 Vivian, 17, 115, 564.
 Voaden } 564.
 Vodden }
 Voice, 564.
 Vooght, 144, 564.
 Vosper, 115, 564.
 Vowles, 346, 564.
 Vyse, 221, 564.

 Wacher, 565.
 Waddell, 595.
 Waddingham, 280, 565.
 Waddington, 256, 434, 565.
 Wade, 565.
 Wadland, 165, 565.
 Wadley, 565.
 Wadsley, 279, 565.
 Wadsworth, 434, 565.
 Wager, 565.
 Wagstaff, 326, 565.
 Wain, 358, 565.
 Wainwright, 565.
 Waite, 565.
 Wakefield, 565.
 Wakeford, 565.
 Wakeham, 166, 565.
 Wakelin, 193, 565.
 Wakely, 169, 565.
 Walburn, 565.
 Walby, 221, 565.
 Walden, 565.
 Walder, 565.
 Waldron, 75, 565.

- Walford, 565.
 Walker, 19, 20, 61, 124, 565, 595.*
 Wall, 565.
 Wallace, 318, 566, 584, 595.
 Wallbank, 256, 566.
 Waller, 566.
 Walley, 100, 566.
 Wallis, 87, 566, 584.
 Wallwin, 126, 566.
 Walpole, 297, 566.
 Walrond, 17, 356, 566.
 Walsh, 566.
 Walmsley, 256, 566.
 Walter, 142, 566.
 Walters, 566.
 Walton, 62, 117, 182, 566.
 Wanlace } 318, 566.
 Wanless }
 Warburton, 99, 256, 566.
 Ward, 62, 82, 124, 258, 566.
 Wardell, 566.
 Warden, 388, 566.
 Warder, 337, 566.
 Wardle, 358, 566.
 Ware, 566.
 Wareham, 176, 567.
 Wareing } 567.
 Waring }
 Warne, 567.
 Warner, 567.
 Warnes, 285, 567.
 Warr, 77, 567.
 Warren, 62, 141, 567.
 Warrilow, 567.
 Warrington, 364, 567.
 Warry, 356.
 Warwick, 567.
 Wass, 280, 567.
 Waterfall, 139, 567.
 Waterhouse, 139, 567.*
 Waterman, 234, 567.
 Waters, 393, 567.
 Watkins, 445, 567.
 Watkinson, 434, 567.
 Watson, 63, 117, 124, 567, 595.
 Watt, 595.
 Watts, 63, 141, 567.
 Waugh, 318, 567, 595.
 Way, 567.*
 Waycott, 567.
 Wayman, 567.
 Wayne, 567.
 Wearmouth, 182, 567.
 Wearne, 567.
 Weatherall, 326, 568.
 Weatherhead, 434, 568.
 Weaver, 20, 568.
 Webb, 19, 20, 63, 568.
 Webber, 19, 20, 142, 568.
 Webster, 19, 20, 63, 568, 595.
 Weddell } 317, 318, 568.
 Weddle }
 Weeks, 345, 401, 568.
 Weetman, 568.
 Weighell } 419, 568.
 Weighill }
 Weightman, 568.
 Weir, 595, 601.
 Welburn } 419, 568.
 Wellburn }
 Welch, 568.
 Welford, 267, 410, 568.
 Weller, 377, 568.
 Wellings, 568.
 Wellington, 568.
 Wells, 64, 568.
 Welsh, 595.
 Welson, 568.
 Wenden } 193, 569.
 Wendon }
 Went, 569.
 Were, 144, 569.
 Werrett, 203, 569.
 Wescott, 166, 346, 569.
 West, 64, 569.
 Westacott } 166, 346, 569.
 Westcott }
 Westaway, 569.
 Western, 145, 569.
 Westgate, 569.
 Westlake, 166, 569.
 Westley, 305, 569.
 Westerby } 569.
 Westoby }

- Weston, 569.
 Westren, 145, 569.
 Westwood, 569.
 Wetherall } 326, 569.
 Wetherill }
 Wetton, 140, 569.
 Whalebelly, 569.
 Whalley, 100, 256, 569.
 Wharton, 297, 569.
 Whatley, 569.
 Wheatcroft, 140, 569.
 Wheatley, 569.
 Wheaton, 166, 569.
 Wheatyear, 208.
 Wheeldon } 126, 364, 569.
 Whieldon }
 Wheeler, 569.
 Wheelton, 90, 569.
 Whetter, 569.
 Whinnett, 569.
 Whipp, 569.
 Whitaker, 569.
 Whitbread, 234.
 Whitecher, 208, 569.
 White, 64, 569, 595.
 Whiteaway, 166.
 Whitebread, 234, 570.
 Whitehead, 570.
 Whitehouse, 570.
 Whitehurst, 570.
 Whitelegg, 100, 570.
 Whiteley, 570.
 Whiteman, 570.
 Whiteside, 257, 570.
 Whiteway, 166, 570.
 Whitfield, 71, 336, 570.
 Whiting, 570.
 Whitley, 434, 570.
 Whitlock, 193, 393, 570.
 Whitlow, 570.
 Whitmore, 373, 570.
 Whitney, 305, 570.
 Whitsed, 570.
 Whittaker, 257, 434, 570.
 Whittingham, 140, 570.
 Whittington, 570.
 Whittle, 176, 258, 570.
 Whittleton, 285, 570.
 Whitton, 305, 570.
 Whitwell, 419, 570.
 Whitworth, 570.
 Whityer, 208.
 Whyddon, 166.
 Whyte, 64, 595.
 Wibberley, 570.
 Wickens, 386, 570.
 Wickett, 570.
 Wickham, 386, 571.
 Widdicombe, 166, 571.
 Widdison, 571.
 Widdop } 434, 571.
 Widdup }
 Widdows, 334, 571.
 Widdowson, 140, 571.
 Wiggins, 334, 571.
 Wigley, 140, 571.
 Wilberforce, 419, 571.
 Wilcock }
 Wilcox } 571.
 Willcocks, etc. }
 Wild } 64, 319, 571.
 Wilde }
 Wilday } 571.
 Willday }
 Wildbore, 326.
 Wilder, 75, 571.
 Wiles, 571.
 Wilford, 267, 410, 571.
 Wilkes } 571.
 Wilks }
 Wilkie, 595.
 Wilkins, 17, 65, 571.
 Wilkinson, 65, 571.
 Willets } 571.
 Willetts }
 Willey, 270, 572.
 Williams, 65, 572.
 Williamson, 65, 572, 595.
 Willing, 166, 572.
 Willis, 572.
 Willison, 572.
 Willoughby, 572.
 Willows, 280, 572.
 Wills, 142, 572.

- Wilmer, 81, 572.
 Wilmot } 140, 221, 572.
 Wilmott }
 Wilsdon, 572.
 Wilshaw, 572.
 Wilshere, 221.
 Wilson, 65, 572, 595.
 Wiltshire, 221, 393, 572.
 Wilton, 126, 573.
 Winder, 257, 573.
 Windsor, 573.
 Winfield, 573.
 Wingfield, 140, 573.
 Winn, 280, 573.
 Winnall, 407, 573.
 Winslade, 346, 573.
 Winson, 573.
 Winstanley, 257, 573.
 Winstone, 573.
 Wint, 364, 573.
 Winter, 573.
 Winterton, 267.
 Wintle, 203, 573.
 Wintour, 203, 573.
 Winwood, 573.
 Wisdom, 334.
 Wise, 116, 573.
 Wiseman, 193, 297, 573.
 Witchell, 203, 573.
 Withecombe } 166, 573.
 Witheycombe }
 Witherden, 234, 573.
 Witheridge, 573.
 Withers, 208, 573.
 Withey } 573.
 Withy }
 Witney, 573.
 Witt, 208, 573.
 Witter, 573.
 Witty, 573.
 Woffenden, 573.
 Wolfenden, 257, 422, 573.
 Wolley, 574.
 Wolton, 573.
 Wombwell } 326, 573.
 Woombill }
 Wonham, 378, 573.
 Wonnacott, 145, 573.
 Wood, 65, 124, 573, 595.
 Woodall, 573.
 Woodcock, 102, 336, 573.
 Wooddisse, 573.
 Woodhams, 386, 573.
 Woodhead, 423, 573.
 Woodhouse, 140, 213, 574.
 Woodings, 574.
 Woodland, 574.
 Woodley, 574.
 Woodman, 574.
 Woods, 66, 574.
 Woodward, 66, 124, 402, 574.
 Wookey, 574.
 Woolcock, 116, 574.
 Woolfenden, 257, 422, 573.
 Woolgrove, 574.
 Woolhouse, 305, 574.
 Woollam } 574.
 Woollams }
 Woolland, 574.
 Woollard, 374, 574.
 Woollatt, 221, 574.
 Woolley, 140, 574.
 Woolston, 285, 574.
 Wooster, 574.
 Wootton, 70, 574.
 Workman, 574.
 Wormington, 407, 574.
 Wormleighton, 267, 574.
 Worsley, 257, 574.
 Worth, 100, 574.
 Worthington, 100, 257, 574.
 Wortley, 574.
 Wotton, 167, 574.
 Wragg, 140, 574.
 Wrathall, 574.
 Wray, 316, 420, 574.
 Wrayford } 166, 574.
 Wreford }
 Wren } 386, 574.
 Wrenn }
 Wright, 66, 574, 595.
 Wrighton, 575.
 Wrightson, 575.
 Wrixon, 575.

Wroot, 190, 280, 575.
Wroth, 167, 575.
Wyatt, 345, 575.
Wych, 100, 575.
Wyer, 575.
Wyles, 571.
Wylie, 595.
Wylshire, 221.
Wyman, 305, 575.
Wynne, 446, 575.

Yapp, 575.
Yarde, 167.
Yardley, 364, 575.

Yarnold, 407, 575.
Yarrow, 575.
Yarwood, 575.
Yates, 125, 575.
Yeandle, 575.
Yeardley, 575.
Yeend, 575.
Yelland, 104, 575.
Yeo, 167, 575.
Yeoman, 575.
Yeomans, 575.
York, 575.
Young, 66, 177, 575, 595.
Younger, 575.
Youngman, 575.
Youngs, 575.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1042-1066. Edward the Confessor.	1483-1485. Richard III.
1066. Harold.	1485-1509. Henry VII.
1066-1087. William I.	1509-1547. Henry VIII.
1087-1100. William II.	1547-1553. Edward VI.
1100-1135. Henry I.	1553-1558. Mary I.
1135-1154. Stephen.	1558-1603. Elizabeth.
1154-1189. Henry II.	1603-1625. James I.
1189-1199. Richard I.	1625-1649. Charles I.
1199-1216. John.	1649-1660. The Commonwealth.
1216-1272. Henry III.	1660-1685. Charles II.
1272-1307. Edward I.	1685-1688. James II.
1307-1327. Edward II.	1689-1702. William III. and Mary II.
1327-1377. Edward III.	1702-1714. Anne.
1377-1399. Richard II.	1714-1727. George I.
1399-1413. Henry IV.	1727-1760. George II.
1413-1422. Henry V.	1760-1820. George III.
1422-1461. Henry VI.	1820-1830. George IV.
1461-1483. Edward IV.	1830-1837. William IV.
1483. Edward V.	1837. Victoria.

HOMES OF FAMILY NAMES.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

SINCE this book is concerned chiefly with the lineage of the masses of the English people, it will be profitable to occupy a page or two with a consideration of the position and mode of life of our yeomen ancestors between two and three centuries ago; and I should first observe that my remarks will relate mainly to the yeomen proper of those times rather than to the humbler order of peasantry subservient to them, or, in other words, to that well-to-do class of which plain John Ridd, the Somerset yeoman of "Lorna Doone," may be taken as a type, rather than to the simpler peasantry, of whom Fielding's characters of Gaffer and Gammer Andrews may be considered as in some degree typical. I allude, in fact, to "the great body of freeholders, the yeomanry of the Middle Ages, a body which, in antiquity of possession and purity of extraction, was probably superior to the classes that looked down upon it as ignoble."* In the time of which I write, the yeomen class had been "strengthened by the addition of the body of tenant farmers, whose interests were very much the same as those of the smaller freeholders, and who shared with them the common name of yeomen."†

The English yeomen in the past were a stay-at-home people, passing uneventful lives on their own acres, which frequently remained in the hands of the same family for five or six generations, and were handed on from father to son with a regularity that betokened long life and but natural decay. Each died, as a rule, well stricken in years, piously bequeathing in his last will and testament his soul to God, his body to the earth from whence it came, and his lands to his descendants. In nearly every

* Stubbs' "Constitutional History of England": 1884: iii, 569.

† *Ibid.*

county there are yet to be found several families of yeomen living in the same quiet and remote parishes in which their ancestors resided two centuries or more ago. Each family is represented in the church register by an uninterrupted succession of entries of births, marriages, and deaths, in which the same Christian names occur over and over again in a manner very confusing to the genealogist. These registers, however, do not usually commence at an earlier date than the sixteenth century, and, as a rule, therefore, are not of much service in throwing light on the origin of a family.

From the wills of the yeomen of 250 or 300 years ago we can extract much that throws an interesting light on their ways of life, and a little, too, that in the musty parchment still preserves its pathos. They supply us often with the only information we possess of many an unhistoric line, and their somewhat monotonous character is eminently suggestive of peaceful and contented lives. The usual bequests to the church and to the poor, and the promise of twelve or twenty pence to the ringers for the ringing of their knells indicate the simple faith and religious practice of our yeomen ancestors. The well-to-do yeoman bequeathed to his eldest son his principal belongings, his house, his acres, his "waynes and plough geare," his live stock, and a few hundred pounds; to his wife a home, a feather-bed furnished, and 10 pounds a year, 50 shillings to be paid quarterly; to his other sons two kine apiece; to his daughters, a silver spoon and a cow apiece, to be delivered into their own hands and not into their husbands'; to his grandchildren, a sheep apiece; to a favourite niece, a black heifer or a white ewe; 20 shillings to the poor, and 20 shillings to the church, and "20 pence to the ringers for the ringing of my knell."

Usually, these ancient yeomen were but little affected by the wars and political factions of their times. They were not troubled with ambition, and few cared to wander far from the vicinity of their birthplace. It was the boast of a wealthy old Devonshire yeoman, 150 years ago, that he had never crossed the borders of his native county, and I cannot believe that in this respect he differed greatly from his fellows. From the stationary conditions of their lives, and from the nature of their pursuits and surroundings, they acquired a solid mediocrity of character, to which the long persistence of families in the same locality and in the same station is mainly due. England, in truth, owes much to their lack of aspiration and to their home-loving ways. It is,

however, remarkable that the rise of a family into a condition of opulence is, as a rule, shortly followed by its dispersal, until, within a generation or two, the home of the name for centuries knows it no more.

The agricultural population, as indicated by the permanent location of the surnames, has experienced but little effect from the immigration of foreigners, which during the last three centuries has so largely influenced the population of the Metropolis. Our yeomen, as we know now, are truly sons of English soil, if an uninterrupted abode of at least five or six centuries can entitle them to the name. They have not received any accessions of note since the period comprised in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, during which numbers of Flemings were introduced into the west of England and into South Wales, partly for establishing the woollen manufacture in England and partly to assist in the colonization of Wales. Since the time of the early Flemings the English yeoman population has, on the whole, maintained its stability. Although in the last two or three centuries the Jews, the Walloons, and the Huguenots have found a home in the land, their numbers have almost entirely gone to increase the populations of our towns and cities. Trade and commerce have absorbed them in their ranks, and it is only in rare instances that the foreign immigrants have assumed the status of an English farmer. I will not, however, content myself with these general statements, but will refer briefly to the evidence on which they are based.

In the first place, with reference to the Jews, it should be remarked that after the persecutions of the Middle Ages they were readmitted into England by Cromwell. They laboured, however, under many serious disabilities until the present century. In Germany, where the Jews are nine times as numerous as in Great Britain, they have been true to the business instincts of their race, and only a few of them have become farmers and sailors. And, in fact, we may say the same of those who have been for several generations in our own land. It is true that several names suggestive to some people of Jewish descent occur in the alphabetical list of names, a list mainly referring to the yeoman population; but in most of these instances it will be found, on referring to the notes on the characteristic names of the counties, that they have been the names of English yeomen, English clergymen, and English squires, for at least six centuries, and in not a few cases we find them in the Domesday Book.

The Walloon and Huguenot immigrants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries require but little consideration, since their well-known industrial habits and their comparatively recent arrival amongst us are circumstances that would render any extensive intermixture with the agricultural classes improbable, a presumption strongly confirmed by the absence (with but few exceptions) of Huguenot and Walloon names from my list.* In Kent, Sussex, Norfolk, and other counties, where these settlements were made, the energies of the refugees were in the main directed towards industrial pursuits. Thus, to take the Kentish town of Sandwich† as an example, we learn that after the advent of the Walloon refugees in 1561 the trade and population greatly increased. As cloth-makers, smiths, potters, &c., the foreign immigrants gave new life to the town; but only a few of them became engaged in agricultural pursuits, not, however, as general cultivators of the soil but as vegetable gardeners. Their names still linger in and around Sandwich, though the prosperity of the place has to a large extent disappeared; but they are lost amongst the mass of Kentish names, and are destined to finally disappear either through extinction or by being Anglicised.

It is estimated that after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, between 40,000 and 50,000 French Protestants, or Huguenots, settled in Great Britain. A large number of them found their home in the Metropolis, and many new industries were established in this city and in other parts of the country by the refugees. Our yeoman population, however, was but little affected by the immigration.

In truth, we may conclude that our farmers may confidently lay claim to be considered as English amongst the English. For five or six centuries at least they have been thorough Englishmen, and it is to this class that we naturally look if we wish to ascertain the general characters of the population of a county or of a district. Concerning this subject, Dr. Beddoe, in his work on the "Races of Britain," speaks in no doubtful tone when he says that "the small farmers are still the most Saxon or Anglian part of the population in the south-east and east of England, and the most British or Celtic in the south-west." Generally speaking, however, in

* There are in my list several good old English or old Norman names which have been considered as of Huguenot origin. Those interested in the subject may easily satisfy themselves on this point.

† See Boys' "History of Sandwich."

every part of the country the farmers represent the most stable section of the community, both in the present as well as in the past.

This brings me to the point towards which I have been endeavouring to guide my readers since the commencement of this chapter, namely, the suitability of the yeoman class, as regards their stationary habits and their purity of extraction, for the investigation of the distribution of English family names. It is a subject, however, beset with peculiar difficulties, and one which, as far as I know, has hitherto received but little systematic attention. Since Camden's quaint essay on surnames, which was written about 300 years ago, the world has seen numerous books on the meaning of family names, and in fact during the last quarter of a century the matter has been almost treated *ad nauseam*. Indeed, Bardsley, Ferguson, Lower, and Taylor, have thrown much light in their recent works on the signification of these names, but concerning their distribution I have not been able to obtain much information. Mr. Lower, in his "*Patronymica Britannica*" (p. xxvii.), laments the deficiency of our knowledge concerning this subject, and points out that since the locomotive character of the present age is doing much towards fusing all provincial peculiarities and distinctions, it would be advisable for "competent observers in various parts of the kingdom to record the habitats of particular names, ere the opportunity now existing shall have passed away." This, however, would be a lengthy, complicated, and a rather impracticable method, and one probably the fruits of which would more likely be reaped by our grandchildren than by ourselves. At the best, however, the undertaking would be immense, especially when we remember that there are 30,000 surnames or more amongst a population of 26 millions. I therefore have attempted to cut the Gordian knot by a method, to be subsequently described, which has enabled me to make a preliminary survey of the subject that for its complete handling would require a lifetime of antiquarian and historical research.

I have been much impressed in my investigations with the manner in which surnames, scattered apparently indiscriminately over the country, fall into order and disclose in their arrangement a method and regularity which render their distribution a subject of curious interest both for the antiquarian and the historian, and sometimes, I may say, for the ethnologist. It might appear to some of my readers, as it once did to myself, that the family

nomenclature of Englishmen was for the most part in a confused jumble, and that on account of the rapid means of inter-communication, which we enjoy in the present century, most of the distinctions that existed in the past would have been lost in the whirl and bustle of the industrial era in which we live. It might have seemed to them that chance had played such a part in the intermingling of the inhabitants of different counties and districts, that it would be a hopeless task to endeavour to unravel the entangled skein. In such lights as these did these matters appear to me, until, by pursuing a particular line of research, I found that it was yet possible to pick up the threads. By this means I have found order where often I expected disorder, and method where I only looked for chance. Yet so extensive is the subject that I can only honestly claim to have performed the functions of a pioneer, and must leave to others, more capable than myself, the further working out and elucidation of the distribution of family names.

Now, what has been my mode of attacking this problem? I at once put aside the idea of investigating the distribution of the names of 26 millions of people, being staggered by the greatness of the task, and scarcely thinking that my lifetime would be long enough to obtain satisfactory results from such a complicated problem. Since, however, my object was to ascertain the homes of familiar surnames and to ascertain the characteristic surnames of each county, I selected after mature deliberation those of the most stay-at-home class of the country, namely the farmers, and checked my results by means of the lists of gentry, so that the results may be regarded as usually of general application. A preliminary examination, also, soon assured me that the farmers, who vary in number in each county between 1,000 and 10,000, formed a class sufficiently numerous for my purpose.

I then set to work to run through the lists of farmers given in Kelly's Post Office Directories for all the English counties, only noting down under each county the names that exceeded, in their relative frequency, a rate of about seven per ten thousand amongst the farmers of that county. Thus, I attacked the problem by a system of proportional numbers, and my readers will soon perceive my reasons for so doing. Let us suppose, for instance, that I wanted to ascertain the frequency of the Smiths in any two counties, and that, as was actually the case, I counted 200 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and 100 in Staffordshire. Viewed absolutely, these numbers have very little value, but considered

relatively they may be made to tell their tale; and in fact we find that the Smiths are better represented in Staffordshire than they are in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the proportion in Staffordshire being 100 Smiths to 5,000 farmers, and in the West Riding 200 Smiths to 12,500 farmers, from which we obtain for Staffordshire a proportional number of 200 Smiths for every 10,000 farmers, and for the West Riding only 160 Smiths for the same number of farmers. If we now look under Smith in the alphabetical list in the latter part of this book, we shall find 200 for Staffordshire and 160 for the West Riding. I will take another case. There are, or were recently, 23 farmers named Booth in Derbyshire and 26 in Lancashire. But since Derbyshire possesses scarcely half as many farmers as Lancashire, the Booths in Derbyshire are, relatively speaking, far more frequent. In Lancashire we find a proportion of 24 in 10,000, and in Derbyshire 44 per 10,000, and by referring to "Booth" in the alphabetical list we shall find the number 24 under Lancashire and 44 under Derbyshire. This, therefore, is the true meaning of the numbers employed in the alphabetical list. They are proportional numbers per 10,000 of the farmers in any particular county.

I was occupied about three weeks in making this list. Then followed the much more laborious process of arranging the names (between 5,000 and 6,000 in all, and perhaps half as many again if we include the variations) so that I could see at a glance the distribution of a name over the length and width of England and Wales. This took up some months and was accomplished by the graphic plan, familiar to most of my readers in the case of a weather-chart, the counties being placed at the heads of the columns and the names at the side. In those instances, however, where a name occurred in ten or more counties, it was a little difficult to carry in the mind's eye the relative position of all the counties, and the respective proportional numbers belonging to them. I therefore devised what I called the "button system," which is another instance of the graphic method. Take the case of the Chapmans, who are to be found established in more than twenty counties. By grouping the counties into three classes, the first, including those containing more than 35 Chapmans (per 10,000); the second, those with numbers between 20 and 35, and the third, those with numbers less than 20, and by then taking buttons of three different sizes to indicate the different groups, we can at once perceive, by placing these buttons on a map of

England, the peculiar distribution of this name. This is an amusement which I recommend to my readers.

But as yet I had only entered a little beyond the threshold of my task. I had in fact to prove my method, or, in other words, to show that my conclusions were in accordance with the uneventful records of the country village, with the commercial and municipal history of the town, with the parochial history of the district, with the laborious chronicles of the antiquities of the county, with the story of the rebellion of the province, with what is known of the intermingling of two kindred and adjacent peoples, and lastly with the habits and peculiarities of the nation. This was the task that lay before me, and I have accomplished it in much the same way that a tea-taster samples his cargo of tea, or a microscopist reckons his billions. Thus, my reader may contrast in this work the family names of the three nationalities united in Great Britain. He can here follow the migration eastward of the Welsh, and the intermingling of the Scottish and English peoples. He will be pleased to learn that we still have the descendants of the martyrs of Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685, amongst the stout Somersetshire yeomen. He will find almost every county illustrated by the comparative permanence of its names, whether amongst its gentry or its yeomanry; and finally, such other matters will be here presented to him as may guide him in following the history of a name in those uncertain times when surnames were scarcely known.

Taken at its best, however, this work cannot be regarded as other than a preliminary exploration, or as the exemplification of a method. There are many objections that could be urged in advance against the plan, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and, in fact, if the method had been false, I could not have obtained my notes on the characteristic names of each county, the prominent feature of this book, and I should have been beset on all sides with contradictions and absurdities. Throughout I have kept fair and square with the original plan, and the results have been far more satisfactory than I at first expected. Serious difficulties have not baffled me, except, perhaps, in the case of two or three of the smaller counties possessing only a few hundred farmers, and there it is obvious that the method required some modification. It would be absurd, for instance, to consider, for the purposes of this work, that three Barnards in Bedfordshire, with its 1,000 farmers, represented the same rate per

10,000, as fifteen Barnards in another county possessing 5,000 farmers. Three farmers of a name may spring up within a single generation at any place, whilst the occurrence of fifteen in a district represents the work of centuries. Hence, in a few of the smaller counties I have had to frequently reduce the proportional numbers, and often to exclude them when not able to find corroboration in the county and parochial histories.

My readers should be careful not to draw too largely on their own experience in respect of the distribution of names in their neighbourhood; a name which is numerously represented in a town may be almost lost in a county, and its home may exist in some distant part of the land.

It may be objected that the farmers are too exclusive a class to afford a clue for working out the distribution of names, and that their names are rather characteristic of a class than of a people. A little reflection will soon convince the reader that such a view has no foundation. The yeomanry in the past were the backbone of the nation. Men rose from their ranks and assumed the arms of the gentry, and from thence passed upward into the order of the nobility, or, as was naturally far more frequently the case, they descended in the scale and became the hinds and the menials of the country and the town, whilst an intermediate number preserved their position and maintained the proud boast of the British yeoman that they were the true sons of the soil. In those early times, town-life formed in fact but a secondary feature in the ways of the English people.

The ascending scale, or the rise from the state of the ignoble to the condition of the noble, has been a frequent theme for the historian and biographer, but we are very apt to forget that this ascent involves a descent in the social ladder. The rise of some families into honour and fame implies the fall and gradual degradation of others. The existence of this ascending and descending current throughout society prevents the exclusiveness or caste, seeing that plebeian blood flows in the vein of every noble, and that a royal strain is to be found in the blood of many an English yeoman. Greatness, even though it attains a throne, has always commenced in the field; and the wheel of time will bear a family name pitilessly along until it completes the cycle of its existence in the gutter. When Cowley remarked in his essay on Agriculture that "a plough in a field arable," would be the most noble and ancient of arms he stated but one side of the matter,

and we may say the same of the vaunt of the Lords of Douglas—"You may see us in the stream, you cannot trace us to the fountain." We are very apt to overlook the descent of a great name. Where are those numerous powerful families that centuries ago held the sway in many an English county, but whose names are now not to be found in the peerage? Too frequently will the answer be found in the pages of this work. In the vicinity of many a ruined castle still linger, in cottages, the descendants of the baronial family that once possessed it.

Take the case of a noble who was the parent of a numerous progeny three centuries ago. At a very moderate computation his descendants would now be not less than 300 in number. But where are they to be found?

A single representative in the House of Lords retains the ancestral honours of the senior branch of the family. Where, however, are all the other 299 descendants who bear this name? A few are directly related to the reigning peer, whilst the rest, combining in their persons a thousand other family strains, are to found amongst the rank and file of the nation, in the professions, in the trades, and amongst our yeomen and our labouring classes.

I have almost said enough to show the changing fortunes of a family name, but my remarks would scarcely be complete without a reference to Gibbon's well-known sketch of the noble French house of Courtenay. After noting its rise from a plebeian root and its subsequent connection with the royal line of France, the historian describes in measured language its gradual decay—"The splendour of the princely lords of Courtenay," thus he writes, "was clouded by poverty and time: . . . they descended from princes to barons; the next generations were confounded with the simple gentry: . . . the more adventurous embraced without dishonour the profession of a soldier: the least active and opulent might sink, like their cousins of the branch of Dreux, into the condition of peasants. Their royal descent in a dark period of four hundred years became each day more obsolete and ambiguous; and their pedigree, instead of being enrolled in the annals of the kingdom, must be painfully searched by the minute diligence of heralds and genealogists . . ." Thus we can perceive how, when an ancient house becomes extinct, it is only the honours that have passed away, the family remains, though its ramifications are lost amongst the masses of the people.

I come now to consider the classification of English family names adopted in this work. It has necessarily been arranged on a geographical basis, and includes the six following classes:—

1. *General names*, occurring in from 30 to 40 counties.
2. *Common names*, „ „ 20 to 29 „
3. *Regional names*, „ „ 10 to 19 „
4. *District names*, „ „ 4 to 9 „
5. *County names*, which are established in 2 or 3 counties, and have usually their principal home in one of them.
6. *Peculiar names*, which are mostly confined to one county, and generally to a particular parish or division in that county.

The list of the names in the first three classes will be found in Chapter II., where their distribution will also be found. Notes on the other classes of names will be found under those counties they particularly characterise; but my readers should bear in mind that these notes are intended merely to illustrate the relative permanence of names in a county, and that they are in no sense whatever of an exhaustive nature. In some cases I have had great difficulty in collecting information, since so many county histories are nothing more than manorial records or chronicles of the landed families. In other instances, I have been overwhelmed with materials, as in those of Lancashire, Devonshire, Kent, and Norfolk, but this has only happened when the numerous county and parochial historians have condescended to record the existence of other classes than those of the landed nobility and gentry. Many of the characteristic names of a county are not referred to in the accompanying notes, but by following up the references there given some information will in all probability be found, and even in the case of those names specially mentioned in the notes much more may still be found by following up the authorities given. There are a few general works which may provide a clue in case of a failure, such as Sims' "Manual for the Genealogist," Anderson's "British Topography," Hotten's "Topography and Family History of England and Wales," and the works of Marshall, Nichols, and others. A British Gazetteer, such as Bartholomew's, or, better still, a county gazetteer, if there is one, may often afford a valuable hint, since a large proportion of County and Peculiar names are derived from places. Failing everywhere, the reader

had better try and obtain a clue by looking through the alphabetical lists of gentry and farmers given in Kelly's County Directories.

It will be noticed in my notes on the characteristic names of each county, that I have made free use of the Hundred Rolls, which contain lists of the tenants and landholders of several counties in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., the counties of Lincoln, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford being dealt with at considerable length, whilst those in the south-west and those in the north of England are, as a rule, very imperfectly referred to. The circumstance, that the Hundred Rolls deal largely with the eastern counties, must always be remembered by the reader, and that is why so many of the East Anglian surnames may appear to be more ancient than those of many other counties. Very often, in fact, the reference to a west country name as occurring in the Hundred Rolls in connection with an eastern county, mainly signifies that the name has been some 600 years at least in England. The great value of the Hundred Rolls can only be appreciated when we are dealing with the counties most fully dealt with in their pages.

And now, a word with regard to the so-called peculiar names. When we come to consider the distribution of "peculiar" names, that is to say, of names which are confined mostly or entirely to one county, we at once observe that counties vary greatly from each other in this respect. Cornwall and Devon, in the south-west of England, comprise a region that stands pre-eminently before other parts of the country as a factory of family names, the peculiar names there forming at least forty per cent. of the total. Next come Lincolnshire and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire with about thirty per cent., and after them the West Riding, Lancashire, Kent, Dorset, and Somerset, with not less than twenty-five per cent. The other counties vary usually with reference to their peculiar names between seventeen and twenty per cent., and the minimum is reached in Wales and Monmouthshire, where we find from seven to ten per cent. The last-named little county—English in predilection, and English in its later history—is, in the matter of its family names, almost more Welsh than Wales itself; and, in truth, it would appear that the main track of the immigrants from the Principality has lain through the county of Monmouth. The other border counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire have been much less affected by

the invasion, though they contain a very considerable number of Welsh intruders. The effect upon Cheshire has been comparatively slight. This is a subject, however, that will be found more fully considered when speaking of Wales.

In an interesting paper on "The Birthplaces of the People and the Laws of Migration,"* Mr. Ravenstein, taking as his guide the census of 1871, clearly shows that the more distant a county is from the great industrial and commercial centres, the greater is the proportion of native-born inhabitants. Thus, he points out that whilst not much more than half of the population of Surrey and Middlesex may be termed native-born, the number of the inhabitants born in the surrounding counties is relatively much larger, and in the counties yet further removed from the metropolis the proportion of the native population is still greater. There is in this manner a constant migration toward the metropolis. The inhabitants of the counties immediately adjacent to a large city flock into it, and their place is taken by immigrants from more distant counties, a process which goes on until, to employ the words of Mr. Ravenstein, "the attractive force of one of our rapidly increasing cities makes its influence felt in the most remote corner of the Empire."

It will be best for me to illustrate Mr. Ravenstein's remarks on migration by taking the "general" and "common" names, since the varying proportions of "peculiar" names in different counties afford no safe guidance in the matter. Let me, therefore, take the instance of a name like "Robinson." It has its great home in the north, and, like so many other north-country names, invades the midlands on its way to the metropolis, making scarcely any attempt to reach the south-west of England. The struggle between the Harrisons of the north and the Harrises of the south for the mastery of the midland counties, which is described in Chapter II., well illustrates the great southward movement that is taking place amongst our northern population. The Welsh invasion affords many examples of a national migration eastward, and it is to be noted that the main lines of advance of the Northmen and the Welshmen converge on the metropolis. Very many other good examples of the migration of names will be found in the chapter in which the distributions of the "general," "common," and "regional" names are described. The "regional"

* "Geographical Magazine" (Reprint).

and "district" names will probably be found the best suited to exemplify the attractive effects of the large provincial towns and cities on the populations of the surrounding counties; but, as I indicated above, the great attraction of the metropolis can only be well illustrated by selecting names having a very wide distribution, such as those classed as "general" and "common."

Few of the shires have experienced the effect of proximity to the metropolis in such a marked degree as Berkshire. Whilst making my notes on the antecedents of the present characteristic names of this county, I found considerable difficulty in my task, since most of the old Berks family names of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, such as Ashmole records in his history of the county, are, for the purposes of my work, practically extinct. The result is that my notes on the Berkshire names largely consist of references to names that characterised the county in the past. This process of change, however, is by no means one of recent origin. Situated as it is on the main line of migration Londonwards from the west of England, Berkshire has been for centuries an area in which property has been ever changing hands, and in which ancient families have been successively dispersed. Fuller, in his "Worthies," more than 200 years ago, lamented over the fact that the Berkshire gentry, sown thick in former ages, came up so thinly in later times. Writing of the families that resided in the county during the first quarter of the present century, Mr. Clarke, in his account of the Hundred of Wanting, speaks of the mutations of property as so frequent that but few of the landed gentry had possessed their estates for many generations. My investigations, however, show that the yeomanry, comprising in early times the smaller freeholders, and in later times including also the tenant farmers, experienced the same successive changes both as regards their lands and their surnames. The old families of the Berkshire gentry and yeomanry have, in fact, to a large extent disappeared from their native county. The change, as we observe it in operation at the present day, proceeds very rapidly. Thirty years ago, as pointed out by Lord Wantage before a Select Committee of the House of Commons,* the yeoman farmers of Berkshire were prosperous and well-to-do, many of them cultivating their own land; but at the present time "we can hardly point to a single case of a yeoman farmer holding his own land." Berkshire,

* Select Committee on "Small Holdings," May 10th, 1889.

as I have shown, has been for centuries an area possessing a shifting yeoman population. It would now, however, appear, as observed by Lord Wantage, that foreign competition is bringing about the extinction of the class.

A work of this kind will not be complete without some reference to the origin and nature of family names. Unfortunately, however, these are subjects which have afforded such a scope for the free play of the imagination that a perusal of the works of different modern writers tends rather to bewilder one. And, in fact, no safer course can we follow than to go back some 300 years to the time when William Camden, the celebrated antiquary, wrote upon this subject.* Camden lived in times much nearer to that age when surnames were first adopted, a circumstance which, independently of his fame, would lead us to prefer him as our guide.

Surnames were not in use in England and Scotland before the Norman Conquest, and they were first to be found in the Domesday Book. Many surnames, such as Mortimer, Warren, Mowbray, Clifford, Arundel, etc., etc., which are "accounted names of great antiquity," were first assumed at the time of the Conquest. The employment of a second name, a custom introduced by the Normans, who themselves had not long before adopted it, became in course of time a mark of gentle blood, and it was deemed "a disgrace for a gentleman to have but one single name, as the meaner sort had." It was not, however, until the reign of Edward II. that the practice became general amongst the common people.

Coming to the origin of surnames, we learn from Camden that those most ancient and of best account were derived from places in Normandy, or in the neighbouring parts of France, and that, in fact, there was no village in Normandy that gave not its name to some family in England. Such names were usually preceded by *De, Du, Des, or De la*, and began or ended with *Beau, Saint, Mont, Aux, Eux, Vall, Court, Champ, Vill*, etc. The last named is one of the commonest terminations of names of Norman origin; but it has often been corrupted into *Feld* or *Field*, as *Baskeyfield* for *Baskervil*, *Somerfield* for *Somervil*, *Greenfeld* or *Greenfield* for *Greenvil*, and others, which are still nineteenth century surnames. However, a far greater number of family names originated from places, there being, as Camden observes, scarcely a town, village,

* This essay is contained in "Remaines concerning Britain."

hamlet, or place in England which has not afforded names to families. The ancient manors gave their names to their lords, and the numberless small estates similarly gave their names to their possessors. Naturally, however, in the great majority of cases, a man took the name of the village or hamlet where he had been born. These place-names were often preceded by *De*; but such great changes have many surnames undergone, at the hands often of their illiterate possessors, that it is frequently very difficult and not uncommonly impossible to trace their origin. Thus, it would at first sight seem very absurd to regard the Somersetshire name of Moon as a corruption of De Mohun or De Moium, the name of a great landed family in Somerset and adjacent counties in the thirteenth century. Yet this curious change can be proved to have occurred. Then, again, men often took the names of the most conspicuous natural feature near their residence, such as a hill, or a wood, or a moor, and thence arose Hill, Atte-Wood (Atwood), Atte-Moor (Atmore), and many others. Also, strangers from other countries took the name of their native land, as Picard, Scot, Fleming, French, etc. In fact, it becomes very evident that only in a very few cases, as in those of Melton-Mowbray, Minster-Lovell, etc., have the surnames of families been attached or adjoined to places. In the great majority of instances, as Camden well remarks, the place bore its name before the family did its surname, and the old antiquary becomes a little wrathful with those men who "think that their ancestors gave names to places." In truth, my readers will frequently learn from these pages that a good county gazetteer is of primary importance in ascertaining the origin of names, and he will pay little heed to the suggestion that men have been wont to give their names to their properties or to their native villages. He will receive yet further help in perusing the index of place-names of the thirteenth century given in the Hundred Rolls, and also the indices of places contained in the county histories of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"After these local names," writes Camden, "the most names in number have been derived from occupations or professions, as Taylor, Smith, Walker, *i.e.*, Fuller, Sadler, Spicer, Wright, Baker, Baxter, Webster, Chapman, Wheeler, etc., etc., and most which end in *er*." Some of such names have been assumed from offices, as Chamberlain, Spenser, *i.e.*, Steward, Latimer, *i.e.*, Interpreter, Reeve, Parker, Clark, Proctor, Woodward, Bishop, Dean,

Deacon, etc., etc. Men also took their names from their mental or physical characteristics, as Sharp, Good, Strong, Little, etc., or from their complexion, as White, Brown, etc., or from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as Lamb, Bear, Fox, Beech, Ash, Rose, etc., etc. Christian names have given rise to a great number of surnames, especially those Christian names in use at the time of the Norman Conquest, as Alan, Corbet, Done, Godwin, Harding, Herward, Kettell, Osborne, Rolph, Siward, Swain, Talbot, Vivian, Walarand, etc., etc., besides those of other origin, as Lewis, Owen, James, Thomas, etc. Many such names have an *s* affixed to them, and then we get Peters, Rogers, etc., or they have the full termination of *son*, as Williamson, Richardson, etc.

Nicknames, or nursenames, have given rise to many surnames, as Will, from William, which forms Wills and its diminutive Wilkins; Bat, from Bartholomew, which gives rise to Bates, Batts, Batson, and the diminutive Batkin; Gib, from Gilbert, which forms Gibbs, Gibson, and Gibbings; and many other similar examples, such as Daw, from David, from which comes Dawes, Dawson, and Dawkins (little David).

Camden then refers to the several causes of the changes of names in the early centuries after the Conquest, before surnames became stable. It was a common practice in the case of the landed families for only the heir to take the father's surname, whilst the younger sons took their names from the estates allotted to them or from some personal characteristic. It was not until the thirteenth century, in fact, that such names as Thomson, Richardson, Wilson, etc., began to be permanent; previously they had varied according to the Christian name of the father. The surnames of the masses of the people during those early times were frequently changed. Many dropped their father's surname for the name of the occupation they had chosen, and became Taylors, Bakers, etc. Many again took their masters' names. There can, however, be no doubt that in later centuries, when surnames were so-to-speak permanently appropriated by a family, and neither changed with occupation nor at each new generation, they were still subjected to great variations at the hands of our illiterate forefathers.

The principle of spelling with a *V* advocated by the immortal Mr. Weller for the orthography of his name has, in truth, been largely practised since Camden's time. Thus we have three or four ways of spelling such a simple name as Gardener; we have Garratt and Garrett, Procter and Proctor, Rogers and Rodgers.

Edmonds and Edmunds, and scores of other similar instances might be cited. Such names as Willcocks and Shepherd have various forms, and there are certain privileged names such as Cousens or Cussins, where the "spell it as you like" method seems to have been generally adopted. Then there is that curious termination of an *e*, by which Brown becomes Browne and Cook becomes Cooke, an affix usually significant of a rise in the social scale, or, as it perhaps might be more correctly expressed, of a transference from the Trade to the Court Directory. To many of these changes it is not always easy to assign a difference in locality; but there are some, such as the triple forms of Read, Reed, and Reid, where the variation is characteristic of large regions and even of a particular nationality. These matters, however, are more fully treated in Chapter II.

The causes of the lesser variations are principally to be found in the circumstance that such an unimportant matter as the orthography of a name was often decided by the clerk or the attorney of a country parish. The clerk, when making his entries in the parish registers, exercised his own judgment with but little regard to the practice of his predecessors, and thus it is that in these old records the principle of variation in a name is very particularly exemplified. Then, again, when the small country gentleman and the well-to-do-yeoman came to make their wills we can easily understand their air of indifference in the matter when they affixed their mark, and the readiness of the attorney to write their names wrongly. The spread of education has done much to fix the spelling of family names; but few of us reflect that the small differences to which we attach so much distinctive importance were either framed in the brain-pan of a parish clerk or originated from the phonetic orthography of a country attorney or were due to the Wellerian perverseness of our ancestors.

It will soon become obvious to my readers that the facts in this work might have been much further elaborated, but I prefer to remain true to my method, if only to avoid getting beyond my depth. As a suggestive example let us take the NAMES OF THE CLOTH TRADE. No industry has left a more permanent mark on our family nomenclature than that connected with the cloth trade. Until near the middle of the fourteenth century almost all the English wool was exported into Flanders to be wrought into cloth: but by the Statutes of Edward III. its further exportation was forbidden, the foreign staples or markets were abolished and the

cloth manufacture was encouraged in England. However, it was soon found that the English weavers could not make sufficient cloth for the nation, and foreign cloth-workers were invited over, many Flemings acceding to the King's invitation. Hence sprang the woollen manufacture of England, and staple or markets were established at various towns to take the place of the foreign staples, of which only that of Calais was at times revived. The two ancient Corporations, that of the Merchants of the Staple and that of the Merchant Adventurers, the one trading in the raw material, the other in the cloth, began to decay as the home-manufacture increased. The Merchants of the Staple were the capitalists of the wool trade; they accumulated large fortunes, built churches, established alms-houses, and often formed noble connections. By the middle of the sixteenth century they gave place to or were rather merged into the Clothiers, a community, perhaps, less distinguished, but none the less important in our commercial annals.*

With this short notice of the history of the cloth trade, I pass on to consider the general distribution of the principal surnames connected with it. In my description of the distribution of the Walkers (Chapter II), I refer to the circumstance that Tucker, Fuller, and Walker have the same signification, all representing the fullers of the cloth manufacture. Each has its own area, but collectively they represent the fulling trade all over our land. The Tuckers are the fullers of the south-west of England, and, in fact, of all the southern counties as far east as Hants and Wilts, being especially numerous in Devon and Somerset. The Fullers, proper, are confined mostly to the eastern and south-eastern coast counties, being at present best represented in Sussex, Kent, and Norfolk, but also occurring in Bucks and Oxfordshire, and encroaching in the last three counties on the area of the Walkers. The rest of England is occupied by the Walkers, who are well represented in the midlands, especially in Derbyshire and Notts, and are also very numerous in Yorkshire and Durham.

The names of the weavers, like those of the fullers, are spread in one form or another over the whole of England. They are represented by the Webbs, the Webbers, the Websters, and the

* In Volume IX. of the "Wilts Archæological and Natural History Magazine" there is an interesting paper on this subject, by the Rev. W. H. Jones, which I have chiefly consulted.

Weavers. The Webbs, who bear the commonest name, are confined south of a line drawn from the Wash to the Dee; they are most numerous in the south and west of England, especially in Somerset, Wilts, and Hants, but are also well established in Suffolk, in the eastern counties, and in Northamptonshire, Worcestershire, etc., in the midlands; in Devonshire their place is taken by the Webbers, and in Somerset they are supplemented by both Webbers and Weavers, whilst in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire their number is greatly increased by the Weavers. The weavers north of the Wash and the Dee have their representatives in the Websters, the original female weavers, who, when the cloth manufacture was established on a large scale in this country, surrendered both their occupation and their names to the men. The Websters have their principal home in Derbyshire, but are also numerous in Lancashire and Yorkshire. They supplement the Webbs in most of the eastern counties between the Wash and the Thames.

The dyers are represented by the surnames of Dyer and Lister. The Dyers are mostly confined to the three south-western counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, but they have also an independent home in Suffolk. The Listers are most numerous in Cambridgeshire and in the West Riding, and afterwards in Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

When we come to consider the individual counties, we find that the following are particularly noted for their representatives of the cloth-trade: Cambridge for its Listers; Devon for its Tuckers, Webbers, and Dyers; Derby for its Walkers and Websters; Durham, Notts, Stafford, etc., for their Walkers; Lancashire for its Websters; Norfolk and Sussex for their Fullers; Somerset for its Tuckers, Webbs, Webbers, Weavers, and Dyers; Suffolk for its Webbs and Dyers; Wilts for its Tuckers and Webbs; Worcester for its Weavers; and Yorkshire for its Walkers, Websters, and Listers.

If we turn to the histories of the counties just named, we obtain in nearly all the cases an easy explanation of the prevalence of these surnames. Many of the counties named above were for centuries noted for their cloth manufactures. This is, however, a matter which lies beyond the limits I have prescribed for this work.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST THREE CLASSES OF ENGLISH AND WELSH NAMES.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Allen	Hall	Taylor
Brown	Harris	Turner
{ Clark	Johnson	White
{ Clarke	Martin	Wilson
Cook	Robinson	Wright
Green	Smith	

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Adams	Hunt	Richardson
Andrews	Jackson	Roberts
Bailey	James	Rogers
Baker	Jones	{ Sanders
Bennett	King	{ Saunders
Brooks	{ Lea	{ Shepherd
Carter	{ Lee	{ Sheppard
Chapman	Mason	{ Stephens
Cole	Matthews	{ Stevens
Cooper	Mitchell	Thompson
{ Davies	Moore	Walker
{ Davis	Morris	Ward
Edwards	Palmer	Watson
Ellis	Parker	Webb
Foster	Phillips	Williams
Harrison	{ Read	Wood
Hill	{ Reed	Young

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Arnold	Hammond	Parsons
Atkins	Harding	{ Paine
Atkinson	Hardy	{ Payne
Austin	Hart	Pearce
Ball	Harvey	Pearson
Barker	Hawkins	Perkins
Barnes	Holmes	Perry
Barrett	Howard	Porter
Bates	Hudson	Potter
Bell	Hughes	Powell
Berry	{ Humphrey	Pratt
Bird	{ Humphreys	Price
Bishop	{ Hutchings	Proctor
Burton	{ Hutchinson	{ Reeve
Butler	{ Jeffery	{ Reeves
Chambers	{ Jefferies	Reynolds
Collins	{ Jeffreys	Richards
Cox	Jenkins	Rose
Cross	Knight	Russell
Curtis	Lamb	Scott
{ Daniel	Lane	Sharp
{ Daniels	Lawrence	Shaw
Dawson	Lewis	Simmons
Day	Lloyd	Simpson
Dean	Long	Spencer
Dixon	Lowe	{ Stephenson
Dunn	Marsh	{ Stevenson
{ Elliot	Marshall	Stone
{ Elliott	May	Sutton
Evans	Middleton	{ Symonds
Fisher	Miles	{ Simonds
Fletcher	Miller	Thomas
Ford	Mills	Walton
Fowler	Morgan	Warren
Fox	{ Neal	Watts
French	{ Neale	Webster
Freeman	Newman	Wells
Gardner	Newton	West
George	Nicholls	Wild
Gibbs	Nicholson	Wilkinson
Gibson	Norman	Williamson
Gilbert	Oliver	Woodward
Goodwin	Osborne	
Gray	{ Owen	
Griffin	{ Owens	
Griffiths	Page	

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL, COMMON, AND REGIONAL
FAMILY NAMES.*

ADAMS.—Rare in the eastern and northern counties. In the north, however, its place is sometimes taken by Adamson and Addison, as in the county of Durham. It is at present best represented in Bucks, Devon, Hants, and Staffordshire, and in the counties on the Welsh border, Shropshire and Monmouthshire. This name, according to Lower, was more frequent in the Middle Ages. Adamson is found in the north of England and in the south of Scotland.

ALLEN.—From Alan, a common personal name at the time of the Norman Conquest. Widely distributed, but, excepting Northumberland, rare in the northern counties beyond the Humber and the Mersey, and infrequent also in the four south-western counties of England. The principal centres of this name seem at present to be in Derbyshire, Hants, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk. Allan is a frequent form across the Scottish border, and is especially characteristic of the south of Scotland; it extends into Northumberland, where Allen also occurs.

ANDREW—ANDREWS.—In England these two names have their principal homes in the south-western counties, namely, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, and Wilts. They are rare in the northern counties beyond the Dee and the Humber, where their place is taken by Anderson, at present best represented in Northumberland. Anderson, however, is a common name across the border, and, in fact, is frequent over the greater part of Scotland, northward to Aberdeenshire..... Andrew is the rarest form of the simple name, being most numerous in Cornwall, where it usurps the place of Andrews.

We have here a good example of those erroneous beliefs concerning the distribution of names which have been founded on general impressions rather than on exact evidence. Mr. Bardsley,

* I have made extensive use of Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," for the meaning of names, but Bardsley's "English Surnames" and Camden's "Remaines concerning Britain" have been also employed for this purpose.

in his "English Surnames" (second edit., p. 94), observes that Andrew, Andrews, and Anderson nearly all belong north of the Tweed; and it would seem that the Patron Saint of Scotland is held mainly responsible for this result. I have shown, however, that, though Anderson is a common Scotch name, it has made a very successful invasion southwards across the English border. Andrew and Andrews, however, can scarcely be termed Scotch in any sense of the word. In the directories for Glasgow and Edinburgh, as well as in the county directories for Scotland, we find that whilst Anderson has a relative frequency of about 100 per 10,000, Andrew is represented only by about 8, and Andrews by 2. In truth, if I had treated Scotch names in the manner I have done in the case of English names, Andrew and Andrews would have been probably excluded from my list; and, in fact, they are absent from the list of characteristic Scottish names given in this work.

ARNOLD.—Introduced by the Normans. Though widely scattered, it is confined south of a line from the Wash to the Mersey. It is at present most frequent in Warwickshire and Leicestershire. In the time of Edward I. it was numerous represented in Cambridgeshire (Hundred Rolls).

ATKINS—ADKINS.—A characteristic surname of the midland and eastern counties, being at present most relatively numerous in Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Lincolnshire. Its place is taken in the north of England by Atkinson. These names are regarded as diminutives of Adam.

ATKINSON.—Essentially a north country name, prevailing in the counties north of the Wash and the Mersey, and having its principal home in the counties of Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. It is scantily represented across the border.

AUSTIN—AUSTEN.—An old English and French abbreviation of Augustine. It is confined for the most part to the central and eastern counties of the south of England; and does not extend in any frequency north of Derbyshire or west of Dorset. The counties of Kent and Oxford contain the greatest numbers of Austins. In the thirteenth century it was a common name in Cambridgeshire (Hundred Rolls).

BAILEY.—Although several explanations of the origin of this surname are usually given, its wide distribution renders it probable that in the great majority of cases it is a form of "bailiff." With the exceptions of the northern counties of England and of the

four south-western counties, its distribution is pretty general. The principal centres or homes are now found in Hants, Gloucestershire, and Staffordshire. Baillie is the Scottish form of the name. I should have mentioned that the bailiffs of the old days were often municipal officers, and performed the duties of the more modern mayors.

BAKER.—Speaking generally, this surname is most numerous in the south of England, and diminishes rapidly in frequency as we proceed northward, until we reach the counties bordering Scotland, where it meets its extinction within sight of the Cheviot Hills. Baker is a name which prefers the coast; and the manner in which it abounds in almost all the coast counties of southern England (excluding Cornwall and Dorset), from Monmouth round to Suffolk, is very remarkable, and not at first sight intelligible. The counties of Monmouth, Somerset, Sussex, and Surrey stand foremost amongst those containing the greatest number of Bakers.

BALL.—Confined to the west side of England, being at present most numerous in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire. This surname must be distinguished in its distribution from Balls, which is restricted to the opposite or east side of England, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. The idea that these names originated from bald-headed ancestors is, I think, absurd. Camden, in his remarks on surnames, written some 300 years ago, informs us that Baul and Bald were then nicknames or nurse-names for Baldwin, and it was evidently from this source that Mr. Lower borrowed the suggestion that Ball was a nickname of Baldwin (a Norman personal name occurring in Domesday, and frequent as a family name in the thirteenth century). This explanation is supported in a singular manner by the distribution of Baldwin at the present day. This Norman name includes in its distribution the areas where Ball and Balls are now most frequent. (*See the Alphabetical List of Names.*) We learn from the Hundred Rolls that even in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Ball, Balls, and Baldwin were for the most part characteristic of the eastern part of England; Balle in Hunts, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk; Balls in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, and Kent; Baldwin in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and Oxfordshire. It is remarkable that after the lapse of six centuries Balls remains doggedly in the same part of England, whilst Ball and Baldwin seem to have extended their areas westward. In

Norfolk three centuries ago Balls was sometimes spelt Balles or Ballis (Blomefield's "Norfolk").

BARKER.—The old name for a tanner. It is confined to the northern half of England and to the eastern counties north of the Thames. It is very frequent in Yorkshire, and is also well represented in the counties of Derby, Lincoln, and Norfolk. Tanner, its substitute in the south of England, has its home in Wilts, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Hants.

BARNES.—An ancient name of pre-Domesday times. Its wide area of distribution includes two principal homes; one in the south of England in the contiguous counties of Dorset, Hants, and Wilts, the other in the north of England in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

BARRATT—BARRETT.—Baret was a personal name of Teutonic origin, occurring in England in pre-Domesday times. This surname is scattered irregularly over the country, and is at present best represented in Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Dorset, Essex, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire.

BATES.—A derivative of Bartholomew. This surname has two principal centres, one in the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Warwick, and the other in Kent. From these centres it has extended to the adjoining counties; but it is essentially a midland and eastern county name. In other parts of England its place is supplied by other forms of the name, or by other derivatives of Bartholomew. Thus, in Cornwall we find Bate, in Dorset and adjacent counties we have numbers of Bartletts, in Yorkshire Batty, in Northumberland Batey, in Oxon Batts, in Notts Bartle, etc. The original name of Bartholomew is now mostly found in the counties of Kent and Lincoln; but in its numerous derivative forms it is scattered over the land.

BELL.—This surname probably, in most cases, has been derived from the Norman name Le Bel (the handsome man), which is to be found in the Hundred Rolls of the thirteenth century, mostly in Oxfordshire, and is at the present time well represented in the neighbouring counties of Northampton and Bucks. Its habitation in the Midlands is, however, of small importance, in comparison with the great home of the Bells in the English and Scottish counties on and near the border, namely, in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Dumfriesshire, and the neighbouring Scottish counties, where they have herded for more than three centuries, as we are informed by Lower.

BENNETT.—Differently derived from the early personal name of Benedict and from “benet,” a minor order of priests. In the Hundred Rolls for Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire, in the reign of Edward I, it occurs frequently in the form of Beneyt. At present it is rare or absent north of Lincolnshire and Lancashire, but is well dispersed over the rest of England, being best represented in Cornwall, Derbyshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Notts, etc. It is singular that Bennetts is for the most part confined to Cornwall, the combination of the two varieties of the name placing this county at the head of the list.

BERRY.—Scattered disconnectedly over England. It is most numerous in Lancashire, and afterwards in the counties of Northampton, Warwick, and Devon. Probably it is usually derived from places, Berry being the name of a Devonshire parish, whilst Bury is the name of towns and localities in Lancashire, Suffolk, &c.

BIRD.—Its principal home is in the east of England, south of the Wash, especially in Norfolk. It is scattered about the midland counties, and is also represented in Somerset and Dorset. In other parts of England it is absent or rare, but in the county of Worcester its absence is supplied by Byrd.

BISHOP.—Confined south of a line drawn from the Wash to the Dee. It is at present most numerous in the western half of this area, the county of Dorset containing the greatest number.

BROOK—BROOKS.—Brooks, or Brookes, is the most numerous of the two names; but the fact that Brook, or Brooke, is frequently found in those counties where Brooks, or Brookes, is absent or uncommon, renders it necessary to consider the distribution of the two names together. They are well distributed over England, except in the counties north of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Their principal centres are in the West Riding and in Somerset.

BROWN.—This name may be said to be universally distributed over England, but in very varying degrees in different counties. The north of England is especially remarkable for the number of Browns, and the name extends with equal frequency across the border, being found over a large part of Scotland, though most characteristic of the counties south of the Forth and the Clyde. In the rest of England it is more numerous in the eastern half than in the western half; but in the midland and inland counties its distribution is often capricious, and we may find it in very different proportions in adjacent counties, as in those of Stafford and Warwick, or in those of Oxford and Wilts. However, in the

south-west of England and in the counties bordering South Wales we find as a general rule a diminished number of Browns. Wales is the death-ground of the name.

BURTON.—Confined mostly to the midland counties and to the eastern half of England. Singularly rare or absent in the west of England. Burton is the name of not less than forty parishes and places.

BUTLER.—This name is widely scattered, but its principal home is in the south of England in the adjacent counties of Wilts, Hants, and Berks.

CARTER.—Well distributed over England. It is best represented in Cheshire and Essex, and afterwards in Cambridgeshire, Devon, and Sussex.

CHAMBERLAIN—CHAMBERS.—As these names have much the same signification, I will consider them together. They are scarce or absent in the north and in the south-west of England; but are scattered over the rest of the country, and evidently the one supplies the place of the other, since they rarely occur in any frequency in the same county. Chamberlain occurs most commonly in Leicestershire and Rutlandshire; whilst Chambers is best represented in Suffolk, Worcestershire, and Notts.

CHAPMAN.—This common surname, if we except its curious resuscitation in Cornwall, is essentially an east of England name. From Kent to the North Riding the descendants of the ancient travelling merchants, or "cheap-men" (Anglo-Saxon *Ce'apman*) occur in singularly constant numbers. Their preference for the coast counties would seem to show that their travels were sometimes on the seas; yet it would also appear that the attractions of the great metropolis brought them together in numbers in the south-eastern counties. Kent stands foremost as their present abode.

CLARK—CLARKE.—Universally distributed over England, but most numerous in its centre. Absent in Wales, and scarce in most of the counties on the Welsh border. Not frequent in most of the south-west great counties. Best represented in Bucks, Essex, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Notts. As in the counties of Notts and Shropshire, it would sometimes appear that the terminal *e* signifies a transference from the Trade to the Court Directory. Clark is found over a large part of Scotland, but is rare in the northern part.

COLE—COLES.—Essentially south of England names, especially

in the south-west, rarely occurring north of a line drawn west from the Wash. Cole is best distributed and has its principal homes in Devon and Wilts. Coles is most numerous in Somerset. Both names, strangely enough, are rare in Cornwall. Cole was a very ancient Teutonic name; there are places of the name in Somerset and Wilts, a circumstance that may perhaps explain the frequency of both names in Somerset and of Cole in Wilts.

COLLINGS—COLLINS.—Probably a diminutive of Cole, and like it a south of England name, being most frequent in the adjacent counties of Kent and Sussex. In the north of England its place is taken by Collinson.

COOK—COOKE.—Most frequent in the south-central counties of England and in the eastern coast counties from Lincoln to Kent (excluding Essex). Comparatively scarce in the north and in the south-west of England. The counties most characterised by the name are Beds, Cheshire, Gloucester, Kent, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Notts, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Suffolk, Surrey, and Worcestershire.

COOPER.—Distributed over the greater part of England, but rare or absent in the northern and south-western counties. It seems to have three principal centres, one in the northern midlands, including Cheshire, another in Sussex and Hants, and a third in Suffolk. The counties especially notable for Coopers are Cheshire, Derbyshire, Hants, Leicestershire and Rutland, Notts, Suffolk, Sussex, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire.

COX.—Though also scattered about the midland counties, Cox finds its great home in the south of England in the contiguous counties of Dorset and Somerset. It is fairly numerous in the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, and Warwickshire. Rare or absent in the north of England and in the eastern coast counties.

CROSS.—Rare or absent in the northern counties, and in the south coast counties. Mostly confined to the east centre of England and to the adjacent coast counties between the Wash and the Thames.

CURTIS.—Characteristic of the south, and east of England south of the Humber. Best represented in Bucks, and afterwards in Notts. This is an ancient English name, occurring, as it does now, in Bucks, Essex, and Lincolnshire in the reign of Edward I.; it was also at that time numerous in Cambridgeshire and Hunts (Hundred Rolls).

DANIEL—DANIELS.—Rare in England north of Norfolk and

Worcestershire. At present most numerous in South Wales, and in the counties of Gloucestershire, Beds, and Norfolk. A common surname in the reign of Edward I. in the southern half of England (Hundred Rolls).

DAVIES—DAVIS.—Treating these two varieties together, we find that this surname is exceedingly numerous in Wales, and after Wales in the English counties on the Welsh border. Following it into England, we perceive that it diminishes rapidly in frequency, dying out in the north of England and in the eastern coast counties, and being comparatively infrequent in the southern and south-western counties. The migration into England has been more to the south and south-east than to the north, owing evidently in part to the attraction of the metropolis. It is interesting to notice that the place of this name in the north of England, and over a large part of Scotland, is taken by Davidson or Davison; whilst its diminished frequency in the south-west of England and its absence in the eastern coast counties are to some extent compensated for by Davey and Davy.* When we come to compare the distributions of the two varieties, we find that Davies is essentially the Welsh form, and Davis the English form. Whilst in the counties immediately bordering Wales, the Welsh form is much the most numerous, we find that in the next line of English counties, especially in those of Worcester, Gloucester, and Somerset, Davis is far in excess. Taking England and Wales together, we find that Davies is much the most frequent. Calculating from the results given by the Registrar-General in his report for 1856, I find that every ten thousand of the population contained 62 persons of the name of Davies, and 23 persons of the name of Davis.

DAWSON.—A north of England name, mostly found in Cumberland and Westmoreland, Durham, West Riding of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Cheshire, and extending into central Scotland; Daw or Dawe is confined to the west of England.

DAY.—Excepting a few representatives in Lincolnshire, this name is confined to the southern part of England, south of a line drawn west from the Wash. It is crowded together in the eastern

* Other derivatives of the name are Daw or Dawe of the west of England, and Dawson of the north of England. David, the original form of all these names, is mostly confined to South Wales.

counties, especially in the contiguous counties of Beds, Cambridge, and Hunts. It is also numerous in Kent, Berks, and particularly in Somerset. Camden regards it as a derivative of David. More probably, however, as Bardsley points out, it is the "dey" or "deye," or "daye," the dairyman in the reign of Edward III. and in Chaucer's time. (Hence also Dayman.) The prevalence of the name in the agricultural counties above enumerated supports Bardsley's view.

DEAN—DEANE.—This name has two principal areas of distribution, one in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and in their vicinity, the other in the south of England, especially in Wilts and in the counties adjacent. There are numerous parishes of the name in the south of England, a circumstance that explains the prevalence of the name in that region.

DIXON.—Very frequent in the English counties on the Scottish border. It is fairly represented in the midland counties and in the south-east of England, but is rare in the south-west counties. Dickenson is also a north-country name. Dickson, the Scottish form of the name, characterises central and southern Scotland.

DUNN.—This ancient name has three separate homes, the principal one in Northumberland and in the North and East Ridings in the north of England, whence it extends into southern Scotland, another in the midland counties of Warwick and Worcester, and a third in the south of England in Dorset and Devon. In the reigns of Edward I. and Henry III. the surname of Dun was particularly frequent in the east of England, especially in Essex. There are three or four different explanations of the name, all of which may be in some regions correct. Thus it may refer to the dark complexion of the person in one locality, or it may be derived from Dun or Dunne, an Anglo-Saxon personal name in another, or it may have a local signification from the Saxon "dûn," a hill in a third locality, since De Dun occurs in the Hundred Rolls. It is, however, possible that it may also be a contraction of Dunning, seeing that in the four counties in which Dunning occurs it is always associated with several Dunns. Dunning has, like Dunn, the same three centres of distribution—in the north, in the North and East Ridings, in the Midlands, in Warwickshire, and in the south of England in Dorset and Devon.

EDWARDS.—A name exceedingly numerous in North and South Wales and in the adjacent English counties of Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth. Outside this area, its frequency diminishes

very suddenly; it may be said, however, to be fairly distributed through England south of a line drawn from the Wash to the Mersey, not one of the counties north of this line occurring in my list. Strangely enough, however, it reappears in Scotland north of the Forth and the Clyde. Lower says that this surname, though now so numerous in Wales, was probably not generally assumed by Welshmen until within the last two or three centuries, after the prejudices against the early Edwards had passed away.

ELLIOTT—ELLIOT.—This name has three principal centres—one in the north of England, in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and over the border in Roxburghshire and the neighbouring Scottish counties, another in Derbyshire, and the third in Bucks, Berks, and Sussex, whence it has extended into the other south-coast counties, excluding Kent. The scanty representation, or the absence of this name in the eastern coast counties from Kent northward to the borders of Durham, is remarkable.

ELLIS.—Fairly well distributed over England and Wales, excepting in the four northern counties, where its place may be taken by Elliott. It is represented in Wilts and Lancashire by Ellison. It is at present most numerous in Devon, Cambridge-shire, Essex, Kent, and the West Riding.

EVANS.—Exceedingly numerous in North and South Wales and in the adjacent English counties of Shropshire and Monmouth. Thence it has spread, but in rapidly diminishing numbers to the midland counties and to the south-west of England. It is absent or singularly rare in the northern counties, a line from the Humber to the Mersey sharply defining its northward extension. Not one of the coast counties, from Norfolk round to the borders of Devon, is represented in my list. It would, therefore, appear that the invasion of England by the Evanses is by no means a complete one, though their advance on the metropolis is indicated by their scanty outposts in Beds, Bucks, and Berks.

FISHER.—This name is irregularly distributed over England, being however absent or infrequent in that part lying south of a line joining the mouths of the Thames and the Severn. It is at present most numerous in Cumberland and Westmoreland, Lancashire, Notts, and Norfolk. It is also established in Scotland.

FLETCHER.—This name has its principal home in the adjacent counties of Derby and Notts. It is, however, also fairly distributed over England, except in the southern counties south of a line

joining the mouths of the Thames and the Severn, and in the east coast counties between the Thames and the Wash. Though, in all probability, the modern Fletchers usually represent the bow-makers of the Middle Ages, it is also likely that they include some of the original "fleshers" or butchers, such transformations being very easily made in the days of uncertain orthography, especially when inclination led the way.

FORD.—Characteristic of the southern and western counties. Absent or singularly rare north of a line drawn from the Wash to the Mersey. It is at present most numerous in Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hants, and Cheshire. In almost all the counties where this name is at all frequent we find it in one form or another as a place-name.

FORSTER—FOSTER.—This surname, in its two forms, is widely distributed over England, being however absent or rare in the three eastern counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and in the south-west of England. Forster is essentially the north country form, being especially numerous in Northumberland. Foster is the form characteristic of the rest of England, being particularly frequent in Notts. The north of England, however, is the principal home of the name, the two varieties occurring in Northumberland in the proportion of 107 per 10,000 of the population. Curiously enough, it has found no permanent home in Scotland.

FOWLER.—This name is irregularly distributed in most parts of England. It is, however, best represented in the counties of Gloucester and Dorset, and is scattered over the midlands, being rare or absent in the south-east quarter of England as defined by a line drawn from the Wash to the Solent.

FOX.—This name has its home in the midlands, being particularly numerous in Derbyshire, and afterwards in Notts, Leicestershire, and Oxfordshire. It is not represented in my list in the south-west of England. When we examine the Hundred Rolls of the time of Edward I., we find that this name occurred then in Notts, Worcestershire, and Oxfordshire—counties where it is established in our own time; it was also found in that reign in Cambridgeshire and Beds.

FREEMAN.—This name is confined to the centre of England and to the adjoining eastern and western counties. Two lines drawn west from the Wash and the Thames to the Welsh border will roughly include the principal area of this name, which for an area of its size is remarkably well defined. It is at present most

numerous in Suffolk and in Worcester; and likely enough the Freemans of the west and of the east may owe their surname to different events in the history of our country. Not improbably "Freeman" early appeared as an appellation in the counties bordering Wales, since we learn that in the 10th century the Welsh captives, reduced to slavery, were so numerous in the English shires on the border that the proportion of slaves to freemen would seem to have been unusually large.* It is singular that the surname of Fry (Old English for Free) is confined to the south of England, occurring chiefly in Wilts.

FRENCH.—Excluding the county of Durham, this name is confined to the southern half of England. It is at present best represented in Devonshire, Essex, and Oxfordshire.

GARDINER—GARDNER.—Most characteristic of the midland counties, and of the eastern counties south of the Wash. Singularly rare in the south-west, and in the north of England, excepting Lancashire. At present best represented in Essex, Lancashire, and Warwickshire. Both forms occur in southern and central Scotland, especially in Perthshire.

GEORGE.—A name at present most numerous in Monmouthshire, and after that in South Wales. Rare in the south coast counties, excepting Cornwall, and in the north of England, north of the Wash and the Dee.

GIBBS.—Confined to the southern half of England. In the northern counties its place is taken by Gibson. Its principal homes are in Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. (*See under "GIBSON" and "GILBERT."*)

GIBSON.—A north of England name, best represented in the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. The Gibsons are also very frequent across the Scotch border in the counties of Berwick and Dumfries, and they are well established in the counties south of the Forth and the Clyde. Its area also extends to and includes Notts and Staffordshire, where it abuts on the area of Gibbs. The distribution of these two names in England affords a remarkable example of the separate occupation by two similar names, or more correctly speaking, by two forms of the same name, of two contiguous but distinct regions. Derbyshire, which is on the neutral ground between the northern area of the Gibsons and the southern area of the Gibbises,

* Freeman's "Norman Conquest," vol. 1, p. 365 (1867).

possesses both names, but in no great numbers. (*See under "GILBERT."*)

GILBERT.—This name has its principal home in the midland counties of Leicester and Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, and Worcester. It is for the most part a name of the midlands, being absent in the north beyond Staffordshire and Lincolnshire. It has, however, a secondary and independent home in Cornwall and Devon.

If we regard Gibbs and Gibson as derivatives of Gilbert, then we find that Gilbert in its original shape, or in the form of either of its two commonest derivatives, is generally speaking absent or rare in the south-east quarter of England. Thus it is to be observed that the counties of Beds, Berks, Cambridge, Essex, Hants, Herts, Hunts, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Sussex are not mentioned in my lists; whilst in Kent and Norfolk the names are not very numerous. It will also appear from the lists that the name is not very frequent in Wales, and is absent or rare in all the English counties on the Welsh border (Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire). Warwickshire ranks far above all other counties as the home of Gilbert, or its derivative, Gibbs. Next come Gloucestershire and Worcestershire; and the counties on both sides of the Scotch border, which form the main stronghold of the Gibsons. It would therefore seem that the two great centres of this name and its principal derivatives are in the north of England and adjacent part of Scotland and in the western midlands.

GOODWIN.—The principal home of this name is in Staffordshire, and in the adjacent counties of Derby and Cheshire. Besides its home in the midlands, it has a less important centre in Kent.

GRAY—GREY.—Gray is, generally speaking, confined to the whole length of the eastern coast of England from Northumberland to Kent and to the inland counties immediately adjacent; and it advances in force across the border into southern Scotland. It also extends along the south coast of England, excepting Sussex, to Hants and Dorset. The manner in which this name is restricted in England to the coast and its vicinity is particularly remarkable. It is mingled in the counties of Northumberland and Durham with Grey, of which the former county may be considered the home. The peculiarities in the distribution of these names are but little explained when we refer to the Hundred Rolls of the reign of Edward I. At that time both names were numerous, but Grey

had the pre-eminence. Strange to say, at that time Grey was numerous in Kent, whilst Gray was particularly frequent in Lincolnshire, where it was also associated with Grey. The two names were also well represented in Oxfordshire, Bucks, Cambridgeshire, and adjacent counties, and probably also in some other parts of England that are scantily referred to in the Hundred Rolls.....Coming back to the present distribution of the names, I notice the circumstance that the Graysons are confined to Yorkshire.

GREEN.—Pretty well distributed all over England, but particularly numerous in the east of England in the adjacent counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; also in Worcestershire, Somerset, Wilts, and the West Riding. Very rare or absent in Devon and Cornwall.

GRIFFIN.—Most numerous in the contiguous counties of Bucks and Warwick, and afterwards in the counties immediately around, also extending westward to Devon and Somerset. Not found in the northern half of England. In Domesday this name occurs in Cheshire, Hereford, and Cornwall. In the reign of Edward I. it occurred in Shropshire, Oxfordshire, and Hunts, etc. (Hundred Rolls.)

GRIFFITH—GRIFFITHS.—These names are very numerous in Wales, which, in fact may be regarded as their home. In the English counties on the Welsh border (Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth), though only half as frequent, they are, however, to be found in considerable numbers. In the next line of counties, represented by those of Gloucester and Worcester, their frequency has rapidly decreased. Northamptonshire represents the limit of their migration eastward, no substantial advance having been made into other parts of England. The circumstance that these two names possess only half the relative frequency of Evans and Davies in their common home in Wales explains in a great measure why they have not obtained such a hold in England as has been obtained in the instances of the more common Welsh surnames.

HALL.—Distributed all over England. Two principal areas of greatest frequency: one in the north of England in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, where it attains the greatest relative frequency, extending, however, in moderate numbers across the border into central Scotland; the other in the midland counties, especially in Derbyshire. Rarest in the south-east and

south-west of England, and in Wales. In Essex its place is taken by Halls.

HAMMOND.—This name has two principal areas: one in the south-eastern and eastern coast counties of England south of the Humber, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk containing the name in the greatest frequency; the other, a less important area, situated in the counties lying on and in the vicinity of the Welsh border, Cheshire possessing the largest number. Evidently this surname has characterised the eastern coast counties of England for several centuries. Derived from Hamo, a well-known Domesday personal name, we find it in the form of Hamo, Hamon, Hamond, Hammund, etc., during the reign of Edward I. in the same eastern coast counties where it is now established, namely in Norfolk, Kent, and Lincoln; it also occurred at that time as Hamon in the county of Cambridge. (Hundred Rolls.) The circumstance of this name having been established in the same part of England since the thirteenth century is one of considerable interest.

HARDING.—Mostly confined to the south-west of England, being at present best represented in Somerset and Wilts. Its disconnected occurrence in other parts of England is, however, noticeable.

HARDY.—This name has its principal home in the adjacent counties of Leicester, Rutland, Notts, Lincoln, and Derby. Its further distribution is mostly confined to the east coast counties from the Scottish border to the mouth of the Thames. We learn from the Hundred Rolls that six centuries ago, Hardi or Hardy was also an east country name, occurring then in the counties of Norfolk, Beds, Cambridge, Hunts, etc. Hardie is the Scottish form of the name, but it is neither a common nor a characteristic name in Scotland.

HARRIS—HARRISON.—These names, considered together, are distributed over England and Wales. Each, however, has its own area of frequency, Harrison in the north and Harris in the south, whilst they wage a sharp contest for supremacy in the midlands..... A line drawn across England through the cities of Lincoln and Chester will define the northern border of the area of Harris. This name is at present most numerous in Monmouthshire and South Wales, in the southern midland counties of Oxford, Northampton, Warwick, and Worcester, and in the west of England, especially in Cornwall and Devon. It is less frequent in the eastern portion of its area, that is to say, from

Lincolnshire south to Kent.....Harrison is most numerous in Westmoreland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire. Further south we find it invading in numbers the area of the Harrises and fighting for the supremacy in the midland shires, victorious in some, as in those of Derby and Stafford, waging an equal contest in others, as in the county of Notts, and completely outnumbered in the advance southward into the counties of Warwick and Worcester. Pushing on, however, in greatly diminished numbers, the Harrisons have established outposts on the borders of the English Channel.

In this struggle between the Harrises and the Harrisons, it is evident that the former have been worsted. The Harrises, in fact, have been entirely on the defence. Not only have they been unable to make any successful inroads into the northern territory of the Harrisons, but they have not prevented their foes from forcing a way through their ranks and reaching the south coast.

HART.—This name is found in the centre and east of England, as, for instance, in Leicestershire, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk. It is isolated in the north of England in the county of Durham, and in the North and East Ridings; also frequent in Gloucestershire, and to a less extent in Wilts. The name has evidently had different origins. Probably the numerous Harts who are said to have come over into England from Germany may explain the origin of the Harts in the counties on the east coast of England. Many Jewish families bear the name.

HARVEY.—Well distributed over England south of a line drawn from Hull to Chester. North of that line its frequency abruptly ceases. It is best represented in Essex, Hants, and Kent, and then in Cornwall, Devon, Staffordshire, Notts, Norfolk, and Suffolk. Its preference for the coast counties, especially those in the south-east of England from Kent to Norfolk, is to be remarked. This name in the reign of Edward I. took the form of Hervey and Hervi, and was found in London and Cambridgeshire. (Hundred Rolls.) Hervé was an ancient Norman personal name. Harvey is also found in many parts of Scotland.

HAWKINS.—Characteristic of the west of England, being best represented in Somerset, Gloucestershire, Wilts, and adjacent counties, but not extending north of Staffordshire.

HILL.—Pretty generally distributed over England, except in the counties north of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Relatively

scarce in the south-eastern counties, where its place is taken by Hills. At present it is densest in the midlands and in the south-west of England, being most numerous in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Lincolnshire, and in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, and Oxford. It reappears in Scotland, especially in the southern half.

HOLMES.—Widely distributed over England, but rare in the south, especially in the south-west. The northern half of England evidently possesses its home, or rather its homes; in the counties of Durham and Derby, in the West Riding, and in Lincolnshire, occur the greatest numbers of the name.

HOWARD.—This name has its principal home in the eastern counties south of the Humber, being best represented in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Notts. It has another home in Lancashire, Cheshire, and adjacent counties. There is considerable difference of opinion concerning its origin. Lower and Ferguson consider it as of Norwegian origin, Havard or Haavard having been a common personal name amongst the Northmen. Bardsley similarly thinks that it is a corruption of Harvard or Hereward. Laing, as quoted by Lower, also regards the name as left by the Northmen in East Anglia and Northumberland. The explanation given by Taylor in his "Words and Places," is less romantic. He regards Howard as, like Hayward, a corruption of Hogwarden, the title of the officer in charge of the swine in the common forest pastures or "dens." The Howards, according to Taylor, first came to notice in the Weald (Kent and Sussex), though we also know that they existed in Norfolk before the thirteenth century, when they first rose to eminence. Camden, the most important witness of all, places Howard amongst the names in use in England at the time of the Conquest. In all probability this name has had more than one origin. Its derivation from Hogwarden appears a little far-fetched; but it seems very likely that in a few localities it is a corruption of Hayward, a south country name, though whether Hayward is derived from Hogwarden is quite another question, concerning which I express my doubts, there being a more probable explanation in the very sound of the word. Howard and Hayward are not often associated, but it is especially noticeable that in Suffolk, where both names are frequent, the intermediate form of Haward occurs. The establishment of the Howards in the east coast counties and in their vicinity makes it probable that, as suggested

by Ferguson, Lower, Bardsley, and Laing, they may be in most cases, in that part of England, the representatives of the ancient Havards, Harvards, and Haavards, of the Northmen. The Howards of Lancashire and Cheshire have had probably a different origin, it being singular that Haworth, Howarth, and Howorth, are also Lancashire names, being, in fact, almost confined to that county, where they are very numerous. The explanation of the origin of the Lancashire Howards will have to include that of the Lancashire Haworths, Howarths, and Howorths. (*See under "LANCASHIRE," in the case of Haworth, etc.*)

HUDSON.—The principal centres of this name are in Norfolk, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, whence it has spread to adjacent counties. It is absent, or conspicuously rare, in the south of England, south of a line drawn through the cities of London and Worcester.

HUGHES.—Very frequent in North Wales and fairly numerous in South Wales, Herefordshire, and Shropshire. Advancing into England in a south-east direction towards the metropolis, it has obtained a firm hold in Wilts, whilst Hants and Oxfordshire contain its outposts.

HUMPHREY—HUMPHREYS.—Rarely found north of a line drawn from the Wash to the Dee. Humphrey is confined to the eastern half of the area, in Berks, Norfolk, Surrey, Sussex, etc. Humphreys characterises the western half, being most numerous in North Wales, and after that in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, etc. Both are rare or absent in the four south-western counties.

HUNT.—Well distributed through England, except in the north, where its place is supplied by Hunter, which has the same signification. It is best represented in the south of England, especially in the county of Dorset, and after that in those of Wilts and Somerset. It has also more than one stronghold in the midlands, as in the counties of Worcester, Derby, Notts, and Leicester.

HUTCHINGS—HUTCHINSON.—Hutchings is found mostly in the south-west of England, especially in Somerset. Hutchinson is confined to the north, being most numerous in the county of Durham, and also frequent in Northumberland, Cumberland, and in the North and East Ridings. Hutchison occurs over a large part of Scotland, but is rare in the north.

JACKSON.—Although found nearly all over England, it is best

represented in the north beyond the Humber and the Dee, especially in Cumberland and Westmoreland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire. It is also characteristic of the midlands, though less numerous there than in the northern counties, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Notts, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire containing several of the name, and I should here add Lincolnshire. Further south its frequency lessens rapidly, and it is of rare occurrence in the south coast counties. The Jacksons have also advanced into the southern part of Scotland from the English border, and are well established in Renfrewshire and the neighbouring counties.

JAMES.—The principal home of this name is in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Lower tells us of a very ancient Pembroke family possessing an estate successively held by thirteen persons bearing the name of William James. The name is also frequent in Shropshire and Herefordshire on the Welsh border, and in the neighbouring counties of Gloucester and Stafford. It is also numerous in the south-west of England, especially in Somerset, Dorset, and Cornwall. In the eastern counties it nearly disappears, but it reappears in the north, though in no great numbers. The affix of "son" is rarely found in England in connection with James, except in the northern counties, as in county Durham. Jamieson is a widely-spread Scottish name, but is rare in the north of Scotland.

JEFFERY—JEFFERIES—JEFFREYS.—These are essentially south of England names, Wilts being their principal home. It is remarkable that Jeffery is most numerous in the four south-west counties; whilst Jefferies and Jeffreys are most prevalent in the other parts of the area of distribution. The place of these names in the north of England is taken by Jefferson. Jeffs is a Cheshire variety.

JENKINS.—This name has its home in South Wales and Monmouthshire, where it is very numerous. Like other Welsh names it has spread itself to the southward and eastward, though not nearly to the extent of some of the other common names of the Principality. In Cornwall it occurs in numbers, generally in the form of Jenkin. Its isolated appearance in Kent is somewhat remarkable. In the northern part of England, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, its place is supplied by Jenkinson.

JOHNSON.—With the exception of the south-western counties, where it is absent or conspicuously rare, this name is distributed

all over England, but in much less numbers in the south than in the midlands and in the north. The counties most conspicuous for the number of Johnsons are Cambridge, Cheshire, Derby, Durham, Lancashire, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northumberland, Notts, Stafford, Warwick, and York. It is suggested by Lower that this name has often been confounded with the Scottish name of Johnston or Johnstone, which is very common south of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in the border counties of Dumfries and Berwick. This suggestion is probably correct; for, bearing in mind the very extensive interchange of names that has occurred between the two countries, it would otherwise be difficult to explain why the Scottish Johnstons and the English Johnsons should meet abruptly at the border in such numbers. It is evident, therefore, that in the majority of cases Johnston is the Scottish form of Johnson, though a few may have taken the name from parishes in Dumfriesshire, etc.

JONES.—It is needless to remark that Jones is the most characteristic of Welsh surnames, being especially frequent in North Wales, where one out of every seven persons is thus named. Having occupied the English counties on the Welsh border in great force, the Joneses have advanced on the metropolis from their home in North Wales, and after founding colonies *en route*, in Northamptonshire and Bucks, they have pushed on to the shores of Essex and Kent. In the counties north of Lincolnshire and Lancashire Jones has not been able to obtain a footing.

KING.—Mostly confined south of a line drawn from the Wash to the southern border of Shropshire. North of this line the name rapidly diminishes in frequency, being absent from my list in nearly all the counties thus marked off. It is rare also in the extreme south-west, in Devon and Cornwall. It is best represented in Beds, Bucks, Suffolk, and Wilts. The name is sparingly represented in Scotland.

KNIGHT.—Well distributed over England south of a line drawn from the Humber to the Dee. In the northern part of England it is singularly rare. Sussex stands foremost for the number of its Knights, and after it come, in their order, Hants, Leicestershire and Rutland, and Gloucestershire. In Norfolk and Suffolk we have the form of Knights.

LAMB.—Pretty well dispersed over England, except in the south coast counties from Devon to Kent, in which it is un-

represented in my list. At present it is most numerous in the north of England, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

LANE.—Absent or rare in the north and south-east of England. Most numerous in the adjacent counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, and to a less extent in Dorset.

LAWRENCE.—Characteristic of the southern half of England, especially numerous in the south-west, where it is best represented in Somerset, and then in the neighbouring counties of Dorset and Gloucester. Lawrenson is a Lancashire name. Amongst the derivatives of Lawrence are included Law, Lawes, Lawson, Lawrie, Larkin, etc. In one form or another this ancient name is scattered over England.

LEA—LEE.—Taking the two names collectively we observe that they are distributed over the greater part of England, though they are infrequent in the south-eastern counties south of the Wash, and are rare or absent in the counties on the south coast, excluding Devon. They are most numerous in the contiguous counties of Shropshire and Cheshire. When we come to consider their separate distribution we find that Lee is the most widely dispersed and by far the most common of the two names. Lea is confined to a limited and well-defined area, having its home in Cheshire, Shropshire, and Warwickshire, and spreading only to the counties immediately adjacent. On the other hand, Lee is found over the larger part of England, possessing independent centres in the counties of Northumberland and Durham in the north, in Notts and the adjacent counties in the midlands, in Shropshire on the Welsh border, and in Devonshire in the south-west of England. Probably in counties such as Cheshire, where Leigh is a frequent place-name, as well as a surname, it has often been confounded with Lea and Lee. Lees is a midland name, especially numerous in Staffordshire.

LEWIS.—This name has its chief centre in South Wales and in the adjacent county of Monmouth. It is next most frequent in North Wales, Shropshire, and Herefordshire. Its main line of migration from its Welsh home has been to the south-east, and Berks and Hants represent the limits of its advance in that direction. Its sporadic occurrence in Norfolk is to be remarked; here likely enough it has had an independent origin.

LLOYD.—Its home is in North and South Wales; but it is also frequent in the adjacent English counties of Shropshire, Here-

ford, and Monmouth. Its further advance into England has been small.

LONG.—This name is confined south of a line drawn west-south-west from the Wash. It has evidently more than one home, the principal one being in Wilts and the neighbouring county of Gloucester; there is a second in Kent, and a third in Norfolk and Suffolk and their vicinity. According to Camden, the Wiltshire Longs are descended from a very tall attendant of Lord Treasurer Hungerford. However, we know that the Longs have been established in this part of England for many centuries, since we learn from the Hundred Rolls that the name was numerous in Oxfordshire, as well as in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Edward I.

LOWE—LOWES.—Essentially a name of the midlands and adjacent north-west counties, being most numerous in Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Cheshire. Lowes is the north of England form, occurring in Northumberland and Durham, and in the North and East Ridings in the form of Lowish. In Scotland Low has an independent home in Aberdeenshire.

MARSH.—Distributed over the greater part of England, but rare or absent north of Notts and Lancashire. It has several centres, namely, in Cambridgeshire and Kent in the east, in Lancashire in the north, in Shropshire in the west, and in Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset in the south. Marsh is the name of a parish both in Shropshire and Kent. Lower says that the surname has existed in Kent since the 14th century.

MARSHALL.—Distributed over England, its great home being in Notts and Lincolnshire, whilst there are less important homes in Northumberland in the north and in Somerset in the south. The name is of foreign origin. It was originally "Marechal," or "Mare-schalks," the old name for a horse-groom or farrier, in which sense it is still used in France. The post became dignified, and with it the name; but, as Lower remarks, it is probable that the great majority of Marshalls derived their name from the humbler occupation. The name has extended from the north of England into central and southern Scotland.

MARTIN.—Distributed over the whole of England and possessing several homes, the two principal being in the south-west, in Cornwall, and in the south-east, in Sussex and Kent. Less important centres are in Worcestershire and Staffordshire, where the Martins of the midlands mainly reside, and in Northumberland,

which is the home of the north country Martins, who also extend across the border into the southern half of Scotland.

MASON.—Scarcely represented, or absent, in the south coast counties and in the counties north of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but common in most of the rest of England, its principal home being in Cambridgeshire, and afterwards in Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire.

MATTHEWS—MATTHEW.—A line drawn across England from the Humber to the Dee will mark the northern boundary of the area of distribution of these names. Matthews is by far the most frequent form of the name. It is found in varying numbers in most of the counties south of this line, being less common in the eastern half of the area, and having its principal homes in the western portion in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Wiltshire, and Cornwall. Matthew is mostly characteristic of Suffolk. These names are but scantily represented in the north of England by the Mathisons, Mattisons, and Matsons of Yorkshire.....Matts is a curious contraction found in Leicestershire and Rutland. Matheson and Mathieson are found in Scotland, but in inconsiderable numbers and with apparently no definite distribution.

MAY.—This is a characteristic South of England name. Its principal home is in Devon and Cornwall. Less important centres are in Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, and Berks. In the Hundred Rolls of the time of Edward I. we find that in the form of Le May it was numerous in Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire, and less so in Kent.

MIDDLETON.—Excepting a few in Devon, this name may be said to be practically unrepresented in the south of England. Its principal home is in Warwickshire; but it is also fairly numerous in Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, the West Riding, and Norfolk. In nearly all the counties in which the surname occurs in any numbers, Middleton is the name of parishes, townships, etc. The Scottish Middletons have their home in Aberdeenshire.

MILES.—This name has a characteristic distribution in the south of England, though absent, or rare, in the three south-west counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. It has its principal homes in Kent, Essex, Sussex, Dorset, Wilts, Gloucestershire, and Monmouthshire, the northern limit of its area being in Norfolk and Shropshire. It has been suggested by Bardsley and Lower that this name is sometimes derived from Milo, a Norman

personal name in Domesday. Lower thinks that it may be also often a corruption of Michael. Judging, however, from the distribution in both cases, I should say that it has had little or no connection with Mitchell as representing Michael. Rather I would hold that it is connected with Mills, which has a similar distribution; and it is remarkable that in the three south-west counties where Mills is absent or infrequent, being represented in two of them by Mill, Miles is also absent or rare.

MILLER.—There are three groups of Millers in England, the Millers of the south, who have their principal home in Dorset, where they are very numerous; the Millers of the north, who are found mostly in Lancashire, Durham, and Northumberland, and the Millers of the east, who frequent Essex and the adjacent counties. This name, often in the form of Millar, is distributed over a large part of Scotland, but is rare north of Aberdeenshire.

MILLS.—This name is mostly confined to the southern half of England. Its chief homes are in Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hants, and Warwickshire. It is rare or infrequent in the south-west of England, where, in Cornwall and Devon, its place is to some extent supplied by Mill.

MITCHELL.—Distributed over England, but far more frequent in the south. Its home, *par excellence*, is in the county of Cornwall, where in nearly half the instances it is written Michell, though the pronunciation is the same. Its other homes are in Sussex, Wilts, and in the West Riding. Its prevalence in Cornwall is due to the fact that several parishes and places in the county bear the name of St. Michael in one form or another. Mitchell is also a name numerous in most parts of Scotland, but is rare north of Aberdeenshire.

MOORE.—This name is distributed all over England excluding the south coast, where, with the exception of Devon and Kent, it is absent or singularly uncommon. Its principal homes are in East Anglia, in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; in the north, in Cheshire and Yorkshire; in the western midlands, in Worcester and adjacent counties; and in the south-west of England, in Devonshire.

MORGAN.—South Wales and Monmouthshire are the great homes of this name. North Wales and Herefordshire stand next in the order of its frequency. This ancient Welsh name, in comparison with some other names of the Principality, has advanced but little into England. It has obtained no footing in the north,

whilst the counties of Worcester and Gloucester represent the limit of its advance into the midlands. It has, however, firmly established itself in Hampshire, and to a less extent in Somerset

MORRIS.—This name has evidently had more than one centre of origin. Its principal home is in the counties bordering Wales (excluding Cheshire), namely, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, and afterwards in the Welsh counties themselves. Thence it has spread over most of the midland counties, though it may be doubted whether it has not had a partially independent origin in Bucks, Leicestershire and Rutland, and Notts. However, an important and evidently an independent home has been founded in Hampshire, where it is very numerous. According to Lower, Morris, when found in Wales and in the adjoining English counties, is derived from Mars, the God of War (Welsh form *Mawr-rwyce*). In England it is undoubtedly often a corruption of Maurice, a name partly of Norman introduction. Probably Moss, which, judging from its distribution, is more often in England a corruption of Morris than a Jewish contraction of Moses, should be included here. It is principally found in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Essex. Morrison is a name almost peculiar to Scotland, being only scantily represented in England in Northumberland.

NEAL—NEALE.—This name is not found in the north of England, but is scattered about the rest of the country. Its chief homes are in Sussex and Warwickshire; but probably also the adjacent counties of Norfolk and Lincolnshire are more worthy of being considered as homes than their numbers would imply. In the reign of Edward I., the surname of Neel occurred in Beds, Bucks, and Hunts. (Hundred Rolls.)

NEWMAN.—Confined to the southern half of England and not occurring in any numbers north of a line drawn west from the Wash. It has evidently several homes, and is at present most frequently found in Essex, Wilts, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire. This name signifies "a stranger." According to Lower, it is written *Nieuweman* in Sussex documents of the 13th century. In the same century it was of frequent occurrence, as *Neweman*, in Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire, and as *Neuman* it was also then common in Norfolk and Essex (Hundred Rolls), in which two counties it has been ever since established.

NEWTON.—This surname has a disconnected distribution in

different parts of England, being nearly always derived from the names of parishes, townships, and other localities in the same county. It is best represented in the northern half of England.

NICHOLLS—NICHOLS.—Distributed over the greater part of England except in the north, where its place is supplied by Nicholson and Nichol. The great home is in Cornwall. It is afterwards frequent in Essex, Northamptonshire, Wilts, Devon, Gloucestershire, and Norfolk. If we include Nicholas, in most cases the original form of the name, Monmouthshire is especially distinguished by its frequency. Although in the majority of instances this name is, as just stated, evidently derived from Nicholas, the name of the patron saint of boys, sailors, and parish clerks in the early times (Bardsley), still it would seem probable that in the eastern part of England, as in Norfolk and Essex, it takes its rise from Nincole or Nicole, the Norman pronunciation of Lincoln. Lower, quoting Sir F. Palgrave, gives this explanation. This view is to some extent supported by the circumstance that, in the 13th century, Nicoll in various forms occurred commonly in this part of England—in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire (Hundred Rolls). Nicol and Nicoll are names found over a large part of Scotland, though rare or absent in the north.

NICHOLSON.—With few exceptions confined to the northern half of England, being most frequent in Cumberland and Northumberland, and afterwards in Durham and in the adjacent parts of Yorkshire. It is noticeable that Nixon, a contraction of this name, is also restricted to the northern half of England, being most numerous in Cheshire and Northumberland. From the north of England the Nicholsons and Nicolsons have extended into the Scottish border counties, especially into Dumfriesshire.

NORMAN.—This name has a disconnected distribution in different parts of England. It has evidently three or four independent homes, the two principal being in Cambridgeshire in the east and in Somerset in the west. It is remarkable that in the 13th century this surname was very numerous in Cambridgeshire, just as it is now; then, also, it was similarly established in the neighbouring county of Norfolk, and in the not far distant one of Bucks (Hundred Rolls).

OLIVER.—Distributed over the greater part of England. Its principal homes are as follows:—In the north, in Northumberland

and Durham, whence it extends into the Scottish border counties; in the west, in Herefordshire; in the east, in Lincolnshire; in the south-west (including the contracted form of Olver), in Cornwall; and in the south-east, in Kent and Sussex. The personal name occurs in Domesday; and as a surname it was represented in Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire in the reign of Edward I. (Hundred Rolls.)

OSBORN—OSBORNE.—This name occurred in England before the Norman Conquest. It is confined south of a line joining the Humber and the Mersey, and its principal area of distribution takes the form of a belt crossing central England from East Anglia to the borders of Wales. Though well represented also in the south-west of England, especially in Somerset and Cornwall, it is rare or absent in the other south coast counties, excepting Sussex.

PAGE.—Characteristic of the southern half of England, Notts and Shropshire representing its northernmost limits. It is most numerous in the eastern part of its area, especially in the counties of Essex and Sussex, and afterwards in Norfolk and Suffolk. Oxfordshire is also conspicuous for the frequency of the name. In the south-western counties, excluding Devon, it is rare.

PALMER.—With the exception of a scanty representation in Cumberland and Westmoreland, this name does not occur in my list in the counties north of a line joining the Humber and the Dee. The modern representatives of the ancient pilgrims (the palmers of the Crusades, who carried a staff of palm-wood in their hands) are, however, pretty generally distributed over the rest of the country, having their principal home in the east of England, especially in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Kent, where, as we learn from the Hundred Rolls, they were numerous as far back as the 13th century, particularly in Norfolk and Hunts. The midland home of the name is in Warwickshire and Worcestershire, whilst in the south-west of England they are best represented in Devon and Somerset.

PARKER.—Distributed almost all over England, but absent or conspicuously rare in the extreme south-western counties of Devon and Cornwall. Its principal centres are in the northern half of the country, the first in the West Riding and in the adjacent counties of Lancashire, Derby, and Lincoln, and the second in Northumberland, but it does not extend across the border. It has also additional homes in the south of England, in Essex on the

east coast, in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire in the west, and in Hampshire on the south coast.

PARSONS.—A striking example of a purely south of England name, not to be found in my list north of a line drawn west from the Wash. It is represented in most of the southern counties, but its great home is in Wilts, whilst it is also numerous in most of the counties around this centre, namely, in Somerset, Dorset, Hants, Oxfordshire, and Monmouthshire.

PAYNE—PAINE—PAIN.—Excepting Lincolnshire, where it is but scantily represented, the different forms of this name do not occur in England north of a line drawn west from the Wash.* They are rare or absent in the south-western counties and in the western midlands, excluding Herefordshire; and are mostly crowded together in the south-eastern quarter of England, especially in Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Cambridgeshire, and Bucks. Lower, following other authorities, derives this name from Paganus or Paganel, a common Norman personal name, which during the Norman dynasty assumed the forms of Pagan, Paynel, Payen, and Pain, and was then one of the commonest names in England. In the 13th century it was well represented as Pain and Payn in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, and Suffolk, and as Payn alone in Norfolk (Hundred Rolls), so that it would seem that Lower's statement that the Norfolk Paynes have kept together in that county since the 15th century does not go far enough. We learn also from the same source that one of the greatest colonies of the Paynes is at East Grinstead, in Sussex, where for several centuries they have been very abundant. The permanence of this name in the south-east quarter of England is especially noteworthy. It was numerous six centuries ago in counties where it is still established, namely, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, and probably also Sussex. For an ingenious explanation of the origin of this name through Paynel, Paganel, and Pagan I. must refer the reader to an extensive footnote in Chapter XXI. of Gibbon's "Roman Empire."

PEARCE—PEARSE—PIERCE—PEARSON.—Considering these names together as different forms of the same surname we observe that, although they are pretty numerous all over England, they are decidedly less frequent in the eastern counties between the

* It is, however, remarkable that a colony of Paynes has been established across the Scottish border in Dumfriesshire.

Wash and the Thames. The great home of this surname is in the south-western counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Gloucestershire. The principal centre in the north is in the North and East Ridings; whilst in the south-east of England, in Kent, there is an important and independent home.....When we consider separately the distribution of the Pearses, Pearces, and Pierces, and the distribution of the Pearsons, we find that the usual geographical distinction prevails between the forms of the name that have and have not the Scandinavian termination of "son." Excluding the singular exception of Kent, Pearson is, generally speaking, characteristic of the north of England and of the midlands, being most frequent in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, and afterwards in Warwickshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. On the other hand, the Pearces, Pearses, and Pierces are confined to the part of England south of a line joining the Humber and the Dee. Although well scattered about, they are by far the most frequent in the south-west, Cornwall possessing the greatest number, whilst Devon, Somerset, and Gloucestershire are next distinguished. Of the different varieties, Pearce, which much is the most common, is generally distributed. Then comes Pearse, which is generally characteristic of Devon and Somerset, whilst Pierce, which is comparatively rare, is found mostly in North Wales and Sussex, Pearcey being peculiar to Devon.

PERKINS—PERKIN—PERKS.—Confined mostly to the southern half of England, being most numerous in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and South Wales.

PERRY.—Restricted to the southern half of England. It has two principal homes, one in the south-west, especially in Somerset, Cornwall, and Gloucestershire, the other in the south-east, in Essex.

PHILLIPS — PHIPPS — PHELPS — PHILP—PHILLIPSON.—Limiting our attention in the first place to the distribution of Phillips, the commonest form of Philip, we observe that it is confined to Wales and to the part of England south of a line drawn from the Humber to the Mersey, being by far the most numerous in the western half of this area, including Wales, and being much less frequent in the eastern part. Its great home is in South Wales and Monmouthshire, but it is also frequent in Herefordshire, Staffordshire, Cornwall, and Devonshire.....If we include the several other forms of the name, we find that Philip in its various shapes is still

mainly confined south of the line above given, the Phillipsons of Northumberland being the only representatives of the name in the north of England.* It will also be remarked that the main features of the distribution are the same, its comparative scantiness in the eastern half of its area and its frequency in the western half, including Wales. In some counties the contractions and corruptions of Philip often take the place of Phillips, the commonest and least altered form, and are associated with it in others. Thus, the frequency of the name of Phelps gives Somerset a pre-eminence that it would not have obtained from Phillips alone. Phelps and Phipps similarly raise the counties of Gloucester and Worcester considerably in the scale. The absence or rarity of Phillips in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire is supplied, or compensated for, by Phipps; and Cornwall receives from Philp a further lift in position. Taking all the forms of the name of Philip together, we find that they distinguish different regions and counties in the following order: first comes South Wales and Monmouthshire, then Cornwall and Gloucestershire, then Herefordshire and Worcestershire, then Staffordshire, and after it Devon and Somerset.....There are a few distant derivatives of the names of Philip, which I think should be separately treated, to wit, Philpot and Philpots, which are chiefly south of England names. Phippen or Phippin is a Somerset form. However, I am now entering into debatable ground, and can only here remark that the more distant derivatives of Philip do not affect the main features of its distribution already discussed. The Philippos of Norfolk and Suffolk I have not included, there being something suspicious, indicating an independent origin, in the terminal *o*.

PORTER.—Not found in my list north of Lancashire and Lincolnshire, but scattered irregularly over the rest of England, being best represented in Somerset, Oxfordshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Essex, Norfolk, and Lancashire. This name was numerous in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and Norfolk in the reign of Edward I (Hundred Rolls).

POTTER.—Mostly confined, in the first place, to the midlands, where it is especially characteristic of Derbyshire and Northamptonshire; and, in the second place, to the east coast counties between the Wash and the Thames, particularly in Essex and Norfolk. Not found in my list in the north of England, excluding

* Philips is not an uncommon name in different parts of Scotland.

the North and East Ridings, and absent or uncommon in the counties on the south coast.

POWELL.—Its great home is in Herefordshire, but it is also very frequent in Monmouthshire, Shropshire, and South Wales. Thence it advances across England, reaching the counties of Sussex and Norfolk, and establishing itself also in Dorset and Berks. Powell is the contraction of Ap-Howel, the son of Howel or Howell, a common name in Wales. It is, in truth, remarkable that the names of Howell and Howells have, in a general sense, the same distribution as Powell. They mostly characterise South Wales and Monmouthshire, and to a less extent Shropshire, Herefordshire, and, strangely enough, Norfolk. The isolated colony of the Norfolk Howells and Powells invites some further explanation. (*See under "HOWELL" in Norfolk.*)

PRATT.—Excluding the North and East Ridings, where it has an independent but less important home, this name is most characteristic of the south-eastern quarter of England and of the counties adjoining. It is most frequent in Sussex, Suffolk, and Oxfordshire, and in the neighbouring counties, such as Cambridgeshire, Essex, etc. Prat was a very common surname in the 13th century in much the same part of England as that in which we now find it, particularly in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, and Hunts. Praet in Anglo-Saxon signified cunning.

PRICE, ETC.—This name has its great home in Herefordshire, and afterwards in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Shropshire. Rees, Reece, and Ap-Rees in the form of Preece (hence also Price) have much the same distribution. The possessors of these names have advanced but little into England beyond the Marches, Wilts representing, in the number of its Prices, the limit of their substantial progress towards the metropolis.

PROCTER—PROCTOR.—This surname does not occur in my list south of a line joining the mouths of the Thames and the Severn. Though scattered about in most of the other parts of England, it is eminently characteristic of Lancashire and the West Riding.

READ—REED—REID.—I will first treat of the different forms of this name. Of these, Read and Reed are by far the most frequent, the first having somewhat the advantage.....*Read* does not occur north of a line drawn from the Humber to the Mersey. Though it is irregularly scattered about the rest of England, its principal homes are in the east in the adjoining counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, and in the south in Wilts and

Dorset.....*Reed* compensates for the absence or rarity of *Read* in different counties in a remarkable manner. Thus, its principal home is in Cornwall and Devon, where *Read* is scantily represented. In the same way it takes the place of *Read* in the north of England, being especially well represented in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. It is rare or absent in East Anglia, where *Read* has one of its most important homes, and for a similar reason it is uncommon or absent in Wilts and Dorset. In counties where it is not very numerous, it is often associated with its rival.....*Reid* is associated with *Reed* in the north of England in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, but is much less numerous. It finds its principal home across the border, and is very common over a large part of Scotland, but not north of Aberdeen. It is remarkable that, whilst in the "Northumberland Court Directory for 1879" there are more *Reids* than *Reeds*, in the list of farmers there given the *Reeds* are twice as frequent as the *Reids*. Perhaps the difference in the spelling may sometimes signify a rise in the social scale. More probably, however, it may be explained by the supposition that most of the Scottish *Reids* that cross the English border would belong to the gentry and not to the more stay-at-home Scottish yeomen.....We thus see that *Read* is most characteristic of the East Anglian group of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, and also of Wilts and Dorset. *Reed* has its principal homes in Cornwall and Devon, and in the counties of Northumberland and Durham; whilst *Reid* is a Scottish immigrant in the two last-named northern counties.

Taking the three varieties of the name together, we observe not only that they are far more characteristic of the southern half of England than of the northern half, but that those of the north are separated from those of the south by a neutral region, where the name is absent or rare, a region comprising a large area of the midlands. Taking Derbyshire as its centre, this neutral region includes the surrounding counties of Lancashire, the West Riding, Notts, Leicester and Rutland, Oxford, Warwick, Worcester, and Shropshire, none of which occur in my list, whilst Staffordshire can scarcely be excepted, since its representatives of the name are comparatively few. Assuming that in the vast majority of cases this name is the old English form of "Red," we can here come upon an interesting ethnological point, the elucidation of which I prefer to leave to those who have specially studied this question

of the races of Britain. Dr. Beddoe, in his work on the subject, supplies an explanation of this peculiar prevalence of the Red Men in the southern half of England: "the natives of South Britain," as he informs us, "at the time of the Roman Conquest partook more of the tall blond stock of Northern Europe than of the thickset, broad-headed, dark stock," established in other parts of Great Britain. (*See under "RUSSELL."*)

REEVE—REEVES.—Confined to the southern half of England, and not extending north of a line drawn from the Wash to the Mersey. Best represented in Wilts, Kent, Sussex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire; but infrequent in the south-western counties.

REYNOLDS.—Its area of distribution is confined, for the most part, to the central part of England extending to the eastern counties between the Wash and the Thames. It is rare or absent in the south coast counties, excluding Cornwall, and excepting a scanty representation in Lancashire it does not occur north of a line drawn from the Humber to the Mersey. Shropshire, Norfolk, Wilts, and Cornwall are its principal homes. This name takes its origin from Rainhold, a Teutonic personal name of great antiquity. As Reynald it was well represented in the reign of Edward I. in Oxfordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk (Hundred Rolls), in which last two counties the name is still established.

RICHARDS.—Not found in the north of England beyond Notts, and also rare or absent in the east coast counties, in both of which regions its place is supplied by Richardson. Thus restricted, it is mostly crowded into the western half of England, and is very common also in Wales. Its great centres are in Cornwall, Wales, and Monmouthshire.

RICHARDSON.—Essentially a north of England name, extending across the border into Dumfriesshire, and also, but to a less extent, characteristic of most of the east coast counties as far south as Kent and Sussex. The counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Northumberland, and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire contain the greatest number of the name; and the frequent occurrence of the contracted form of Ritson in the three first-named counties gives greater accentuation to its northern home. Next distinguished for the name of Richardson are Notts, Lincolnshire, and Essex. This name takes the place of Richards in the north of England, and compensates for its absence or its rarity in nearly all the counties on the eastern coast. Excepting

Notts, which may be regarded as lying between the two areas, the names are never associated in any numbers in the same county. Their combination in Notts gives that county further pre-eminence in respect of the different varieties of Richard as a surname..... The distributions of the various forms of Dick, the nickname of Richard, such as Dicks, Dixon, Dickens, Dickenson, etc., etc., require a separate treatment.

ROBERTS.—A name rare or absent in the northern counties, where it is partially represented by that of Robertson, of Northumberland, a name very numerous over the most part of Scotland. The great home of Roberts is in North Wales, and next in order come South Wales, Shropshire, Monmouthshire, and Cornwall. It is scattered over the rest of England, but is least common in the eastern counties. The Proberts (Ap-Robert) increase its frequency in Monmouthshire and Herefordshire, and, to a less extent, in South Wales.

ROBINSON.—Distributed all over England, except in the south-west, where it is either absent or extremely rare. Its great home is in the northern half of the country, the numbers rapidly diminishing as we approach the south of England. Northamptonshire may be characterised as the most advanced stronghold of the Robinsons on their way to the metropolis. Robson, which is, I suppose, a contraction of this name, is essentially a north of England name, being very numerous in Northumberland and county Durham, and extending in diminished numbers across the border into the shires of Roxburgh and Dumfries.

ROGERS.—Rare or absent in England north of a line drawn from the Humber to the Mersey. Scattered over the rest of England and also Wales, but generally infrequent in the eastern counties, being by far the most numerous in the western half of its area. It is most common in Herefordshire and Shropshire, and also in Cornwall. The counties next distinguished are Bucks and Sussex. Its only representatives in the north of England are the Rogersons of Lancashire.* Lower says that there is an ancient family of Rogers in Shropshire dating back to the time of Edward II.

ROSE.—This name has at least two centres: one in the south

* Rodger is the Scotch form, it has no definite distribution. In England we only find it occasionally, as in the case of Rodgers in Derbyshire.

in Dorset, Oxfordshire, and Wilts, the other in the northern midlands in Notts. It was common in Oxfordshire as far back as the 13th century (Hundred Rolls).

RUSSELL.—With the exception of the Russells of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, this name is confined to the southern half of England. Its principal centres are in the south-east quarter of the country, especially in Cambridgeshire, Kent, Sussex, and also in Hants. In the 13th century this was a very common surname, being numerous in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, and Hunts, and also well represented in Shropshire, Wilts, Gloucestershire, Devon, and Lincolnshire (Hundred Rolls). Lower and Bardsley speak of this name as originally borne by persons having a red (fair) complexion. However, it is not improbable that the Russells of Dorset, Somerset, and Hants may derive their name from Hugh de Rosel, who came over with the Conqueror, and was granted possessions in Dorset (Lower). Russell is a common name over a large part of Scotland, except in the north.

SANDERS—SAUNDERS.—The two varieties of this name are confined south of a line drawn from the Humber to the Dee, being well scattered over the part of England thus defined. The name is best represented in Devon, and after that in Dorset, Bucks, and Cambridgeshire. In the north of England its place is taken by Sanderson, which is most numerous in the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

SCOTT.—Irregularly scattered over England. Though the Scotts are permanently established in the south coast counties, as in Devon and Kent, and, including the Scutts, in Dorset, their great home is in the counties on either side of the Scottish border, in Northumberland and Cumberland on the one side, and in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Dumfries, on the other side, and they are also numerous in southern Scotland south of the Forth and the Clyde. (*See under "SCOTLAND" in the Appendix.*)

SHARP—SHARPE.—This name is rare or absent in the south-west of England and in the south coast counties, excluding Kent. It is also, generally speaking, infrequent in the north, except in the West Riding and in Cumberland and Westmoreland. It is mostly crowded into Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, and Notts, extending also into the adjacent counties; but it is also fairly numerous in Kent. In Scotland it finds its home in Perthshire in the form of Sharp.

SHAW.—The great home of this name is in the West Riding, Cheshire, and Lancashire, and in the neighbouring northern midland counties of Derby, Stafford, and Notts. It is rare or absent in the south of England, excepting Sussex, and is similarly infrequent in the eastern coast counties south of the Wash. "Shaw" in Anglo-Saxon signified a small wood. In counties where the surname is numerous, as in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the name is attached to places. The Shaws are fairly represented in Scotland, but not in the northern part.

SHEPHERD—SHEPPARD, ETC.—This name is distributed over the greater part of England; but is absent or infrequent in the eastern counties south of the Humber. Its chief centres in the north are in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and the North and East Ridings; in the midlands, in the counties of Warwick, Northampton, and Notts; and in the south-west of England in the contiguous counties of Somerset and Gloucester. It is remarkable that its deficiency in the eastern counties is to some extent supplied by the Sheppersons of Cambridgeshire. Shepherd also is established in Scotland, but has no definite distribution, and is by no means numerous.

SIMMONDS—SIMMONS—SIMONDS—SIMONS—SYMONDS—SYMONS.—This name in its various forms has evidently two origins. Generally, it would seem to be derived from Simon, a name of Norman introduction and represented by Simund in Domesday; but there is much to support the opinion of Mr. Lower that it is in not a few cases a corruption of Seaman which, as Seman, is very common in the records of the Cinque Ports, and other places on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. The instance is adduced by him of a Sussex family of Simmons resident at Seaford for three-and-a-half centuries, in which we can trace all the changes of the name from Seaman and Seman, its earliest forms in the sixteenth century, to Simmons, as it is now spelt: they are as follows:—Seaman, Seman, Seamans, Semons, Simons, Simonds, Symonds, Simmonds, Symmonds, Simmons. It is also remarkable that at the present day Seaman is a name mostly restricted to Norfolk and Suffolk, in which two counties Symonds is also well represented.

The several varieties of the name arrange themselves readily into two groups, Simmonds and Simmons being most numerous in Cornwall and Sussex, and afterwards in Bucks, Oxfordshire, Berks, and some of the adjacent counties; whilst Simons, Symons,

Symonds, etc., have their great home in Cornwall, but are also fairly numerous in Devon, Dorset, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and in some of the neighbouring counties. The localities of the various forms of the two groups are noticed in the alphabetical list.

When we come to consider the combined distribution of all the forms, we find that this name is essentially characteristic of the southern half of England and especially of the coast counties. It has three centres, the principal being in the south-west in Cornwall, the second being in Sussex, the third in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, from which centres it has spread to the counties adjacent.

SIMPSON.—Characteristic of the northern half of England. Yorkshire is its great home, it being very numerous in the North and East Ridings. In the surrounding counties of Durham, Lancashire, Cheshire, Stafford, and Derby, it is also well represented. Though it has established itself in some measure in Suffolk and Essex, it is with these exceptions eminently a name of the northern counties and northern midlands. It is represented over a large part of Scotland, but is rare in the north.

SMITH.—This familiar name is universally distributed, but its relative frequency varies greatly in different parts of England. It is least frequent in the three south-west counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, where, it may be truly said, the Smiths do not flourish. It is also similarly infrequent in Wales. Its great home is in Worcestershire and in the adjacent counties of Gloucester, Warwick, and Stafford. It is also very numerous in Essex, in the east of England. In the extreme north it is rather less frequent; but it extends in numbers across the border, and is established over the greater part of Scotland, being most numerous in the counties south of the Forth and the Clyde. If we divide England into three parts by two lines, joining the Thames with the Severn, and the Wash with the Dee, we shall observe that the Smiths are most numerous in the middle division, less frequent in the northern division, and least numerous in the south.

SPENCER.—Absent or rare in the north and south of England. Most numerous in the midlands, especially Warwickshire, and afterwards in Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, and Notts.

STEPHENS—STEVENS.—Mostly confined south of a line drawn west from the Wash, being represented in the counties north of that line by Stephenson and Stevenson. Its great home is in Cornwall, and there are secondary centres in Sussex, and in South

Wales and in the adjoining English county of Hereford. The name is said to have been introduced after the Conquest. In Cornwall it is of very ancient date, as is evidenced by the family of Stephens of Tregeuna, who, according to Lower, are the descendants of the Stephyns of St. Ives in the reign of Edward IV., their name being written then in the singular.

STEPHENSON—STEVENSON.—Confined for the most part to the northern half of England, being especially frequent in county Durham, and afterwards in the North and East Ridings and Northumberland. It is also well established in Lincolnshire, and has made a substantial advance into the midlands as far as Warwickshire. Strangely enough it has an independent home in Sussex and Berks, where Stevens is also common. Generally speaking, however, it is absent or rare in the southern part of England, where its place is supplied by Stephens and Stevens. The Stevensons extend in force across the Scottish border, but do not usually reach beyond the Forth and the Clyde.

STONE.—Excepting its establishment in Derbyshire, this name is mostly restricted to the south of England and is especially at home in Berks and Bucks, and in the south-western counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon. It has probably in most cases a local origin, as in Somerset, Bucks, Kent, etc., where there are parishes and villages thus called.

SUTTON.—Scattered about in different parts of England, and best represented in Cheshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Norfolk, Kent, Wilts, etc. Sutton is a very common name of parishes, villages, etc., and probably the surname has been in nearly every case in the first place thus derived. We learn from the Hundred Rolls that six centuries ago the surname was numerous in Notts, Shropshire, Somerset, and also in Lincolnshire and Kent.

TAYLOR.—Distributed all over England, but comparatively scarce in all the south coast counties, excluding Kent. In the English counties, near and on the Scottish border, it is also relatively infrequent, yet it extends in fair numbers across the border, and is found over most of Scotland. In Wales it is rare or absent. Its principal homes in England are to be found in the great industrial counties of Lancashire, Derbyshire, Notts, and Warwickshire, and in the West Riding. It is also numerous in Lincolnshire. Six centuries ago this surname occurred in various forms, as Taylir, Taylur, Tayllour, etc. (Hundred Rolls).

THOMAS.—The great home of this name is in Wales, more

especially in South Wales, whence the name has spread in numbers into the adjacent English county of Monmouthshire, and to a less extent into Herefordshire and Shropshire. In the English counties forming the next line, it has, if we exclude Gloucestershire, obtained but little hold. Its further advance into England has been on a small scale, and it is probable that its isolated occurrence in the distant counties of Essex, Yorkshire, etc., may be explained on independent grounds. It has, however, a secondary but evidently an original home in Cornwall, where the name abounds.

THOMPSON.—This name is distributed over the greater part of England, but is rare or absent in the south (south of a line joining London and Bristol). Its great home is in the north, in the region north of a line connecting the Humber with Morecambe Bay, and Northumberland in particular is pre-eminent for the number of its Thompsons. It extends in force in its Scottish form of Thomson across the border into Dumfriesshire, Roxburghshire, and is very numerous over a large part of Scotland, but particularly in the region south of the Forth and the Clyde. As we trace it southward from its northern home, we find its numbers rapidly diminishing. It is, however, well represented in the midlands. Further south, again, as above remarked, it becomes rare or dies out altogether.

TURNER.—This name is distributed over the greater part of England, but is infrequent or absent in the north beyond Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is well represented in the midlands, especially in Derbyshire, Notts, and Staffordshire, and is also numerous in Lancashire. In the eastern counties it has its great centre in Suffolk and afterwards in Norfolk. In the south of England it is less frequent, but has two independent homes in Sussex and Devonshire. The prevalence of this name may probably be explained, as Bardsley suggests, by the circumstance that until the close of the 16th century, the "turner" made most of the best household vessels, such as mugs, jugs, etc., only those in rough and common use being made of clay. Since this name often prefers to gather in industrial counties, we are not surprised to find that it has its Scottish home in the Greenock and Glasgow districts, though it is not numerous.

WALKER.—This name is mainly characteristic of the midlands and of the north of England. It is comparatively infrequent in the counties between the Wash and the Thames. It is absent or

rare in the southern part of England south of a line joining the mouths of the Thames and the Severn. Its great home in the midlands is in the counties of Derby and Notts. In the north it is most frequent in Durham and Yorkshire. It crosses the Scottish border, not by way of Northumberland, where it is infrequent, but through Cumberland into the county of Dumfries, and it is fairly represented over Scotland, except in the extreme north. In Chapter I. I have referred to the general distribution of names connected with the cloth trade. Walker, which is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "wealcere," a fuller, is synonymous with Tucker. In a statute of Elizabeth, a person of this occupation is referred to as "Clothe-Fuller, otherwise called Tucker or Walker" (Bardsley). The early fashion was to tread out the cloth; and even now in the north of England fuller's earth is called "walker's clay." It is remarkable that the absence or rarity of Walker in the south of England is supplied by Tucker and Fuller. Tucker takes its place in the south-west, and, in fact, in almost all the southern counties as far east as Hants and Wilts. Fuller takes its place in the south-eastern counties of Kent and Sussex.

WALTON.—Usually a north of England name, especially characteristic of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. It is in most cases derived from the names of places in the county.

WARD.—This name, though scattered over a large part of England, is gathered together in greatest numbers in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and in the midland counties, especially those of Leicester and Rutland, Notts, Derby, Stafford, Warwick, Northampton, Cambridge, etc. It is infrequent in the four northernmost counties of England, and is similarly absent or relatively uncommon in the southern counties to the south of a line joining Bristol and London. The name signifies a ward or keeper, and we find it with this meaning in such compound names as Woodward, the old title of a forest-keeper.

WARREN.—This name is mostly confined to the southern half of England, more especially to Dorset and the south-western counties and to Cambridgeshire and the adjacent eastern counties. It thus possesses two principal homes, one in the west of England and the other in the east. It also occurs sporadically in Cheshire and Staffordshire. Six centuries ago the name, in one form or another, was frequent in the east of England. We learn from the

Hundred Rolls that in those ancient times Warin was characteristic of Cambridgeshire, and that Warenne was very common in Norfolk, in both of which counties the name is still well represented. Warenne was then also very frequent in Lincolnshire, and was also represented in Sussex. The present east country Warrens possess the name, if not the blood, of the Norman family of de Warene, the members of which in the time of William the Conqueror received great possessions in the east of England in Sussex, Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk, etc. Probably also the west country name of Warren has a similar origin, though it has been suggested that it may sometimes be a contraction of "warrener," a keeper of a rabbit-warren, an improbable suggestion, since occupative names ending in "er," as Tanner, Skinner, Barber, Taylor, etc., etc., are not subject to such abbreviations.

WATSON.—The principal home of this name is in the north of England, especially in the county of Durham and in the North and East Ridings. It is also fairly numerous in the northern midlands, as in Derbyshire and Notts. Further south it rapidly diminishes, though it has several representatives in Cambridgeshire; and in the southern counties it is absent or rare, excepting Sussex, where it has obtained a hold. In the south and west of England its place is supplied by Watts. It extends in force across the Scottish border, and is found over a large part of Scotland, but is more especially characteristic of the region south of the Forth and the Clyde.

WATTS.—A name confined south of a line drawn west from the Wash, but especially characteristic of the three south-western counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Wilts, and of the counties adjacent to them. It is represented by Watson in the northern half of England. Singularly enough, it reappears in the north of Scotland in Aberdeenshire and its vicinity.

WEBB.—This name is confined south of a line drawn from the Wash to the Dee. It is most numerous in Somerset and Wilts, in the west of England; but is also well represented in Suffolk in the east of England and in Northamptonshire in the midlands. (*See Chapter I. for the general distribution of the names connected with the cloth trade.*)

WEBSTER.—The Websters have their principal home in Derbyshire and afterwards in Yorkshire and Lancashire. They are also fairly represented in the eastern counties between the Humber and the Thames. (*See Chapter I. for the general distribution of*

the names connected with the cloth trade.) Webster is also a scattered but not a very frequent Scottish name.

WELLS.—This is an ancient English name which was represented commonly by Welles in the counties of Oxford and Cambridge in the reign of Edward I. (Hundred Rolls.) It is at present most numerous in the south of England, in Oxfordshire (as of old), Wilts, Berks, Sussex, and Kent. It has, however, an independent home in Lincolnshire, and extends northwards into Yorkshire and Lancashire.

WEST.—This name is scattered about in different parts of England, both in the west and in the east, and its distribution gives only a slight support to the suggestion that it was originally given to persons who came from the west. At all events, such an explanation can scarcely apply to the Wests of Cornwall. It is, however, noticeable that the counties in which the name is perhaps best represented, namely, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Sussex, occur in the eastern half of England.

WHITE.—Distributed over the greater part of England, but relatively infrequent in the extreme north and in most of the eastern counties, and mostly crowded together in the south-west and in the midlands. The south-west of England is, however, the principal home of the name, the counties of Devonshire, Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Hants being especially remarkable for the number of Whites. Derbyshire and Worcestershire are the chief centres of the midland Whites, but the name is also well represented in Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Bucks. There would appear to be also secondary centres in the North and East Ridings and in Kent. Although comparatively infrequent in the extreme north of England, it has established itself in fair numbers in Scotland south of the Forth and the Clyde; and there the Whytes have their home, being half as numerous as the Whites. It is probable that in the great majority of cases this name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "hwit," referring to the fairness of the complexion; and, in fact, we find it Latinized as *Albus* in the Hundred Rolls of six centuries ago. It should not, however, be forgotten, as Lower also points out, that it may, in some instances, have taken its origin from the Anglo-Saxon "hwita," an armourer or swordsmith, of Canute's time.

WILD—WILDE.—This ancient English name is mostly confined to the northern midlands, its principal homes being in Derbyshire, Notts, and the West Riding, whence it has spread to the counties

around. Ulric Wilde was the name of a Domesday tenant; and the surname similarly spelt was represented in Hunts in the reign of Edward I.

WILKINSON.—This name is almost entirely confined to the northern half of England, as defined by a line drawn west from the Wash. It is best represented in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, and is also fairly numerous in Notts, Lincolnshire, and Cheshire. Its absence or scarcity in the south of England is but poorly compensated for by Wilkins.

WILLIAMS.—The great home of this name is in Wales and Monmouthshire. Thence it has extended in considerable numbers into Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Gloucestershire. Its place in the northern half of England is to some extent supplied by Williamson, but much more commonly by Wilson. It has an independent home in Cornwall, where it exists in numbers. As we cross England eastward from the Marches we find that the name rapidly diminishes, though it has succeeded in reaching the counties on the east coast as well as those in the south-east angle of the country.

WILLIAMSON.—This name is for the most part confined to the northern half of England, though it has an isolated centre in the southern half in Bucks. It is at present most numerous in Cheshire. Extending across the Scottish border it is found over a large part of Scotland, though in no great numbers.

WILSON.—Distributed over the whole of England, except in the region south of a line joining the mouths of the Thames and the Severn, where it is absent or rare. It is most crowded in the northern half of the country, being there numerous in all the counties, especially in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire,* and in Cumberland and Westmoreland; but it has two centres in the southern half of the country, in Worcestershire and Cambridgeshire. It extends in force across the Scottish border, and is very numerous in the region south of the Forth and the Clyde.

WOOD.—This name has established itself in the greater number of the English counties; but its home, *par excellence*, is in the region comprised by Yorkshire, Cheshire, and the northern midland counties of Derbyshire, Notts, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire. It has, however, also an independent and important home

* The Wilsons, of Broomhead, in the West Riding, resided there from the 13th to the 18th century (Lower).

in the south-east of England in Kent and Sussex. Except in Devonshire, it cannot be said to be at all frequent in the south-western counties. In the extreme north of England it is fairly represented; but it has crossed the border in scanty numbers, and though scattered about Scotland it has obtained no great hold. It is supplemented by Woods in Lancashire, Norfolk, Suffolk, etc.

WOODWARD.—This ancient name is mostly confined to the midlands, being best represented in Worcestershire, Derbyshire, and also, but to a less extent, in most of the counties adjacent to them. It is absent or rare in southern England, south of a line joining the mouths of the Thames and the Severn; and it is similarly infrequent or not permanently established in northern England, north of Yorkshire. The Woodwardes, or “forest-keepers,” the Wodewards of the Hundred Rolls, were, in the reign of Edward I., numerous in Essex and Oxfordshire, where the surname still remains, and they were also at that time represented in Bucks.

WRIGHT.—This name is distributed over England, but is comparatively infrequent in the counties on the south coast, and in the northern counties north of Yorkshire. It exists in densest numbers in the counties lying between the Wash and the Thames, being especially numerous in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and also, but to a less extent, in Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire. In the midlands it is nearly as crowded, and has its chief centres in Warwickshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire, etc. It is also very frequent in Lincolnshire and Cheshire, and is somewhat less numerous in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The Wrights have established themselves in Scotland, though in no great numbers, and not usually north of Perthshire.

YOUNG.—Distributed over the English counties, but most numerous in the south of England, especially in Gloucestershire, Somerset, Dorset, Hants, and Kent. Its centre in the north is in Northumberland and Durham. In the midlands it is scattered about in no great numbers; and in Norfolk and Suffolk it is supplemented or represented by Youngs. Over a large part of Scotland, but especially south of the Forth and the Clyde, Young is numerous to be found.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NAMES OF THE ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name indicates that though it is characteristic of the county the name is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Brown

*Cook

*Smith

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Bailey

King

* { Sanders
Saunders

*Cooper

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

* { Daniel
Daniels
*Day

*George
* { Osborn
Osborne

*Payne
*Pratt

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Anstee

*Gibbons

*Lovell

*Barnard

*Godfrey

*Peck

*Bradshaw

*Hopkins

*Piggott

*Crouch

*Jefferies

*Wooton

* { Dickens
Dickins

*Judd

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Attwood	*Eames	*Mayhew
*Blundell	*Farrar	Odell
*Bosworth	*Gadsden	Olney
*Crawley	*Janes	*Titmas
*Draper	Joyce	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Battams	Fensom	Negus
Breary	Foll	Quenby
Brightman	Hallworth	Scrivener
Buckmaster	Harradine	Scroggs
Claridge	Hartop	Stanbridge
Cranfield	Inskip	Stanton
Darrington	Kempson	Timberlake
Dillamore	Malden	Whinnett
Duncombe	Mossman	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC BEDFORDSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

H. R.	indicates	Hundred Rolls.
Coll.	„	“Collect. Topogr. et Gen.” (Nichols)
H.	„	Harvey’s “Hundred of Willey.”
L.	„	Lower’s “Patronymica Britannica.”
M.	„	Matthiason’s “Bedford.”
Sp.	„	“Contributors to the Defence of the Country at the time of the Spanish Invasion in 1588” (B. M. B 474).

A—D.

At the end of last century Mr. Thomas BATTAMS owned Staysmore, in the parish of Carlton, where the family still remain: Mr. T. Battams was a churchwarden of Turvey in 1815 (H.).....

BLUNDELL is also a Lancashire name, and reference to it will be found under that county. The Blundells of Cardington and elsewhere in the county of Bedfordshire were an influential family during last century; and one of them served as high sheriff in 1731 (H.).....The BOSWORTHS possess the name of more than one Leicestershire parish.....The CRANFIELDS derive their name from a manor or a parish in Bedfordshire.....The name of CLARIDGE is probably a form of the ancient name of Clarice, which was represented in the Dunstable district of Beds, as well as in Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire, in the 13th century (H. R.).The BREARYS were York merchants in the 17th century, and filled the office of lord mayor in 1611, 1623, and 1669 (Drake's "Eboracum") BRIGHTMAN was the name of the vicar of Hawnes in the reign of James I. (Coll.).....The distinguished family of CRAWLEY lived at Nether-Crawley, Luton, in the 17th century ("Bibl. Topog. Brit.").....The DUNCOMBES of Beds and Bucks in the 16th and 17th centuries were gentry of note and position, whose names occur among the list of contributors to the fund collected at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). Those of Bedfordshire lived at that time at Battlesden and other places, and served as sheriffs for the county (H.). The Duncombes or Doncombes of Bucks lived in the 16th century at Great Brickell, Barliende, Wingrave, Dinton, and East Claidon (Lipscomb's "Bucks").....DARRINGTON is the name of a Yorkshire parish.....The DILLAMORES of Bedfordshire are probably connected with the Dallimores or Dollimores of Watford and St. Stephens, Herts (Cussan's "Hertfordshire").

E—P.

The West Riding of Yorkshire would seem to be the principal home of the FARRARS or FARRERS, though the name has long been known in this county. There was a gentle family of Farrar at Harrold in the 17th century (H.). Frauncis Farrer was a Bedfordshire gentleman who contributed £25 for his country's defence at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.).....The present representatives of the name of FOLL probably possess an ancestor in Robert Fole, whose name occurs on one of the bells of Pavenham Church as churchwarden in 1663 (H.).....HARTOP, or HARTOPP, is an old east

country name going back to the 14th century: more than one line of baronets bore the name (L.).....INSKIP is the name of a township in Lancashire.....JOYCE, a name also established in Essex and Somerset, has long been found in Beds. In the 17th century the name of Joyce or Joyes occurred in Felmersham and Renhall (H.). Thomas Joyce was vicar of Hawnes in the reign of Charles II. (Coll.).....The MALDENS evidently derive their name from Maulden, a Bedfordshire parish.....ODELL is the name of a Bedfordshire parish, the seat of the ancient barony of Wodhull or Wahull, and, in fact, the parish is also called Woodhill. As a surname it has long been known in the county. There was a family of the name in Stagsden in the 17th century, and W. Oddell was a parishioner of Turvey in the reign of Anne (H.). Stephen Odell was a Bedford gentleman who, in 1788, gave his estate in Goldington, with his house and premises in Mill Lane, Bedford, for the benefit of the minister of the Old Meeting and the poor of the congregation (M.).....PARADINE was the name of a gentle family of Bedford in the 17th century; the name is now rare, but its memory is perpetuated in the charitable bequests of that borough (M.).....HARRADINE is a scarce Bedfordshire name.....OLNEY is the name of a town in Bucks. It is an ancient Bucks surname, occurring in that county as well as in Oxfordshire, as Olnei and Olneye in the 13th century (H. R.). The personal name of Olnei is found in Domesday for Bucks (L.). There are representatives of the name in Hertfordshire.....Several of the bailiffs of Godmanchester, Hunts, last century, bore the name of NEGUS (Fox's "Godmanchester").

R—Z.

A gentle family of SCRIVENER resided last century at Potterspury, Northamptonshire (Baker's "Northamptonshire").....STANBRIDGE is the name of a Bedfordshire village. Hugo Stanbridge was rector of Campton in the reign of Elizabeth (Coll.)......TITMAS is an ancient name in this part of England. It occurs as Tittmus in the adjacent county of Hertfordshire. Tytemers, a name found in the adjoining county of Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.), is evidently the early form of Titmas or Tittmus.....TIMBERLAKE was the name of a family of King's Langley, Herts, in the seventeenth century (Cussan's "Hertfordshire").....WOOTTON is the name of a Bedfordshire parish.

BERKSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name indicates that though characteristic of this county the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Smith

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Bennett (Wantage)	*Cooper	*Matthews (Newbury)
*Chapman	*King	*Stevens

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Butler	*Lawrence	*Stone (Abingdon)
*Day	*May	*Wells
*Elliott	*{ Simmonds Simmons	

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

*Blake	*Heath	*Platt
Bowyer (Bracknell)	*Hedges	*Pullen
*Church	*Hobbs	*Thatcher (Newbury)
Dewe	Humfrey	*Whitfield (Faringdon)
*Dodd	*{ Piggott	Willis
Goddard	*{ Pigot	

COUNTY NAMES (2–3 counties).

Ayres	*Clack	Lovelock
Baverstock	*Cornish	Richens
Beesley	{ Fidler	*Tubb
Betteridge (Stevenon)	{ Vidler	*Waldron
{ Caudwell	*Gunter (Newbury)	*Wiggins
{ Cauldwell	*Hickman	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Adnams	Frogley	Lyford
Benning	Froome	Maslen
Buckeridge	Halfacre	Napper
Bunce	Headington	Pither
{ Corderoy	Izzard	Povey
{ Corderoy	Keep	Shackel
Crockford	Kimber	Tame
Dormer	Lanfear	Tyrrell
Fairthorne	Lay	Wilder
Freebody	Lonsley	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC BERKSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

A.	indicates	Ashmole's "Berkshire."
Cl.	"	Clarke's "Hundred of Wanting."
Co.	"	Coate's "Reading."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
Sp.	"	"List of Contributors to the Spanish Armada Defence Fund in 1588" (Brit. Mus. B 474).

A—F.

BLAKE is a south of England name, found most frequently in Wiltshire, Cornwall, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. It was long known and is still found in Reading; the mayors of that town in 1683, 1710, and 1720 bore the name (Co.).....The name of BOWYER, which is also established in other counties, finds its present home in this county in the district of Bracknell. Robert Bowyer, who was mayor of Reading in 1558, also represented that

town in Parliament (Co.) The name is still in the town.....John BUCKERIDGE of this county contributed £25 towards the fund collected in 1588 for the country's defence against the Spanish Armada (Sp.).....BRODERWICK is an old Berks name, now rare or extinct in the county. A gentle family of this name resided at Langford in the 17th century (A.).....The BUNBURYS, a family now scantily represented, played an important part in the history of Reading during the 17th century (Co.).....Amongst the ancient Berks families of distinction no longer represented in the county are the FETIPLACES of Childrey and Appleton, and the ESTBURYS of Lambourne in the 14th and 15th centuries (A.).....The notable family of DUNCH of Little Wittenham in the 16th century (A.) possess few, if any, descendants in our own time.....The DEWES, however, are an exception to this rule. A gentle family of Dewe lived at Ardington in the 17th century (A.). The name is also found in other counties.....The CORDEROYS were a gentle family numerously represented in Chute, Wilts, in the 16th and 17th centuries; and those of the name who had settled elsewhere often found their resting-place in the church of their Wiltshire home. Edward Corderoy of Andover, for instance, was buried there in 1635, and William Corderoy of Clatford, was buried there in 1636 (Coll. Top. et Gen.). Robert Corderoy was mayor of Devizes, Wilts, in 1592 (Bull's "Devizes"). Cowderoy Park is a seat in Sussex.....The present FROOMES are probably connected in their descent with the Fromes, a Reading family early last century (Co.).....The FAIRTHORNES may be descendants of the ancient family of Frethorne, the possessors of an estate in Childrey from the 13th to the 15th century (Cl.). There is a place named Fairthorne in Hampshire.....The DORMERS were landed gentlemen in Oxfordshire in the time of Elizabeth, and the family was ennobled in 1615, Peterley House, Bucks, being in its possession in the 17th century (Napier's "Swyncombe" and Wing's "Steeple Barton"). A Leicestershire family of Dormer in the 17th century settled afterwards in Ireland (Nichols' "Leicestershire").

G—K.

The GASTRELLS, an ancient family of gentry holding the manor of East Garston in the 16th and 17th centuries (A.), have apparently but few descendants in the present day.....GEERING

is the name of another old family now rarely represented in the county. There was a family of gentry of this name at Denchworth in the 17th and 18th centuries (Cl.).....The ancient name of GODDARD, which was represented by Godard in Domesday (L.), is, with the exception of its representatives in Derbyshire, now mostly confined to the southern half of England. It is most numerous in Berks, Suffolk, Hants, and Dorset, and is also established in Norfolk, Middlesex, and Wilts. In the 13th century it occurred as Godard in Bucks, Middlesex, Cambridge-shire, and other counties (H. R.). Probably some of the Berkshire Goddards are of Wiltshire origin. The father of a gentle family of this name, who was buried in Hungerford Church in the middle of the 17th century, came from Standen Hussey, Wilts (A.). Suffolk has been for centuries the principal home of the name in East Anglia (*see* under "SUFFOLK," "DORSET," "WILTS," and "HAMPSHIRE.").....GUNTER is a name that was represented in Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.), and two centuries earlier there were tenants named Gunter and Gonter mentioned in Domesday. In Berkshire the name has long been known. It is now found at Newbury. Nicholas Gunter was mayor of Reading in 1618, 1626, 1627, and 1628 (Co.); and in 1624 a gentleman of this name was buried in Kentbury Church (A.). Farther back still, in the reign of Henry VI., the Gunters were Berkshire gentlemen (Cl.). Colonel Gunter, who was a zealous adherent of Charles II., belonged to a family living at Racton, Sussex, in the 16th and 17th centuries, and hailing from Gilleston in Wales before that time (Lower's "Sussex"). (*See* under "WALES.") The name also occurs in Gloucestershire, and a reference will be found to it under that county.....The ancient families of HOBYE of Bisham and HOLCOTT of Buckland (A.), seem to have left but few descendants at the present day.....John KIMBER, senior alderman of Newbury, died in 1793 at the age of 85; pursuant to his will twelve almshouses were built in Newbury at an expense of nearly £2,000 ("History of Newbury"). Kimber is still a Newbury name. Nicholas Kimber was mayor of Marlborough, Wilts, in 1711 (Waylen's "Marlborough"). In 1818 died Mr. John Kimber, an old farmer of Chailey, Sussex, who was noted for his expensive tastes in the purchase of costly books and scientific instruments (Lower's "Sussex").....KENDRICK is the name of an old Berkshire family of influence, now scantily represented in the county. The Kendricks played an important part in Reading history in the 16th and 17th

centuries, and in 1682 Sir William Kendrick was high sheriff for the county (A. and Co.).

L—Z.

LANFEAR is a name that was represented by De Lanfar, or De Lanfare, in London in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.)..... LYFORD is the name of a Berkshire hamlet. Thomas Lyford was a Berkshire gentleman living in the reign of Henry VI. (Cl.).....The name of NAPPER may find its explanation in similar names that occur in the Hundred Rolls; in the 13th century John le Naper lived in Essex, and Jordan le Nappere in Oxfordshire (H. R.).....The name of PLATT was represented in the county 250 years ago (A.).....TAME is a name that was represented by De Tame in Bucks and Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). As De Thame, it occurs in Domesday.....The name of TYRRELL in one form and another was in early times much more common than it is at present. As Tyrel and Tirel it occurred in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, and Devonshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). In the 15th and 16th centuries the distinguished families of the Tyrrels of Bucks and the Tyrells of Suffolk seem to have been the two principal stocks. Those of Suffolk, who resided at Gipping, were descended from Sir John Tyrell of Heron, Essex, in the reign of Henry VI., and they claimed also to be the descendants of Sir Walter Tyrrell or Tiril, who accidentally shot William Rufus. The Tirrells or Terrells were a Reading family in the 17th and 18th centuries, and filled the office of mayor in 1668, 1680, 1699, and 1712. The name is still in the town (Lipscomb's "Bucks," Hollingsworth's "Stow-market," Coate's "Reading").....WALDRON, a name also established in Wiltshire and Worcestershire, was a well-known name in Winchester last century; ten mayors of that city between 1727 and 1754 bore the name (Milner's "Winchester").....The ancient family of the VACHELLS, of Colley and Warfield, is now but scantily represented; during the 17th century the Vachells were important citizens of Reading (A. and Co.).....WILDER is an old Reading name; William Wilder was mayor in 1651, and a second William Wilder held this office in 1714 (Co.). The name is still in the town.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

{ Clark	*Smith	*Taylor
{ Clarke		*White

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Adams	*Jones	{ Sanders
*Brooks	King	{ Saunders
*Chapman	*Morris	*Stevens
*Hill	Rogers	*Young

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Curtis (Aylesbury)	* { Paine	*Rose
Elliott	{ Payne	*Stone
Griffin (Aylesbury)	*Perkins	Williamson
*Hawkins	*Reeves	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Anderson	*Franklin	{ Keen (Henley-on-)
*Baldwin	*Garrett	{ Keene (Thames, Oxon)
*Bennett	Gee	*Kirby
*Coates	Goodman	Mead
Crook (Thame)	*Greaves	Mumford
Crouch	*Gough	Nash
{ Dickens	Harper	*Sharman
{ Dickins	Hedges	*Townsend
*East	Higgins	
*Faulkner	Hobbs	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Batchelor	Guy	Puddephatt
Beeson	*Hawes	(Chesham)
Belcher	{ Healy	Rand
Biggs	{ Heley	*Reading
Bliss	Holt (Aylesbury)	*Ridgway
Dalton	Judge	Seymour
Deverell	{ Lambourn	* { Toovey
Dodwell (Thame)	{ Lamburn	* { Tovey
Eggleton	Lines	*Treadwell
Gadsden	Parrott (Aylesbury)	*Weller
Goss	Pitcher	Whiting
Gurney	Priest	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Belgrove	Horwood (Tring)	Tapping
Boughton	Ing	Tattam
Brazier	Kingham (Ayles-	Tofield
Dancer (Winslow)	bury)	Tomes
{ Darvell	Plaistowe	Tompkins
{ Darvill	Purssell	Varney
Dover	Roads (Aylesbury)	Viccars
Dwight	{ Sare	Warr (Buckingham)
Edmans	{ Sear	Willison
{ Fountain	Sloccock	Wilmer
{ Fountaine	Stratford	Wooster
Ginger	{ Syratt	
Gomm	{ Syrett	
Holdom	{ Sirett	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC BUCKINGHAMSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

H. R. indicates Hundred Rolls.

Lips. „ Lipscomb's "Buckinghamshire."

Sp. „ "Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others who contributed to the defence of this country at the time of the Spanish Invasion in 1588" (Brit. Mus., B 474).

W. „ Willis's "Buckingham."

Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" has been also employed.

A—F.

BELCHER is a name also found in Oxfordshire and Berks. The mayor of Cambridge in 1732 was thus named (Carter's "Cambridgeshire").....BLISS also occurs in the counties of Oxford and Northampton, immediately adjacent. There was a John Bliss in Bucks as far back as the time of Edward I. (H. R.).....BOUGHTON is a common name of places, especially in the eastern counties.....The DANCERS of Winslow and its vicinity are probably connected in their descent with the mayors of Buckingham in 1669, 1687, and 1693, all of whom bore the name of George Dancer (W.).....The name of DARVELL or DARVILL was to be found in the county in the 17th century. There was a Thomas Darvall, of Wendover, in 1656 (Lips.), and a William Darvell in Langley in 1699 (Gyll's "Wraysbury").....The DEVERELLS, who are also represented in Oxfordshire, possess an ancient Bucks name. There was a William de Deverell in the hundred of "Segelawe," in the reign of Henry III. (H. R.); and the Deverells were landed gentry in Swanbourne in the 17th and 18th centuries (Lips.).....FOUNTAIN or FOUNTAINE is another old Bucks name. John Fountaine, gent, of this county, contributed £25 to the fund collected for his country's defence at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). The rector of Little Woolston in 1649 was also called John Fountaine. An old family of the name long resided in Stoke Hammond, several of the members being buried in the church between 1650 and 1709 (Lips.); the name is still represented in that parish.

G—H.

The old family of the GINGERS, of Hampden Parva, were numerously represented there two centuries ago, and probably had been established there long before, the registers previous to 1672 having been lost (Lips.).....The GADSDENS evidently came originally from the neighbouring county of Hertford, where there are places of the name. The surname also occurs in Beds.....GOMM is an ancient name in this part of England, and, as Gom, occurred in Cambridgeshire six centuries ago (H. R.). There was a James Gomme in Rowsham, Bucks, in 1724; and another James Gomme, an eminent antiquarian, of High Wycombe, in this county, died in 1825. The wife of Sir William Maynard Gomme, K.C.B., who was himself probably of this stock, was buried at Stoke Poges in 1837 (Lips.).....The name of Goss is now best

represented in the Aylesbury district. In the 13th century Gosse was a common Bucks name, occurring in Stoke Goldington, Ravenstone, and in other parts of the county (H. R.).....The GURNEYS are also established in the neighbouring counties of Beds and Herts; but Bucks has long been the principal home of the name. De Gurney, or De Gournay, or De Gorney, was the name of a powerful titled Bucks family that flourished during the 12th and 13th centuries. Stone-with-Bishopstone has been for many generations a residence of the name. In 1470 a Gurney was buried in the church, and in 1620 a Gorney was also buried there; whilst the name was still well represented in the locality at the end of last century. Two centuries ago some gentlemen of the name of Gurney owned property in Stewkley (Lips.). In the 13th century Norfolk was also noted for the number of Gurneys or Gurnays there resident; and the name at that time was also well established in Somerset, in the west of England (H. R.).....The GOUGHS, of Steeple Barton, Oxfordshire, were one of the oldest landed families in that county (Wing's "Steeple Barton").....HEDGES is a name that has at present its principal home in Bucks, though it also occurs in the surrounding counties of Berks, Hertford, and Oxford. Last century a family of gentry bearing this name resided at Cublington, in Bucks, and there were then others of the name in Stewkley and Whitchurch (Lips.). The name still occurs in Stewkley.....HORWOOD, which is a very old Bucks surname, being originally derived from parishes thus called in the county, is found there as far back as the 14th century. During the last 200 years there have been several of the name in Buckland (Lips.). The Horwoods are at present most numerous in the vicinity of Tring.....HEALY is a name that was represented last century in Leicestershire, particularly in Melton Mowbray and in the neighbouring part of the county (Nichols' "Leicestershire"). In our own day it is mostly found in Bucks, and also in Lincolnshire. There is a place thus called in Yorkshire.....HOLDOM is an ancient name that occurred in Norfolk in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.) Holtom now occurs in Worcestershire.....The HOLTS, of Bucks, are, for the most part, gathered together in and around Aylesbury. The name occurred as Le Holt in the county six centuries ago, and also in the eastern counties of Norfolk, Essex, and Kent (H. R.). Lancashire is also another great home of the name of Holt, which also extends into Cheshire.

I—P.

ING is an ancient clerical name in the county. Roger Inge was rector of Maid's Moreton in 1291; and John Inge was vicar of Stanton-Barry in 1425 (Lips.).....The KINGHAMS of Aylesbury and its vicinity possess the name of a parish in the neighbouring county of Oxford; and the LAMBOURNS, or LAMBURNS, similarly derive their name from a town in the adjacent county of Berks, where representatives of the name still occur; we find Lambourns also in Oxfordshire.....The name of MUMFORD, which is also to be found in Essex and Warwickshire, and in the distant county of Cornwall, occurred as De Mumford in Bucks in the 13th century. Simon de Mumford, or Munfort, then lived in Twyford (H. R.).....The old Bucks county family of PLAISTOWE during the 17th century owned much property in Wendover, Lee, and other places. Many of the family were buried at Wendover and Lee, from 1672 until the present century (Lips). There are places of the name in Essex, Kent, and Sussex.....Aylesbury, or its vicinity, is the present home in Bucks of the name of PARROTT. Joseph Parot, who was for fifty years principal land-steward of the Grenville family, died in 1810 (Lips.) (*see under "OXFORDSHIRE"*).....PURSELL is one of the oldest of Bucks names. From 1350 to 1373, Robert de Pursele owned property in Warmston and Haddenham; and in the early part of the following century a family of Pursel or Purcel held property in Berton. In 1606 there was a John Pursell in Oving, and in 1634 there was a Roger Pursell in Padbury (Lips.). Edward Purcell was mayor of Buckingham in 1687 and 1697 (W.). During the early part of last century several of the name of Pursell or Purcell were buried in Burnham Church, including the family of Richard Pursell, gent (Lips.).....NASH is another ancient Bucks name, probably derived originally from the township of that name in the county. Hugh atte (*at or of*) Nash was the rector of Wexham in 1397; R. Nasshe owned land in Haddenham in 1487; and Thomas Nasshe possessed land in Kingsey in 1445 (Lips.). The name is now also found in Surrey and Herts, as well as in Gloucestershire. (*See under "GLOUCESTERSHIRE."*).....The origin of the name of PUDDEPHATT is also referred to under "HERTFORDSHIRE." Chessham, in Bucks, is the great home of the Puddephatts in our own time. Walter Podefot lived at "Tomb'ge," Bucks, in the 13th century (H. R.). The name is probably a corruption of

Peytever or Pettypher, the name of mayors of Wycombe in the 16th and 17th centuries (Langley's "Desborough Hundred").

R—Z.

The name of RAND occurred in Lincolnshire 600 years ago (H. R.).....The name of SEAR or SARE has long been in the county. At the beginning of last century there was a family of Sare in Oving. Richard Seare, of Great Missenden, and previously of Hawridge Court, was high sheriff of Bucks in 1712; he evidently belonged to an old gentry family of Hawridge two centuries ago (Lips.).....The SEYMOURS were a very old and distinguished historical Bucks and Wilts family.....Those who bear the name of SYRATT, or SYRETT, or SIRETT, possess a name that was found in the county before the Norman Conquest. Siret or Syred, a thane in the time of Edward Confessor and a "man of Earl Harold," owned the manor of Stoke Poges, whilst his retainers held land in Little Missenden. Siuert was a thane who at that time possessed land in Clifton Reynes (Lips.). Syryt was also a Norfolk name in the 13th century (H. R.). Coming to modern times, I should remark that the present representatives of the name in the county may be connected in their descent with Mr Thomas Sirett, who, whilst in the employment of Mr. Westcar, of Creslow, Whitchurch, in 1811, was accidentally killed by a cow (Lips.).....A family named TATTAM has resided at North Marston since last century (Lips.).....The name of TOMPKINS occurred in Soulbury in the 16th century. Nathaniel Tomkins, Esq., who married a Miss Waller in 1624, attained notoriety from his connection with the Waller plot; Thomas Tomkins, chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon, was rector of Monks Risborough in 1671; John Tomkins was rector of Wolston-Parva in 1734; and in 1782, Henry Tompkins, Esq., of Weston Turville, was deputy-lieutenant of Bucks (Lips.).....Cartwright WILMER was rector of Ellesborough in 1686 (Lips.). The Wilmers of London, who were merchants of last century, were descended from the Wilmers of Northamptonshire; they owned the manor of North Bemflet, Essex (Morant's "Essex"). The Wilmers of Sywell, Northamptonshire, in the 17th century, one of whom received the honour of knighthood, came, in the time of James I., from the Wilmers of Riton or Ryton, Warwickshire (Bridges' "Northamptonshire").

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name denotes that, though characteristic of this county, it is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

Brown	Green (March)	Smith
* { Clark	* Hall	* Wilson (Wisbech)
{ Clarke	Johnson	* Wright

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Carter (St. Ives)	Mason	Saunders
*Chapman (Cambridge)	*Moore (Cambridge)	*Ward (Wisbech)
Ellis	Palmer (Ely, Soham)	*Watson
*King	Read	

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Barrett	*Marsh	*Reynolds (Cambridge)
*Cross (Cambridge)	Norman	Russell (Wisbech)
*Day	* { Pain	
*Howard	{ Payne	

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

*Bland	* { Hopkin }	Peck
Bull	{ Hopkins } (Ely)	Pigott (Cambridge)
Christmas	Kent	Pollard
*Coe	*Lister	Prior
*Fitch	Lucas	{ Tebbit
*Gee	*Mann (Soham)	
*Gifford	Morton (March)	
Godfrey (Wisbech)	*Peacock	Tibbett
		Tibbit
		Wallis (Cambridge)

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Ambrose (Cambridge)	Flanders (Ely)	Nix
Askew	Golden	Oakey
Benton	Graves (Cambridge)	Papworth
Blunt	Hawes (Soham)	Peek
*Collet	Hopper (Whittlesey)	Pentelow
Crisp	Kidman	Searle
Driver (Ely)	Kisby	*Wakelin
Few	Leonard (Soham)	Westley

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Bays	Fyson	Purkis
Chivers (Cambridge)	{ Ground	Ruston (Chatteris)
Clear (Royston)	{ Grounds	Sallis (Ely)
Collen (Soham)	{ Haggar	Shepperson
Coxall	{ Hagger	Skeels
{ Dimmock	Hurry	Stockdale (Wisbech)
{ Dimock	Ivatt (Cambridge)	Thoday
Doggett (Cambridge)	Jonas	Vawser (March)
Elbourn (Royston)	Maxwell	Wayman
Frohock	Murfitt	Yarrow
Fullard	Mustill (St. Ives)	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC CAMBRIDGESHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

Blom.	indicates	Blomefield's "Collectanea Cantabrigiensia."
Carter	„	Carter's "Cambridgeshire."
Cooper	„	Cooper's "Cambridge."
H. R.	„	Hundred Rolls.
Watson	„	Watson's "Wisbech."

A—C.

BLUNT is an ancient English name that in the forms of Le Blunt and Le Blund was represented in this county, as well as in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire, in the 13th century (H. R.). It is now also established in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire.....COE is a characteristic East Anglian name, and reference will be found to it under "NORFOLK," "SUFFOLK," and "ESSEX." It may, however, interest the Cambridgeshire Coes to learn that in 1766, the wife of Henry Coe, shoemaker, of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, was safely delivered of two sons and two daughters; the father, midwife, nurses, and sixteen gossips, went to the church in procession to attend the baptism, and were accompanied by "an incredible number of people": three of the children died within twenty months, but the fourth was alive in 1808 (Cooper).....COLLEN is a name established in the Soham district. The name of De Collen occurred in Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.).....CHRISTMAS is a name also found in Hunts, Surrey, and Hants. It is an ancient name in the eastern counties, and in the 13th century it was still established in the form of Cristemasse in Cambridgeshire and Hunts, and there were a few of the name in Essex (H. R.). In 1433 John Crystmasse was a gentleman of Morden-Steeple in this county (Carter).....CRISP is an ancient East Anglian name. It occurred commonly in Cambridgeshire and Hunts in the 13th century, Crysp being then a rare form of the name (H. R.). In Norfolk, where it is still established, it was represented as far back as the 14th century, and further reference will be found to it under that county. There was a gentleman of Connington, Cambridgeshire, bearing the name of Thomas Crispe in 1433 (Carter). However, in later times, an important family of Crispe established itself in Kent. The Crispes, of Quekes, in Birchington, Kent, who possessed the manor of Quekes in the 16th and 17th centuries, filled the office of high sheriff of Kent in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and Nicholas Crispe of this family about those times received the honour of knighthood; there were several branches of this family, of which that of West Ham, Essex, in the 17th century, was said to be one; the Crispes of Quekes are said to have descended from an ancient family of Stanlake, Oxfordshire (Hasted's "Kent"). In the 17th century a gentle family of Crisp resided at Marshfield, Gloucestershire (Bigland's "Gloucestershire").

D—G.

The DIMMOCKS or DIMOCKS of this county possess the name of an ancient and distinguished family of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire. The Dymokes of Scrivelsby held the office of Champion of England from the time of Richard II. until the present century (Allen's "Lincolnshire").....The name of DRIVER is well represented in the district of Ely. It is also established in Lancashire and Yorkshire. In the 17th century a gentle family of the name resided at Avening, Gloucestershire (Rudder's "Gloucestershire").The DOGGETTS of Cambridge possess a name that has characterised the county since the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). Its early form is Doget. In 1500 John Dogget was provost of King's College, Cambridge (Blom.). Lower says that it is an old London name; but Cambridgeshire is evidently its original home, as it was commonly represented there in the 13th century (H. R.). From Cambridgeshire the Doggetts have extended to adjacent counties. John Doggett was the registrar of Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1658 (Whitley's "Sapcote").....FROHOCK was the name of a Cambridge alderman in 1688 (Cooper) and of the mayor in 1703 (Blom.).....Thomas GROUND, of Whittlesea, was high sheriff in 1790; and Thomas GROUNDS was one of the trustees of the public charities of March, near Wisbech, early this century (Watson).The GODFREYS have one of their principal homes in the east of England, in Cambridgeshire, Beds, Herts, Leicestershire, etc.; and it is remarkable that six centuries ago the name in one form or another was still common in Cambridgeshire, and also occurred in the adjoining counties of Norfolk and Lincoln (H. R.). Wisbech is the residence of the name in this county. The Godfreys of the west of England are gathered together in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester.

H—N.

The HAGGARS or HAGGERS are probably connected in their descent with the Hagars, who were lords of the manor of Bourn in the 17th and 18th centuries (Carter). In the 13th century this name occurred as Haggard in Suffolk, and as Haghā in Lincolnshire (H. R.).....The HOPPERS are at home in the Whittlesey district. Le Hopper was a Cambridgeshire surname in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....HURRY is at present a Cambridgeshire name; but a family of Urry resided in Lincoln in the 16th

and 17th centuries, members of which on three occasions filled the office of sheriff of the city (Stark's "Lincoln"). There was a Simon Urri in Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). (*See* Hampshire, under "URRY.").....The IVATTS are now established in the Cambridge district. William Ivatt was churchwarden of Hardwick in the reign of Charles I. (Carter). The name of Ivette occurred in the adjoining county of Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.).....LUCAS is a name established in various parts of England. It was represented in this county as well as in Norfolk in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The name of MUSTILL has its present home in the St. Ives district on the borders of Cambridgeshire. The name of Mustel occurred in the hundred of Stowe in this county in the 13th century (H. R.).The mayors of Nottingham in 1617, 1630, and 1636, bore the name of NIX (Thoroton's "Notts"); and Nix was one of the early bishops of Norwich. This name occurred in Oxfordshire in the reign of Edward I. (*See* under "SURREY.")

P—R.

PAPWORTH is the name of parishes in Cambridgeshire and Hunts, and these are the two counties to which the surname is mostly confined.....The name of PECK is not only established in Cambridgeshire, but in the surrounding counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Beds, and also in Notts. Pick is the Lincolnshire form of the name, and Pigg is its form in Herts.* In the 13th century Peck occurred in Lincolnshire, Hunts, and Bucks, and Pick, Picke, and Pik in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Wilts, and Shropshire (H. R.). Peck was the name of the churchwarden of Long-Stow, Cambridgeshire, in 1643 (Carter).....PEEK is evidently in most cases another form of Peck or Pick. It occurs as such also in Devonshire, and as Peake in Norfolk and Staffordshire. The Peekes were a Cambridge family 200 years ago (Blom.). Peke was a Cambridgeshire and a Wiltshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....PIGOTT is a name also represented by Piggott in Herts, Beds, and Berks, in which last county Pigot also occurs. In the 13th century Pikot was a common name in Cambridgeshire, and Pigot and Picot were frequent in

* See remarks under Pigg in "Hertfordshire."

Lincolnshire, whilst Pigot also occurred in Shropshire. Lower says that the Pigotts of Edgmond, Salop, came from Prestbury, Cheshire, in the 14th century. According to the same authority Picot occurred as a personal name in Domesday times in Cambridgeshire and Hants. There was a John Pigot, gent., of Aviton, Cambridgeshire, in 1443 (Carter). At present the Pigotts of this county have their home in and around Cambridge..... POLLARD is a name established in different parts of England. It has been in Cambridgeshire for several centuries, and was numerous in the county in the reign of Edward I., when there were also a few of the name in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Essex (H. R.).There is a memorial to Mary PURKIS in Wisbech church, bearing the date of 1734 (Watson). Purkace was a Lincolnshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The RUSTONS are mostly found around Chatteris. They bear the name of a Norfolk parish. There was a De Ruston residing in Cambridgeshire 600 years ago (H. R.).

S—Z.

The SEARLES have long been a Cambridge family. Edward Searle was a common councillor in 1749 (Carter), and Henry Serle was mayor in 1562 (Blom.). Serle was a Cambridgeshire name as far back as the 13th century, when it was also represented in Oxfordshire and Wiltshire (H. R.). The Searles have also an independent home in Cornwall and Devon..... VAWSER is a name well represented in and around March, where it has probably been established for a considerable time. Early this century Robert Vawser was one of the trustees of the March public charities (Watson).....WALLIS, a name established in various parts of England, has its home in this county in and around Cambridge, where it has long been known. The mayor in 1596 and an alderman in 1611 bore this name (Cooper).

CHESHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that, though characteristic of this county, the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere. The places in brackets are the districts in which a name is most frequent, and in some cases the district extends into the next county.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Johnson	*Taylor
*Robinson	Wright

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

* { Bailey	Jackson	*Mason
Bayley	{ Lea (Middlewich,	Moore
Carter	{ Nantwich)	*Wood
Cooper (Macclesfield)	{ Lee (Chester)	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Barratt (Sandbach)	*Howard	Sutton
Dawson	Newton	*Wilkinson
Ford	*Shaw	Williamson

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Barber	*Gee	Nixon
Barlow	Hewitt	*Pickering
*Beard	Holland (Northwich)	Rutter (Tarporley)
Booth	Horton (Northwich)	Slack (Macclesfield)
Buckley (Manchester)	Latham	*Slater
*Bullock (Macclesfield, Stockport)	{ Leach	* { Steel
	{ Leech (Knutsford)	{ Steele
Burgess	Lightfoot (Chester)	*Stubbs (Knutsford)
Clayton (Stockport)	Lomas	*Wade
Dale	Lowe	Wainwright
*Dodd	Maddock (Chester)	*Whittaker
Eaton	Massey	*Willis
Faulkner (Whitchurch)	{ Moreton (Northwich)	*Woolley
*Fryer	{ Morton	Worthington

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Bancroft	Fidler (Stockport)	Percival
Beckett	*Fitton	Platt (Knutsford)
Beech	Frith (Northwich)	*Rigby
*Billington	Garner	Royle
Bostock (Congleton)	*Garnett	Swindells (Stockport)
Brereton	Gerrard	{ Thomason
Brocklehurst (Stockport)	*Heathcote	{ Thomasson (Nantwich)
{ Challoner	Hitchin	
{ Challiner	Hough	{ Thorley
Cheetham	Hulme	{ Thornley
{ Cliff	*Kelsall	Venables
{ Cliffe	Lawton	*Vernon (Nantwich)
*Cookson	Leigh	* { Walley
Cornes (Nantwich)	{ Neild	{ Whalley
Darbyshire	{ Nield	Warburton
Darlington (Chester)	Newport	Windsor
Drinkwater	Ollerenshaw (Stockport)	Worth (Crewe)

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Acton	Done	Hopley
Adshead	Dooley	Houlbrook
Allman	Dutton (Nantwich)	Huxley
Ankers	Eden	Jeffs
Ardern	Erlam	Jepson
Astbury	Etchells (Macclesfield)	Kennerley
Aston	Furber (Nantwich)	Kinsey
Basford	Gallimore	Leah
Baskerville (Chelford)	Gleave (Northwich)	Leather
Basnett	{ Goddier	Littler
Bebbington (Nantwich)	{ Goodier	Major
Birtles	Gresty	Marsland (Manchester)
Blackshaw	Hankey	{ Minshall
Boffey (Nantwich)	{ Hassall	{ Minshull
Bolshaw	{ Hassell	Mottershead
Bracegirdle (Knutsford)	Henshall	{ Mounfield } (Crewe)
Braddock (Macclesfield)	Hickson	{ Mountfield }
Broadhurst	{ Hockenhall }	Mullock
Broster	{ Hockenhull } (Nantwich)	Newall
Callwood	{ Hocknell }	Noden
Cash	Hollinshead (Middlewich)	Norbury
Chesters	Hooley	Oakes
		Okel

Oulton	Siddorn	Trickett
Pimlott	Snelson	Trueman (Macclesfield)
Pownall	Sproston (Nantwich)	Urmston
Priestner (Altrincham)	Stelfox	Wheelton (Macclesfield)
Rathbone	Stockton	Whitelegg
Ravenscroft	Summerfield	Whitlow
Rowlingson	Swinton	Witter
Ruscoe	Tapley	Woodall
Sandbach	Thompstone (Macclesfield)	{ Woollam Woollams
Scragg	Thornhill (Crewe)	
Sheen	Tickle	Wych
Shone (Whitchurch)	Timperley (Manchester)	Yarwood
Shore		

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC CHESHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

E.	indicates	Earwaker's "East Cheshire."
H.	"	Hemingway's "Chester."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
M.	"	Mortimer's "Hundred of Wirral."
O.	"	Ormerod's "Cheshire."
Y.	"	Yates' "Congleton."
Sp.	"	"Contributors to the Defence of this Country at the time of the Spanish Invasion in 1588" (Brit. Mus., B. 474).

A—B.

The ACTONS, who are common in east Cheshire, take their name from a township in the county..... The ADSHEADS or Adsheds were established in Prestbury parish during the 16th and 17th centuries (E.).....The name of ANKERS was repre-

sented by Anker in Titherington in the reign of Edward III. (E.). There is a river called Anker in north-east Warwickshire.....

ALDERSEY, an old Chester municipal name, is now rare in the county. Several of the mayors and sheriffs of this city during the 16th and 17th centuries bore the name (H.).....The ARDERNES are a very old and distinguished Cheshire family dating back to the 13th century: there are several branches, the Ardernes of Aldford, Alvanley, and Harden, being the main stock (O.). The name of De Ardern or De Arderne was in the 13th century dispersed over many parts of England, occurring in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Essex, and Somerset (H. R.).....The Cheshire ASTONS and ASTBURYS derived their names from parishes in the county: two ancient families, thus named, carried their descent back to the 12th and 14th centuries respectively (O.)..... The Cheshire BANCROFTS have their principal homes in Cheadle, Stockport, and Marple, in which last place they have held land since the time of Elizabeth; in Cheadle, Bancroft is an ancient name, the rector of the parish in 1449 being thus called; there were yeomen of the name there in the 17th century (E.). The Bancrofts are also established in Derbyshire and the West Riding. (*See under "DERBYSHIRE"*).....The BASFORDS take the name of a township in the county.....A branch of the very ancient and distinguished family of BASKERVILLE, which claims royal descent, possessed the manor of Old Withrington from the 13th to the 18th century (O.). The Herefordshire stock, members of which were high sheriffs of that county in the 15th and 16th centuries, carries its pedigree back to the reign of Edward I. (Duncumb's "*Herefordshire*"). The Baskervilles were represented in Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.). In Staffordshire the name has been corrupted to Baskeyfield. In Cheshire the Baskervilles are now mostly found in the Chelford district.....William Birch BASNETT, Esq., resided at Llanwarne, Herefordshire, about 1770 (Duncumb's "*Herefordshire*"): Will. Basnet, the faithful servant of President Bradshawe who condemned Charles I., and presumably a Stockport, or at least a Cheshire man, received £30 according to his master's will (E.).....The BEBBINGTONS derived their name from a Cheshire parish. The ancient family of De Bebington held the manor of that name for several generations up to the time of Richard II.; a younger branch settled at Nantwich, and one of its members lost six sons

on the field of Flodden in 1513 (M.). The Bebbingtons have still their principal home in the Nantwich district, where they are numerous represented.....BECKETT is an old name in the county. Captain George Becket, of Nantwich, was born in 1644. The Rev. George Becket was vicar of Eastham in the reign of Charles II. (O.). There are also Becketts in Norfolk and Notts.....BIRTLES is the name of a Cheshire township, with which an ancient family of the name was connected as far back as the reign of Edward I. (O.).....The BOOTHs, of whom there are many distinct and ancient families, those of Dunham, Mollington, Mottram, Twemlow, etc., have played a great part in the history of the county (O.). The name is also numerous in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and the West Riding.....The BOSTOCKs, who are best represented in the Congleton district, derive their name from a Cheshire township. The ancient family of Bostock, that held the manor of the same name during the 15th century, branched off into different lines which were scattered over the county in the ranks of the minor gentry and substantial yeomen (O.). There was a gentle family of the name in Farndon during the 17th century (Coll. Top. et Gen.).....The BRACEGIRDLES were an old Cheadle family, one of the members being rector of Billing, Northamptonshire, in the reign of Elizabeth; in 1749, Thomas Bracegirdle was a Cheadle churchwarden (E.). The name is at present most at home in the Knutsford district, but is still to be found in Cheadle.....The very ancient and distinguished family of BRERETON held the Brereton estates in the place of that name from the 13th to the 18th century (O.). (*See under "SHROPSHIRE."*).....The BROADHURSTS have long been inhabitants of Prestbury and Gawsorth (E.).....The BROSTERS were long connected with Macclesfield and the neighbouring township of Bosley. The mayors of Macclesfield in 1543, 1587, and 1608, bore this name. John Broster was a Bosley yeoman in 1615 (E.). The Brosters were mayors of Chester in 1662, 1752, and 1791, the mayor in 1791 being Peter Broster (H.).....The BUCKLEYS of Cheshire have been for probably 200 years in the parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale (E.). The name is at present best represented on and near the Lancashire border in the vicinity of Manchester, but it is also established in the counties of Derby, Lancashire, Stafford, Worcester, and in the West Riding.

C—F.

The family of CASH or Cashe was represented in Gawsworth in the middle of the 15th century. The name was established in Wilmslow at a later date (E.). In the West Riding the name takes the form of Cass.....The name of CHALONER or CHALLINER in different forms has long characterised this part of England. It is now best represented in Cheshire and Staffordshire. Last century it was a common Derbyshire name, as, for instance, in Brimington (Glover's "Derbyshire.") In the 13th century, as Le Chalouner, Le Chaluner, and Le Chalunner, it occurred in Derbyshire, Shropshire, and Cambridgeshire (H. R.)..... The ancient and very distinguished family of DONE possessed the manor of Utkinton from the time of King John to the reign of Charles I.; it was afterwards established at Flaxyards and Duddon (O.)..... Stockport was long, and is yet, the home of the DOOLEYS (E.)..... The DRINKWATERS* have their principal home in Cheshire; but they are also established in Derbyshire and Gloucestershire. Peter Drinkwater was a Chester alderman in 1631 (O.). There was a John Drinkewat in Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.). (See under "OXFORDSHIRE.").....The DUTTONS of Dutton were a very old and distinguished family, and were associated with the township of that name from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of Charles II. (O.). John and Rowland Dutton, evidently of this family, were two Cheshire gentlemen who contributed £25 a-piece to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.). The Duttons are now numerous in the Nantwich district.....The Cheshire EATONS take their name from townships of the name in the county. The Eatons of Eaton, a very old and distinguished family, are probably the parent stock (O.).....The ERLAMS evidently hailed originally from Irlam, a village in Lancashire.....ETCHELLS is the name of a Cheshire township.....FITTON, once a very frequent Cheshire name, is now more numerous in Lancashire. The Fittons of Gawsworth carry their pedigree back to the 14th century (E.). (See under "LANCASHIRE.").....The FURBERS have their home in the Nantwich district. In the form of Le Furbur the name occurred in Northumberland, Oxfordshire, and Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.)..... DRAKEFORD is one of those

* Camden, writing 300 years ago, explained Drinkwater as a corruption of Derwentwater.

Cheshire names which are now rare in the county. Several of the mayors of Congleton in the 17th century bore this name (Y.).

G—K.

Marton has long been the home of the GALLIMORES (E.)..... The GERRARDS were an ancient and titled Cheshire family. The Lords Gerard of Gerards Bromley from the 16th to the 18th century were descended from the Gerards of Ince in Lancashire; the Gerards of Kingsley and Crewood came from Hawarden in Flintshire in the time of Edward I. (O.) (*See* under "LANCASHIRE").The ancient family of GLEAVE or Gleyve held a freehold in High Legh from the 13th to the 17th century; one of the family, William Gleave, a London alderman, bequeathed £500 in 1665 to the parish of Woodchurch for the building and endowment of a school (O. and M.). The Gleaves are at present at home in the Northwich district.....The name of GODDIER or GOODIER has long been in the county. In 1525, James Goodier of Barnston gave a sum of money for the purchase of 20 yoke of oxen for the use of the poor of Woodchurch (O.). The name was represented in Northenden early in the 16th century, and Wilmslow and Etchells have also been among its principal homes (E.).....The name of HANKEY was represented in Churton in the beginning of the 16th century (E.).....The ancient family of HASSALL or HASSELL possessed the lordship of the manor of the name as far back as the reign of Edward II.; in later times a branch has established itself in Nantwich (O.).....HENSHALL was the name of a tenant at Bramhall in the reign of Charles I. (E.). Hensall is a township in the West Riding.....The HOCKENHULLS or HOCKENHALLS, an ancient knightly family, were lords of the manor of Hockenhull from the reign of Henry III. to the beginning of last century, when they removed to Shotwick (O.). Richard Hockenel was sheriff of Chester in 1491 (H.). The name, which is sometimes contracted to Hocknell, is now best represented in the Nantwich district.....Cheshire is the great home of the HOLLANDS, who are especially numerous in the Northwich district. The name occurs in several parts of England, as in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Notts, etc., and in all the east coast counties from Lincolnshire to Kent; in the last-named county it takes the form of Hollands. A gentle family of Holland that

resided at Denton, Lancashire, in the 16th and 17th centuries, owned property in Cheshire, and some of them in the reign of Charles II. were buried at Nether Peover (O.). (*See* under "KENT.") Holland is the name of parishes and districts in Lincolnshire and Essex, and Hoyland of parishes and townships in the West Riding. De Hoyland and De Hoylaund were common Lincolnshire surnames in the 13th century (H. R.)..... The HOLLINSHEADS, who were in possession of Hollinshed, an estate in Sutton, from the 13th to the 16th century, are evidently the principal family stock (O.). The present Hollinsheads are most numerous in the Middlewich district..... Randle, son of Mr. John HOPLEY of Farndon, was baptized in the parish church in 1790 (Coll. Top. et Gen.). Samuel Hopley, poet, of Duckington and Malpas, "left this life in hope of a better" in 1769 (O.), and the name is still in the district..... The HOOLEYS were a Macclesfield family last century, John Hooley being mayor of that town in 1748 (E.). The name is still, or was very recently, in the town. Hoole is the name of places in Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. Hooley Hill is a village in south-east Lancashire..... The Cheshire HORTONS take their name from a township in the county. They are best represented in the Northwich district..... The Cheshire HULMES take their name from a parish in the county (*See* under "LANCASHIRE")..... The ancient family of HUXLEY owned the manor of Huxley during the 13th and 14th centuries (O.)..... The KELSALLS of Cheshire take their name from villages in the county. A family of Kelsall resided at Bradshaw Hall, Cheadle, from 1550 to 1817 (O.). (*See* under "LANCASHIRE")..... The KINSEYS possessed part of the manor of Blackden from the 16th to the present century (O.)..... Amongst old Cheshire names now rare in the county are those of GAMUL, GLEGG, and INCE. The Gamuls were mayors of Chester during the 16th and 17th centuries (H.). The Gleggs of Gayton were an ancient and distinguished family, now mostly represented amongst the gentry (M.). The Inces, who derived their name from the Cheshire parish, were mayors of Chester in the 17th century (H.).

L—M.

The LATHAMS are a very old and distinguished Cheshire and Lancashire family, that took its name from Lathom in Lancashire. Their Cheshire home was at Astbury from the

14th to the 16th century; afterwards they resided at Congleton (O.). For six centuries they presided with little interruption over the civil government of Lancashire (Lower).....LAWTON is a Cheshire parish which gave its name to an ancient family in the county (E. or O.).....Samuel LEAH was an alderman of Macclesfield in 1688 (E.).....The LEIGHS or LEGHS are old and often distinguished Cheshire families that carry their pedigrees several centuries back; amongst the principal stocks are those of Lyme, Adlington, and High Leigh (O.). The Leghs of Lyme are connected with those of Haydock in Lancashire, an ancient knightly family. (*See* under "LANCASHIRE.") High Leigh and Little Leigh are Cheshire villages.....The LITTLERS possessed Wallerscote Manor in the 16th century; John Littler was mayor of Chester in 1603, and the name is still in the city; the name of Litler was represented in Tarven at the beginning of the 17th century (O.).....A family of LOWE has been settled in Upton for several hundred years (M.).....MALBON, a name now rare in the county, was the name of several mayors of Congleton between 1685 and 1720 (Y.), and there have been Malbons in the town in the present generation.....Cheadle has long been the home of the MARSLANDS; there was a Stockport family of this name last century (E.). At present the name is established on and near the Lancashire border in the neighbourhood of Manchester.The MASSEYS have their principal home in Cheshire, whence they have spread to the neighbouring counties. There are many families, often distinct, as, for instance, the Masseys of Grafton, Poole, Backford, Puddington, Sale, etc., who carry their pedigrees back three centuries and more (O.). The name of Massey is frequent in the list of the mayors and sheriffs of Chester from the 15th to the 19th century (H.).

.....The Cheshire MORTONS take their names from townships in the county. An ancient family of the name lived in the county.MINSHULL is the name of parishes and townships in Cheshire. The Minshulls of Minshull were an influential family as far back as the time of Edward IV. (M. and O.). Geffrie Minshull of this county contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.) John Minshull was the name of the mayor of Chester in 1657 and 1711 (H.), and the name is still in that city. Minshall is also a common form of the name.....The parent stock of the MOTTERSEHEADS took its name from the family estate in Mottram St. Andrew in the 13th century: branches subsequently

settled in Prestbury and Macclesfield (E.), in which last locality the name is now mostly found.....The MULLOCKS possess an ancient name, which in the form of Mulloc occurred in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.).

N—R.

The NEWALLS take their name from Newhall a Cheshire township.....Hugh NODEN was a merchant taylor of London to whom James II. granted land in Bermuda (Hotten's "American Emigrants").....The NORBURYS, who possess the name of a Cheshire township, have principally been established in Alderley parish (E.).....OAKES is an old Cheshire name. Its chief homes are in Marton and Siddington (E.).....The manor and township of OULTON gave a name to some ancient Cheshire families (O.). Oulton was the name of the mayor of Chester in 1665, 1686, and 1700 (H.).....Prestbury and Marple were the principal homes of the PIMLOTTs in the 17th and 18th centuries (E.), and Prestbury still has the name. Pimblett is the present Lancashire form of the name. However, during the first half of last century a family of Pimlot owned the house and demesne of Barcroft, Lancashire (Whitaker's "Whalley").....The POWNALLS have long been gathered together in the parish of Wilmslow, which contains Pownall Hall and its demesne, whence the ancient family of Pownall of the 13th century derived its name (E. and O.).....There were RATHBONES in Prestbury 200 years ago (E.). Richard Rathbone was mayor of Chester in 1598, and Thomas Rathbone was sheriff of that city in 1790 (H.).....The RAVENSCROFTS have assumed the name of a Cheshire township.....The ROYLES were in the parish of Prestbury in the 16th century (E.). Ryle was the name of a very ancient Stockport family; Ryles was the name of a family that held the Styall estate, Wilmslow, in the 16th century (O.). Royle is still a Prestbury and a Stockport name. (*See under "LANCASHIRE"*).....RUTTER or Roter, is the name of an ancient and influential family of Kingsley, where they owned considerable estates from the 13th to the 17th century (O.). The name of Rutter is now best represented amongst the farmers around Tarporley, which is only some seven or eight miles from Kingsley, so that we may repeat the remark made by Ormerod about 70 years ago "that the descendants are still living (as yeomen) and day labourers within the precincts

of the feudal power of their ancestors." The name is also established in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Lincoln, and in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. As Rotar, Rotur, and Ruter, often preceded by "Le," it occurred in Shropshire, Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, and in other counties in the 13th century (H. R.). Rutter is the old German word for a soldier (L.).

S—T.

The township of SANDBACH gave its name to an ancient Cheshire family which flourished up to the 13th century (O.). Richard Sandbach was curate of Congleton in 1772 (Y.).....John SCRAGG was mayor of Congleton in 1579 (Y.). In 1624 there was a Thomas Scragge of Wilmslow and Withington (E.).....The name of SHONE has its present home in the Whitchurch district. Robert Shone was sheriff of Chester in 1676 (H.).....George SHORE was one of the Royalist delinquents of Macclesfield who were fined or had their properties sequestrated in the time of Cromwell (E.).....The present SLACKS of this county have their principal home in the Macclesfield district. In 1662 Nicholas Slack held an estate called Dunge in Kettleshulme; Mr. Hewitt Slack was a Stockport surgeon in the first half of last century (E.). The Slacks are also established in Derbyshire, Cumberland, Staffordshire, and Notts, and further reference will be found to them under one or more of those counties. This is an ancient name; it designates the site of a Saxon royal residence in the north division of the West Riding, and as a surname it was represented by Adam Slach in Cambridge-shire in the time of Edward I. (H. R.).....SNELSON, a Cheshire township, gave its name to an ancient family which held land there in the 14th century (E.).....The SPROSTONS derived their name from a township in the county. Their present home is in the Nantwich district. Robert Sproston was mayor of Chester in 1638 (H.).....The STOCKTONS take their name from a Cheshire township.....The name of SWINDELLS in this county has mostly been confined to Stockport parish, and especially to the townships of Marple and Disley, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present day; Swindells was the name of a sergeant in Colonel Bradshawe's regiment (raised in the Macclesfield Hundred) at the battle of Worcester in 1651 (E.). The name of Swindell is characteristic of Derbyshire, and both varieties occur in the intermediate county of

Stafford.....SWINTON is the name of a town both in Lancashire and Yorkshire.....Amongst the old names now rare in the county is that of SNEAD or SNEYD. During the 15th and 16th centuries there was a Chester family of this name, members of which frequently filled the office of mayor and also represented the city in Parliament (H.).....TAPLEY is another form of Tabley, the name of Cheshire townships. There was an ancient family of the name of Tabley (O.).....The TICKLES probably derived their name from Tickhill, a town in the West Riding. Richard de Tickhill was bailiff of York in 1325, and William Tickill filled the same office in 1379 (Drake's "Eboracum"). In the 13th century there were persons of the name of De Tikil or De Tichil in Notts (H. R.).....The TIMPERLEYS, who are now established on and near the Lancashire border in the vicinity of Manchester, derive their name from the neighbouring township of Timperley. They were long resident in Cheadle (E.).....TRICKETT is an ancient name. As Triket it was represented in the 13th century in Bedfordshire and Norfolk (H. R.).....THROPPE is one of those old Cheshire names that are now rare in the county. Some of the mayors of Chester bore the name in the 17th century (H.).

U—Z.

The URMSTONS, who derived their name from a Lancashire township, owned a small estate in Wilmslow during the 16th and 17th centuries; Geoffrey Urmeston, gent., possessed Winkle Grange in Winkle in the reign of Elizabeth (E.).....The ancient and notable family of VENABLES is now established, as it has been for ages, in Cheshire and Shropshire, and it also occurs in North Wales. The parent stock seems to be that of Kinderton in Cheshire, of which the family possessed the lordship from the time of William the Conqueror to the end of the 17th century; Gilbert de Venables was the Norman founder of this family (O.). The Shropshire representatives were probably derived originally from the Cheshire stock. Thomas Venables was a Cheshire gentleman who contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Sp.). (See under "SHROPSHIRE").....The WARBURTONS derived their name from the Cheshire parish. Warburton is one of the most frequent of characteristic Cheshire names. One of the families carries its pedigree back to the times of Edward VI. (O.). In the list of Cheshire contributors to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 we

find the name of Peter Warburton for £21, and that of the Ladie Warburton for £25 (Sp.). Probably the Lancashire Warburtons hailed originally from Cheshire. John Warburton, the antiquary and Somerset Herald, who died in 1759, was born at Bury in Lancashire ("Baines' "Lancashire").....The WHALLEYS and the WALLEYS evidently derive their name from the Lancashire parish of Whalley, and the Cheshire township of Whaley.....The name of WHITELEGG has been represented in Northenden ever since the reign of Henry VIII.; it is also an old Cheadle name (E.).....The ancient family of WORTH, which derived its name from the village of Worth, owned estates in Titherington from the 14th to the 17th century (E.).....The Worths of this county are now best represented in the Crewe district. The name is also established in Lincolnshire. There are villages thus called in Kent and Sussex.The WORTHINGTONS, who possess the name of a Lancashire township, belong to an old and wide-spread Cheshire family. They have been represented in Northenden for nearly three centuries (E.). The Lancashire Worthingtons have long been associated with Manchester and its vicinity. Dr. Worthington, a noted divine of the 17th century, was born in Manchester in 1617; Samuel Worthington, Esq., was a Salford boroughreeve in 1750 (Baines' "Lancashire").....WYCH is a very old and a sometimes distinguished Cheshire name. The original family of Wyche owned property in Davenham from the 14th to the 16th century, when it came into possession of estates in Alderley, where the family found a home until the middle of last century, and their descendants continue to reside in the neighbourhood as small farmers and farm labourers (E.). Wyche is the name of parishes in Worcestershire.....VARDON is an old Congleton name which is now rare in the county. Several of the mayors of Congleton during last century bore this name (Y.).

CORNWALL.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name indicates that, though it is characteristic of this county, the name is more numerous elsewhere. The names of places in brackets refer to the districts where the surname is most common, and in some cases a district may be in two counties.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Harris

Martin

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

Andrew
 { Bennett
 { Bennetts (Penzance)
 Chapman
 *Hill
 *James

Matthews
 { Michell (Hayle and
 { Grampound Road)
 Mitchell (Truro)
 Phillips
 Reed

Roberts (Helston and
 Penzance)
 Rogers (Helston and
 West Cornwall)
 Stephens
 Williams

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

Gilbert
 Harvey
 * { Jenkin
 * { Jenkins
 *Knight
 *Lawrence
 *Marshall

May
 Nicholls
 Oliver
 *Osborne
 Pearce
 *Perry
 Reynolds

Richards
 { Semmens (Penzance)
 { Simmons (Redruth)
 Symons
 Thomas (Helston and
 Penzance)

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

Arthur (Grampound
 Road)
 Bate (Bodmin)
 Blake (Wadebridge)
 Bowden
 Brewer

Cock
 Daniel
 Davey
 { Daw
 { Dawe
 *Dennis

*Gill (Truro)
 Goodman
 *Hancock
 Hellyar
 Hicks
 *Hooper (Liskeard)

* { Jeffery	Pollard	*Vincent
Jeffrey	Pryor (Helston)	*Wallis
Johns	Row (Penryn)	Warne
*Kent	Rowe (Helston and	* { Wilcock
Key (Wadebridge)	West Cornwall)	
Mumford (Scilly)	Sampson	
{ Parkin	Sargent (Liskeard)	Willcocks, etc.
		Woodcock (Scilly)
{ Parkyn		

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Bassett	Hitchins	*Prowse (Penzance)
*Batten	{ Hocken	Quick (Penzance)
Best		Raby (Liskeard)
Blewett		Roach
Blight	Honey	Robins
Box	{ Hosken	Searle (Grampound
Bray		Road)
Broad (Liskeard)		Sleeman
*Cann	Jewell	Snell (Liskeard)
Cory	Kelly	Spear
Creber	*Langdon	Spry
Downing	Lyne	Uglow
*Ede	*Maynard	Varcoe (St. Austell)
Glanville(Grampound	*Northcott	{ Veal
Road)	Northey	
Grills	Parnell	Willoughby
*Haslam	Paull	*Wills
Hendy (Helston)	*Prout	Wise

PECULIAR NAMES (mostly confined to this county).

Benny	Borlase	Carveth
{ Berriman	Brendon	Cawrse (Liskeard)
	Brenton	Chenoweth
Berryman (Hale)	Budge	Clemow
Bice	Bullmore	{ Clyma
Biddick	Bunt	
• Blamey (Grampound	Burnard	*Coad
Road)	Cardell (St. Columb)	{ Cobbledick
Boaden (Helston)	Carlyon (Helston)	
Boase	Carne	Cobeldick
Bolitho		Congdon

Couch	Kestle	Peter
Cowling	Kevern (Helston)	Pethick
{ Crago	{ Kitto (Launceston)	Philp
{ Cragoe	{ Kittow	Pinch
Craze	Kneebone	Polkinghorne (Red-
Crowle	Laity (Marazion)	ruth)
Cundy	Lander	Prisk (Redruth)
Curnow (Penzance)	Lanyon	{ Raddall
Dingle (Callington)	Lawry	{ Raddle
Dunstan (Truro)	Lean	Rapson
Dunstone (Penryn)	Liddicoat	{ Retallack
Eddy	Littlejohn	{ Retallick
Eva	Littleton (Bodmin)	Rickard
Freethy	Lobb	Rodda (West Corn-
Galtey	Lory	wall)
Geach	Lugg (Helston)	Roose (Camelford)
Geake	Lyle	Roseveare (Devon-
Gerry	Mably (Wadebridge)	port)
Gillbard	{ Maddaford	Rosewarne (Hayle)
Glasson (Helston)	{ Maddiver	{ Roskelly
Goldsworthy	Magor	{ Roskilly
Grigg (St. Austell)	Mayne	{ Rouse
Grose	{ Morcom	{ Rowe
Gynn (Launceston)	{ Morkam	Rundle (St. Columb)
Hambly	Moyle (Helston)	Runnalls (Bodmin)
Hawke	Mutton (Liskeard)	Sandercock (Stratton)
Hawken	Nance (Scilly)	Sandry (St. Issey)
Hawkey	{ Oates (Helston)	Scantlebury (Lost-
Hayne (Camelford)	{ Oats	withiel)
Hearle (Truro)	{ Odger	Seccombe
Henwood	{ Odgers	Skewes
Higman	Old	Spargo
Hodge (Helston)	Olver	Tamblyn (Liskeard)
Hollow (Penzance)	{ Opie (Redruth)	Tinney
Hotten (Grampound Road)	{ Oppy (Perranarwer-	Tippett
Ivey	thall)	Toll
Jane	Pascoe (Truro and	Tom
Jasper	towns near)	Tonkin (Penzance)
{ Jelbart (Penzance)	Paynter	Trebilcock
{ Jelbert	Pearn	Tregear
Jenkin	{ Pedlar	{ Tregellas
Jose	{ Pedler	{ Tregelles
{ Julian	Pender (Scilly)	Tregoning
{ Julyan	{ Pengelly (Penzance)	Treleaven
Keast	{ Pengilly (Helston)	Treloar (Helston)
Kerkin (St. Austell)	Penna	{ Tremain
	Penrose	{ Tremayne

Trembath (Penzance)	{ Trudgen Trudgeon } (Pen- Trudgian } zance)	Verran (Gwennap)
Trerise (Helston)		Vivian
Tresidder		Vosper (Launceston)
Trethewey (Gram- pound Road)	Truscott (Gram-pound Road)	Wearne
Trevail	{ Tyack Tyacke	Wellington
Treweeke		Whetter
Trewhella (Hayle)	Uren (Lelant and Redruth)	Wickett
Trewin		Woodley
Tripeony (St. Kevern)	Vellenoweth	Woolcock
Trounson	Venning (Launceston)	Yelland (Gram-pound Road)

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC CORNISH NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

A.	indicates Allen's "Liskeard."
G.	" Davies Gilbert's "Cornwall."
L.	" Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
M.	" Maclean's "Deanery of Trigg Minor."
P.	" Polwhele's "Cornwall."
Sp.	" Contributors to the fund collected for the national defence in 1588 (Brit. Mus., B. 474)."

A—B.

The ancient and distinguished family of BASSETT was represented in the county as far back as the reign of Edward III., when Sir William Basset, a gallant officer in the French wars, owned the estate of Tehidy and the town of Redruth, the men of Redruth being his vassals. The ancient Bassetts of Cornwall, Devonshire, and Staffordshire were of the same stock, and were connected on the female side with the Plantagenets; in fact, in the reign of

James I. one of the Devonshire family made some pretensions to the English crown (P.). (*See* under "KENT" and "STAFFORDSHIRE")

.....BATTEN is an estate in the parish of North Hill, Cornwall, where an ancient gentle family of the name once resided (G.). (*See* under "DEVONSHIRE").....The BLEWETTS were wealthy Marazion merchants last century. The Bluetts of Little Colan last century belonged to the ancient knightly family of Bluet or Blewet of Holcombe, Devon, in the reign of James I., a Devonshire family dating back to the 14th century (Westcote's and Polwhele's "Devonshire").....The well-known Cornish family of BOLITHO of Penzance has long been represented in West Cornwall. In 1640, Alexander Bolytho was a member of the Helston corporation (G.). William Bolithoe was sheriff of Exeter in 1693 (Izacke's "Exeter").....BLIGHT is the name of an old Bodmin family that resided there as far back as the beginning of the 16th century; Bligh or Blighe was the early form of the name. There were Bodmin mayors of the name during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (M.).....BORLASE is the name of another old and distinguished Cornish family for ages resident at Pendeen. Sir Walter Borlase was made a knight-banneret by Edward IV. after the battle of Barnet (P.). Dr. Borlase, author of "The Antiquities of Cornwall," was born at Pendeen, St. Just, in 1695 (G.).....BRENDON was the name of an ancient family of the Brendon estate, St. Dominick (L.).....Henry BRENTON, weaver, of St. Wenn, died in the reign of George I. at the age of 103 (P.).

.....BROAD, though established in other parts of England, as in Dorset and Cheshire, has long been a Cornish name. Brode is its early form. In 1588, John Brode of this county contributed £25 to the National Defence Fund collected in anticipation of the invasion of the Spanish Armada (Sp.). John Broad owned Menkee in St. Mabyn in 1758 (M.). In 1806, Robert Broad, a pupil at Truro School, delivered one of the customary orations at the annual prize-giving (P.). The name is now best represented around Liskeard.....There lived a family of BUDGE, at Darley, in Linkinhorne, early in the 17th century (M.); the name is still in the district.....Robert BUNT owned a tenement in Lancarfe manor, Bodmin parish, in 1653 (M.), and his name still occurs in the district. The name of Bount occurred in the parish of Egloshayle in 1569 (M.).....The BURNARDS were a Blisland family in the reign of Elizabeth, when they owned the 300 acres comprised in the moor called Hawkestor and Druglett; there are still yeomen

of the name in Blisland (M.).....The old Cornish families of BEWES are now scantily represented in the county. For more than 200 years they possessed considerable estates in St. Neot, Duloe, and other localities, and from this stock are derived the Plymouth families of the name (A.).....Amongst the ancient and distinguished Cornish names now scantily found in the county are those of ARUNDEL and BELLOT.

C—D.

CARNE is an old Cornish name. In the 17th century there was a gentle family of the name in St. Austell, and at the same time there was a yeoman family in St. Kew (M.). It is also an old Bodmin name (M.); and it was represented in St. Buryan last century (P.). There was an old family of Carne at Camborne in the 16th century, said to be a branch of the Carnes of Glamorgan-shire; they came into possession of Tresilian, in Newlyn, by marriage (G.).....CARLYON is the name of an old Cornish family of distinction. There was a gentle family of Carlyon at Menaguins in the 17th century, and the name has been established in the parish of Bodmin since the reign of Henry VI. (M.). At present the name is best represented in the neighbourhood of Helston.....The name of CAWRSE is established in Liskeard and its neighbourhood. John Cawse was mayor of Plymouth in 1637 (Worth's "Plymouth").....The old family of CARVETH of the 16th and 17th centuries resided on its estate of Carveth or Carverth in Mabe parish (G.).....CLYMO and CLEMOW are old Cornish names. There was a Richard Clemowe in Redruth in 1500 (G.); and a Nicholas Climo, cordwainer, at Bodmin, in 1748 (M.); the name still occurs in both these towns.....COAD is another old Cornish name. The Codes of Morval in the 16th century belonged to an ancient family (P.). In 1588, John Coade, a gentleman of Cornwall, contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada Fund (Sp.).....There were two of the members of the Helston corporation in 1640 of the name of Cock (G.). The name was represented in Penryn last century (P.).....CORY is an old Bodmin name; during the 16th and 17th centuries there were mayors of the name (M.).....COWLING, of which the early forms are Coulin and Coulyng, is a very ancient name in the parish of Bodmin, going back as far as the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., when members of the family sat in parliament as burgesses for the borough (M.). As Cowlyng,

we find the name in Egloshayle (where it is still represented) in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth (M.).....COUCH was the name of an old family of gentry of Lawhitton in the 16th and 17th centuries; they also owned the manor of Pendavy in Egloshayle parish (M.).....CUNDY is another old Bodmin name. Cundye and Condye were the names of mayors of that town in the 16th century (M.) In the 17th century there was a gentle family of the name at St. Goran, a member of which, Richard Cundy, left an annual Christmas gift for the poor of Bodmin (M.) In the 17th and 18th centuries the Condys were Tavistock merchants (Worth's "Tavistock Records").....DAGGE and DEEBLE are old Cornish names now scantily represented in the county. The Daggess were well known in Bodmin in the 17th century, when four of the mayors bore the name (M.). In the 17th century the Deebles of Quethiock and the Debells of Longco, near Looe, two numerous families, joined the Society of Friends (A.).....The old Liskeard family of DENNIS, hailing originally from Devonshire, supplied twelve mayors to the town between 1680 and 1732, and its representative in parliament in 1733 (A.). (*See under "DENNIS" in Devonshire.*)

E—G.

The EDGECUMBES, of Cotele in Calstock, and of Mount Edgecumbe in Maker, have a very distinguished history, and were sixteen times sheriff of Cornwall and Devon from 1487 to 1640 (G.) In the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, the Edgecombes were Tavistock merchants (Worth's "Tavistock Records").....Freathy, a farm in St. John's parish in the hundred of East, was probably the original home of the family of FREETHY (G.) Thomas Frethy, of Perranuthoe, emigrated to St. Christophers in the West Indies in 1633 (Hotten's "American Emigrants"). James Frethy was a member of the corporation of Marazion in 1768.....GIDDY, an old Truro name, is now rare in the county.....GENN is a rare Cornish name (L.). Genefer Genn held part of the Barton of Helland in Blisland parish in 1758 (M.). (*See under "WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE."*) There is a name of GYNN well represented around Launceston. (*See under "HERTFORDSHIRE"*).....GLANVILLE is a name that has now its Cornish home around Grampound Road. The Glanvils were a very ancient and distinguished Tavistock family. Sir John Glanville, of Tavistock, was one of the first

lawyers in the reign of Charles I. John Glanvill, of Catchfrench, was on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cornwall at the death of George I., and Francis Glanville held the same office in 1803 (P.). (See under "DEVONSHIRE").....GROSE was a name well known in the county in the 16th and 17th centuries. The family of Grose or Grosse hailed originally from Liskeard, but resided afterwards at Camborne and Budock, where they flourished for five generations (A.). Ezekiel Grosse, gent., of Trelodevus, Camborne, bought the manor of Rosemodres in the reign of Elizabeth for £700 (P.). Ezekiel Grosse, attorney-at-law, of Golden, Camborne, and of Rosewarne, in the reign of Charles I., was a commissioner for the county in Cromwell's time (P. and G.). Edward Grose was mayor of Truro in 1674 (P.). Grose is also an old Bodmin name, the earliest form being Le Gros, which was the name of one of the burgesses for the borough in parliament in the reign of Edward I. (M.).....GERRY is a name now found in the border districts of Callington and Launceston. In the 17th century a gentle family of Gerry resided across the border in Tavistock (Worth's "Tavistock Records").....There was an old and distinguished family of GRYLLE of Tavistock (Devon) and Lanreath (Cornwall) in the 17th century; two high sheriffs of the county then bore the name (P.). A branch of this family settled at Helston last century (G.). Benallack, in Constantine parish, came into the possession of a family of Grylls in 1671.

H—J.

HAMBLY is an old name of the 17th century in the parishes of St. Breward, Egloshayle, and Bodmin; in the last two localities it is still represented (M.). Giles Hambley, Esq., was one of the commissioners for the county in the time of Cromwell (P.).....Mr. Joseph HAWKEY was an attorney-at-law of St. Columb in the reign of Charles II. Just two centuries ago there was a Reginald Hawkey, of Trevego, attorney-at-law (G.). The Hawkeys were also old families of Lostwithiel and Liskeard.....Richard HAWKE was one of the Cornish commissioners in the time of Cromwell (P.).....HEARLE is a name that has long been connected with Truro and Penryn, and is now especially well represented in Truro and its vicinity. Henry Herle was the name of the mayor of Truro in 1690, and in 1704; Thomas Hearle was mayor in 1747 and in 1763 (P.). The Hearles of Penryn were

influential people; Thomas Hearl, of this town, was on the Commission of the Peace for the county at the death of George I.; and David and John Hearle held similar offices in 1803 (P.). A younger branch of this family settled at Prideaux, in Luxulyan, and at Trelawney, in Pelynt (G.). Trelissick for a time came into the possession of a Mr. Hearle, of Penryn, by marriage, last century (G.). This is a very old Cornish name. John Herle was sheriff of Cornwall in 1425, and Edward, Herll held the same office in 1647 (P.). If, as Gilbert says, the Hearles came originally from West Hearle, in Northumberland, they must have come into Cornwall at an ancient date.....HENWOOD was a name in St. Endellion in the middle of last century (M.). Hugh Henwood, Esq., of Levalra, St. Ewe, died in 1733 (G.).....HITCHINGS was the name of one of the commissioners of the county in the time of Cromwell (P.).....HODGE was for a long time a Bodmin name; there were mayors of the name at the end of the 17th century (M.).....JEWELL was the name of a member of the Truro corporation about the middle of last century, and of a commissioner of the county in the time of Cromwell (P.). The name is still in the town.....IVEY is a name that has been represented in Egloshayle, in the forms of Ivy and Ivey, as far back as the reign of Henry VIII. (M.).....JANE was the name of the rector of Truro a century ago, and of one of the county commissioners in Cromwell's time (P.). Both these personages belonged to the notable Liskeard family of the 17th century, members of which represented that town in parliament in the reign of Charles I. (A.).

K—L.

The KESTELLS of Kestell, in the parish of Egloshayle, were an ancient and influential family that held their estate from the reign of Edward I. until 1734 (M.). John Kestell was mayor of Bodmin in 1549 (M.). The name now is often written Kestle.....KNEEBONE was the name of a part owner of the manor of Pencarrow, Egloshayle, in 1585 (M.).....KITOW was an old Egloshayle name (M.).....The LAITYS, who are numerous in the district of Marazion, evidently derive their name from Laity, a part of Wendron parish.....Christopher LANDER held Higher Pengelly, Blisland, in 1758 (M.). The Landers, well known as African explorers in the early part of this century, were born at Truro of humble parentage.....LANYON is an old Cornish name of distinction.

The Lanyons of Lanyon, in the parish of Gwinear, a seat which they held as late as last century, are probably one of the oldest families of the name. Their ancestors are said to have come over from Lannion, in Brittany, and to have settled in Cornwall in the reign of Edward II. (G.). It is strange, however, that the Lanyons should have given their name to their estate, when so many Cornish family names can be proved to have been derived from the family estate or from the locality of the family residence. Lanihorne is another old place-name in the countyLAWRY is a name found in different parts of the county. A Liskeard family of the name during last century supplied three mayors to that town (A.).....St. Columb has been the home of the LIDDICOTS during the last 300 years. John Liddicott, of St. Columb, emigrated to St. Christophers, in the West Indies, in 1633 (Hotten's "American Emigrants").....The name of LOBB was represented in St. Kevern parish a century ago, and a gentle family of Lobb resided in Kenwyn 200 years ago (P.), where the name still remains. In 1584, William Lobb, of Cardinham, Bodmin, leased for 999 years West Downe, part of the manor of Lancarfe, to the Crossman family (M.).....John LYLE was one of the same six men who rang the bells in Launcells tower both at the coronation and at the jubilee of George III. (G.).....The LYNES have been connected for more than 200 years with Liskeard. One of the family was rector of Liskeard last century, and the Lynes, father and son, were at that time masters of the school in the town. Philip Lyne, LL.D., was in the Commission of the Peace for the county in 1803 (A. and P.).....The LANGDONS were represented in Keverell in the 17th century (A.). The Langdons of Langdon, in the parish of Jacobstow, Cornwall, are referred to by Gilbert as an ancient family.....The LUGGS are now established in the Helston district. There was a Barnstaple family of this name in the 17th century, to which the mayors of that town in 1614 and 1661 belonged (Gribble's "Barnstaple").

M—O.

MAYNARD was originally a Devonshire name, and it is still established in that county. (See under "DEVONSHIRE").....Cuthbert MAYNE, a Cornishman, who was chaplain to Francis Tregian, Esq., was executed as a papist at Launceston in 1577. Tregian escaped with his life, but not with his freedom, and his

estates were sequestered, and his family ruined (P.). Their descendants can only blush for the bigot's act of three centuries ago. Zachary Mayne, a noted Cornish divine, died at Exeter, the place of his birth, in 1694 (P.).....During the latter part of last century there was a Captain MAGOR, of Chacewater (P.).....MOYLE was the name of a distinguished family of gentry residing at Bake, near St. Germans, during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. John Moyle, of Bake, was high sheriff for the county in 1737, and Sir Walter Moyle held the same office in 1671 (G. and P.). The name is at present numerous in the neighbourhood of Helston.....More than one family of NANCE has taken the name of the place of its residence. Nans of Nans was a Cornish gentleman in the reign of James I. (P.). Nance is the name of an estate in Illogan parish, the seat last century of an old family of the name (L.). The name was also represented in St. Kew during last century (G.). John Nance, of Grampound, was a justice of the peace in 1703 (P.). The name is now well represented in the Scilly Islands, and it also occurred there in the 17th century, when Mr. Nance introduced in 1684 the making of *kelp*, for glass manufacture.....OPIE, or OPPI, is an old Cornish name, the first having its present home in the neighbourhood of Redruth, and the latter in Perranarworthal. John Opie, the great historic painter, was a St. Agnes man; he was born there in 1761, and his mother died there in 1805 at the age of 94 (P.). Opye was the form of the name in the 15th century, and Oppie at a later date. Opy was a name well known in Bodmin during the 16th and 17th centuries, when several mayors bore the name (M.). Richard Opie was mayor of Plymouth in 1699 (Worth's "Plymouth").....The name of MUTTON has its present home in the district of Liskeard. In the latter part of last century Mr. Richard Mutton resided at Falmouth (P.).....OATS is an old name in Perranzabuloe; there were wealthy farmers of the name there in the 17th and 18th centuries (G.).....MADDAFORD was a common name amongst the yeomen of Tavistock in the 17th and 18th centuries (Worth's "Tavistock Records"). It is now established as Maddaver across the Cornish border in Launceston and Callington, and in their neighbourhoods.

P—R.

PASCOE is an old and distinguished Penzance name. Erasmus Pascoe, of Trevassick, Phillack, was sheriff of the county

in 1720 (G. and P.). William Pascoe was mayor of Truro in 1758, and Thomas Pascoe was on the Commission of the Peace for the county in 1803. William Pascow, of this county, contributed £25 to the National Defence Fund at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588(Sp.). The name is at present established around Truro and in the neighbouring towns.....One of the most ancient families of the name of PENROSE resided at Penrose, Sithney, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; members of this family were sheriffs of the county in the 16th century (G.). There was a gentleman of the name at Lefeock in the reign of Charles II. (G.) There are other places and other distinct families of the name in the county.....There were several old Cornish families of the name of PAYNTER; one of them held Trelissick 200 years ago, and there is a more recent family of Boskenna (G.). John Paynter was mayor of Plymouth in 1498, 1508, and 1516 (Worth's "Plymouth").....PENDER is an old Cornish name. Pendre is an estate in St. Buryan, where the family of Pender or Pendre resided until the reign of Henry VI. (G.) The Pendars were seated at Trevidar, in the same parish, for upwards of five centuries, and were traditionally of the same stock as the Penders or Pendres (G.). Benjamin and Francis Pender were on the Commission of the Peace for the county in 1803 (P.). One of the present homes of the names is in the Scilly Islands.....The name of PETHICK, or, as it was occasionally written, Pethek, was established in the 16th century and in later times in the parishes of St. Tudy, Trevalgar, and Tintagel (M.). There is a village called Little Petherick, near Padstow.....PENGELLY is the name of an estate in the parish of St. Neot, anciently the property of the family of Pengelly (L.). There is a hamlet of the name in St. Teath. The Pengellys are now mostly found around Penzance, and the Pengillys around Helston. In 1797, Honor Pengelly, aged 90, was buried at St. Hilary (P.); and the name of Pengelly was represented in Penzance last century.....POLKINGHORNE is the name of an estate in the parish of Gwinear, where the old gentle family of Polkinghorne resided from the 13th to the 17th centuries (G.). Redruth is still the post-town of their descendants.....ROSKILLY is the name of an estate in the parish of St. Kevern, the ancient residence of the Roskillys (L.). The name was represented in this parish a century ago (P.), and still remains.....The ROSEWARNES were a Truro family last century, Henry Rosewarne being mayor of the

town in 1774 (P.).....ROUSE or ROWSE is the name of an ancient Cornish family of Halton. Antony Rouse or Rowse, of Halton, was high sheriff in the reign of Elizabeth, and Sir Anthony Rous was recorder of Launceston in 1620. There was a Robert Rowse, gent., of Wutton, in the time of James I. Captain Rouse was governor of St. Mawes Castle in Cromwell's time (G. and P.). Roose is a name now found around Camelford.....RUNDLE is an ancient Cornish name. Hole in St. Neot has been for eight generations the residence of a family of this name (G.). At present the Rundles are best represented in the neighbourhood of St. Columb. The name has also been long established across the Devonshire border. William Rundell was mayor of Plymouth in the reign of Henry VIII. (Worth's "Plymouth"), and the Rundles were Tavistock churchwardens in the time of William and Mary (Worth's "Tavistock Records"). A family of Rundle held Willestrew Manor, Lamerton, in the reign of Henry VIII. (Worthy's "Devonshire Parishes").

S—T.

Amongst the old Cornish families now scantily represented is that of SCOBLE. The Scobles or Scobells have flourished in Cornwall and Devon, both in knightly and gentle degree, since the 13th century (L.).....SECCOMBE was the name of a gentleman who owned Pelrew in St. Ewe parish early last century (G.).....The ancient family of SKEWYS resided at Skewys, a manor in the parish of Cury, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and about that time a member of the family held the office of sheriff of the county (G.). A family of Skewys owned Penalmicke manor, Stithians, in the 16th and 17th centuries (G.).....One of the commissioners for the county in Cromwell's time bore the name of SLEEMAN (P.). Thomas Sleman, of St. Hilary, emigrated to the West Indies in 1634 (Hotten's "American Emigrants").....The Cornish families of SPRY hail originally from Devonshire, and came into the county of Cornwall in the reign of Henry VII. (M.). (*See under "DEVONSHIRE."*) They found a home in Blisland, and a branch of the family established itself at Place, near St. Mawes. The Sprys and the Pyes sided with Cromwell and made themselves in consequence unpopular amongst the Cornish Royalists, who were wont to exclaim, after the style of the Litany, "From the Pyes and the Spryes, good Lord, deliver us!" (M.).....

TAMBLYN is a name at home in the Liskeard district. The name of Tamlyn occurred in Widecombe near Ashburton, Devon, in the 16th and 17th centuries (Dymond's "Widecombe").....The TIPPETTS were represented in St. Wen during the 17th century by the family of Tippet or Tebbot (G.). There was a Truro family of Tippet during last century, Stephen Tippet being mayor in 1749 (P.). The name is still in the town.....TONKIN is an old Cornish name now best represented in the district of Penzance. The Tonkins of Trevaunance, who carried their pedigree back to the 14th century, possessed a distinguished member of their family in Thomas Tonkin, at one time member of parliament for Helston, whose extensive manuscript collections concerning the parochial history of the county have been largely used by Polwhele and Davies Gilbert in their histories of Cornwall: he died in 1742 (G. and P.). Tonkin was a common name in St. Kevern parish a hundred years ago (P.). A branch of the Trevaunance family was long connected with Mullion, where the name yet remains (Harvey's "Mullion").....Tregeare, in the parish of Crowan, was the seat of the ancient family of TREGEARE: Richard Tregeare was a sheriff of the county in the reign of Anne (G.). The name is still found around Penzance.....TREGELLAS or TREGELLES was a name well represented in St. Agnes a century ago (P.). It has obtained some note in later times.....One of the oldest and most distinguished families of TREMAYNE is that of Heligan (P.). This name recalls more than one deed of daring in which the Cornish Tremaynes have taken part. During the siege of Pendennis, in Cromwell's time, Lieutenant-Colonel Tremayne of Heligan escaped by swimming through the enemy's fire from one of the blockhouses to Trefusis Point (P.). A branch of the Tremaynes of Cornwall has been seated in Lamerton, Devon, for many centuries (Worthy's "Devonshire Parishes").....There is a slab in Bodmin church to Nicholas TREBILCOCK, who died in 1724 (M.).....The ancient name of TREWHELLA is now best represented in the district of Hayle. For seven generations before 1620 the family of Trewolla resided at Trewolla, in Gorran parish; and in 1688, Christopher and John Trewhella and James Trewhelow resided in Towednack parish (G.). Trewolla was the name of the mayor of Truro in 1683 (P.) TRETHEWEY is a name now found in the neighbourhood of Gram-pound Road. In the reign of Charles II., John Trethewey, Esq., together with the Earl of St. Albans, Lord Berkeley, and others, received a grant of territory in America (Hotten's "American

Emigrants").....TRUSCOTT is a numerous name in the district of Grampound Road. A family of Truscott resided in Tavistock in the reign of Elizabeth (Worth's "Tavistock Records").....The name of TRIPCONY was well represented at Polspriden and Port-hallow in St. Kevern parish a century ago (P.), and it is still established in the parish. In the 16th century a family of gentry of this name had possession of the manor of Laneseley in Gulval (G.).....The wealthy and flourishing Cornish family of TREGIAN, or TRUGEON, or TRUDGEN, as it was variously spelt, owned extensive estates in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, in the 16th century. Their estates, including those at Golden, Probus, and at other places in this county, were confiscated in the reign of Elizabeth, and the family ruined (P.). (*See under "MAYNE."*) It would seem that persecution did not banish their name from the country; and let us trust that their kindred is also preserved in the Trudgians, Trudgeons, and Trudgens of the neighbourhood of Penzance.....TYACKE is the name of a Cornish family of considerable antiquity: their name is to be found amongst the gentry in 1573 (L.). William Tyack was escheator of the Leeward Islands in the reign of James II. (Hotten's "American Emigrants").

U—Z.

USTICKE is now a rare name in the county. Botallack was the home of the family for centuries; but the mineral wealth of the estate seems to have been for the most part developed by the Boscawen family, the subsequent possessors of the property: in the 17th century there was a family of the name at Lea, in St. Buryan (G.).....Richard VEALE was mayor of Truro in 1679; and in 1797 Richard Veall, aged 88, was buried in St. Hilary (P.). A family of Veale resided at St. Stephens, in this county, in the time of Cromwell (Worth's "Tavistock Records.").....The ancient and distinguished family of VIVIAN has many branches: that of Treloarwarren has been established in the county for seven centuries.The VENNINGS are best represented in the district of Launceston. Richard Venning was one of the same six men who rang the bells in Launcells tower, both at the coronation and at the jubilee of George III. (G.).....The name of VOSPER is now established in the neighbourhood of Launceston. Mr. Vospar, or Vospur, owned Trewoofe in Buryan in the reign of Charles I.:

John Vosper was the name of the mayor of Liskeard in 1601, 1611, and 1625 (A.). The name was also to be found across the border in Tavistock in the 17th and 18th centuries: Henry Vosper was a Tavistock churchwarden in the time of Cromwell, and Henry Vosper was a gentleman of the same town in the reign of Anne (Worth's "Tavistock Records").....WOOLCOCK is an old Cornish name that was represented in St. Hilary and Redruth in the 16th century (G.). One of the underleaders of the Cornish rebellion in 1549 bore the name (P.). In 1805 there was yet living at Nantablan, near Bodmin, an old lady of the name of Elizabeth Woolcock, who, at the age of 105, "rode single to Bodmin Church, a distance of three miles, and back again to dinner" (P.)..... The ancient knightly family of WISE of Mount Wise in Stoke Damerel (Devonport) was one of the oldest families in the west of England: one of this family was high sheriff of Devonshire in 1612 (Worthy's "Devonshire Parishes"). The name is now common on the Cornish border in the Launceston district.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous in other parts of England.

S. implies that a name is found over a large part of Scotland, but more particularly in the southern half.

S. F. implies that it occurs south of the Forth and the Clyde.

C. S. " " in central Scotland.

B. " " in the Scottish border counties.

G. S. " " general in Scotland.

N. S. " " in northern Scotland.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

{	Brown, S.	*Clark	*Smith, S. F.
	Browne (Windermere)	Robinson	Wilson, S. F.

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

Harrison	Richardson (Carlisle), B.	Thompson, S.
Jackson, S. F., C. S.	Shepherd, G. S.	Watson (Carlisle), S.

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

Atkinson	Dixon	Nicholson, B.
Barnes	(Dickson, C. S., S. F.)	*Scott, S. F., B.
*Bell (Carlisle), S. F., B.	Fisher, G. S.	Walton (Carlisle)
Dawson, C. S.	Gibson, S. F.	*Williamson, S.

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Archer	Graham (Carlisle),	Little, B.
Armstrong (Carlisle), B.	S. F., C. S.	Nelson
*Bainbridge (Burton-in-Kendal)	*Hodgson	Reay
Benson	*Hutchison	*Slack (Carlisle)
*Braithwaite	(Hutchison, S.)	Sowerby
*Carr (Carlisle)	*{ Kitchen	{ Steel, S. F.
Davidson (Carlisle), S.	{ Kitchin	{ Steele
*Fawcett	Lancaster	*Teasdale (Carlisle)
	*Lightfoot	Todd, S. F.

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Airey	Fell	{ Moffat, B.
Backhouse	Ferguson, G. S.	{ Moffat
Bowman	*Garnett	Musgrave
Bownass (Carnforth)	Hetherington (Carlisle)	Park
*Bramwell (Carlisle)	*Hilton	Ritson
Coulthard (Carlisle)	Hogarth (Kendal)	{ Rook
(Coulthart in Wigtownshire)	Irving (Carlisle), B.	{ Rooke
Dodgson	Jefferson (Wigton)	Strickland
Ellwood	{ Millican	Swinburn
	{ Milligan, B.	Tyson

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

{ Beattie, B.	Faulder (Carlisle)	Pattinson (Carlisle)
{ Beaty	Fearon	Routledge
Burns, C. S.	Fleming, S. F., C. S.	{ Sim
Carruthers, B.	Johnston, S. F., B.	{ Simm
{ Dalzell	Martindale	Spotterswood
{ Dalziel, S. F.	Mossop (Carnforth)	Thomlinson (Carlisle)
Donald, G. S.	Mounsey	Topping

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NAMES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

F.	indicates	Ferguson's "Estates and Families of Cumberland."
H.	"	Hutchinson's "Cumberland."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
J.	"	Jefferson's "Carlisle."
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
N.	"	Nicholson's "Kendal."
N. B.	"	Nicholson's and Burn's "Westmoreland and Cumberland."

A—D.

AIREY is an old Cumberland name (L.).....The ARMSTRONGS are referred to under Northumberland.....BACKHOUSE was the name of the mayors of Carlisle in 1738, 1744, 1748, and 1758 (J.). (*See* under "DURHAM.") The BAINBRIDGES of Westmoreland have their present home in the district of Burton-in-Kendal. In the reign of Henry VIII., Arthur Bainbrigge had a grant of land in Westmoreland of the value of £4,000 per annum (Glover's "Derbyshire"). (*See* under "DURHAM" and "YORKSHIRE, North and East Ridings.")..... BENSON was the name of the Mayor of Kendal in 1644 (N)..... BRAITHWAITE is a characteristic north of England name, occurring in Westmoreland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire. A Cumberland parish and West Riding hamlets are thus called. An ancient Westmoreland family of Brathwaite or Braithwaite resided at Ambleside, near Kendal, in the 16th and 17th centuries, and afterwards at Warcop and Burneside; to this family belonged Richard Brathwaite, the poet, who was born in 1588 (N. and N. B.). The mayors of Kendal in 1746, 1791, 1820, and 1825, bore the name (N.), which is still represented in the town. Christopher Braithwaite was mayor of Ripon in 1711 (Gent's "Ripon"). De Bratwayt was a Yorkshire surname in the

13th century (H. R.).....The name of BOWNASS has its present home in the Carnforth district. Bowness is a Cumberland parish, and a Westmoreland town.....The Scottish name of CARRUTHERS was originally derived from a hamlet in Dumfriesshire.....CARDEW, a family name now rare in these counties, was the name of an ancient manor in Dalston, Cumberland, of which the De Cardews, or Cardews, were the lords as far back as the 12th century (H.).....BROUGHAM is one of the most ancient of names in these parts, but is not now sufficiently numerous to be inserted in my list. The Broughams have owned for ages in the Westmoreland parish of Brougham the manor and seat of that name. De Burgham was the usual form of the family name until the 16th century; after that we find it more often written Browham and Brougham; the name occurs frequently in the list of the sheriffs of Westmoreland and Cumberland from the 14th to the present century, but there were Broughams in Brougham before the Conquest (H.). The lineage and distinction of the race are still preserved in this region in the noble house of Brougham and Vaux, founded by Henry Brougham, the famous Lord Chancellor.....The COULTHARDS of Carlisle, and those of the county of Durham, probably hail from the ancient Scottish family of Coulthart, of Coulthart, in Wigtownshire, the home of the family for many centuries (L.). During last century several of the mayors of Carlisle bore this name (J.). DALZELL or DALZIEL is the name of an ancient Scottish family, of which the Earl of Carnwath is chief; the name occurs in the south of Scotland, and was originally taken from the barony of Dalziel, on the Clyde (L.).....Amongst old Carlisle names now rare in this region is that of BLENNERHASSETT. Between 1375 and 1623 several of the representatives and mayors of Carlisle bore this name (J. and L.). Blennerhassett is a Cumberland township.

E—J.

ELWOOD or ELLWOOD was the name of a border clan in the reign of Elizabeth (L.).....FLEMING was the name of a well-known Kendal family in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; they left bequests for the town, and filled the office of mayor in 1588 and 1607 (N.). The Flemings held Beckermest and Rotington in the 16th century (F.). Scotland is the present home of the name.....GARNETT is an old Kendal name; the recorder in 1610 and the

mayor in 1689 were thus called (N.). The name is still in the town. There are Garnetts also in Lancashire and Cheshire..... GILPIN, a name now rare in the county, though still lingering in Kendal and Carlisle, was the name of a family of Scaleby Castle during last century, long honourably connected with Carlisle; to this family belonged the famous Bernard Gilpin, in the reign of Elizabeth, who refused the Bishopric of Carlisle; Sir J. D. Gilpin was mayor of Carlisle in 1806 and 1820; the Gilpins of Kendal, in the 16th and 17th centuries, filled the office of mayor (N. H. J.).....The HETHERINGTONS, who have their present home in Carlisle and its neighbourhood, belong to an ancient border-family that often produced persons of note; in the reign of Henry VIII. George Hethrington, as king's bailiff, "kept watch and ward" in the parish of Kirkclinton, on the west marches (H.). Ambrose Hetherington was vicar of Kendal in the reign of Elizabeth (N.). Four mayors of Hull (Yorkshire) last century bore the name of Etherington (Tickell's "Hull").....The HILTONS are now best represented in Westmoreland and Lancashire. The baronial family of Hilton Castle, in the county of Durham, flourished in the 14th century (L.). There are places of the name in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Shropshire, Durham, etc.....The HOGARTHS of Kendal take their name from a place in the county. The name is also represented in Northumberland, and also in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, where it usually takes the form of Hoggart. Hoggard was the name of three of the mayors of Beverley, in the East Riding, last century (Poulson's "Beverlac"). Hoggard was the name of several Notts freeholders 200 years ago (Harl. MS., 6846)..... JOHNSTON, a common family name in the south of Scotland and on the Scottish border, is the name of a town in Renfrewshire and of a parish of Dumfriesshire.

L—Z.

The two notable Cumberland families of LOWTHER, of Lowther, and LAMPLUGH, of Lamplugh, are amongst the oldest in that county; their names frequently figure in the list of sheriffs of Cumberland from the 14th to the 16th century (H.). The Lowthers, however, are not now numerous enough to be placed in my list, but Lowther Castle is still in the family; whilst the Lamplughs, who are now rare in their early home, have their present

abode in the Hull district of Yorkshire, and are referred to under that county.....The MOFFATS or MOFFATTS, who are best represented on the Scottish side of the border, derive their name from a parish on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire..... MARTINDALE is the name of an old Cumberland family dating back to the 14th century, and holding much property in that shire up to the 17th century and later (F.). An ecclesiastical district in Westmoreland is thus called.....MOUNSEY was the name of a well-known ancient family of Patterdale, Westmoreland, owning considerable possessions there; the representative of the family in the middle of last century was known as the "King of Patterdale" (H.).....The MUSGRAVES, of Musgrave, in Westmoreland, were a fine old border race, dating back to the time of John, and frequently supplying sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmoreland from the 14th to the 16th century (H. and L.). The Musgraves of Lincolnshire, who are referred to under that shire, may be derived from this ancient family.....The PATTINSONS, who have still their home in Carlisle and its neighbourhood, on several occasions during the first half of last century held the office of mayor of that city (J.).....NELSON is a name found in Cumberland and Westmoreland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Lincoln, and Norfolk. The naval hero of the name was son of a Norfolk rector. Nelson is a Lancashire town.....REDMAN, an ancient name in Westmoreland and Cumberland, originated from Redmain, part of a township in West Cumberland. From the 14th to the 16th century members of the family were frequently sheriffs of these counties. De Redman, De Redeman, and De Redmain were usually the early forms of the name; Redman, of Redman, was sheriff of Cumberland in the reign of Richard II.; between 1649 and 1760 six mayors of Kendal bore the name of Redman (N., N. B., and H.). The name is now infrequent in these counties. The Redmans and Redmaynes of the West Riding, and the Readmans of the North and East Ridings, who are referred to under those regions, evidently hailed originally from the ancient Cumberland family..... The name of SOWERBY is mentioned under the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.....The SPOTTERSWOODS derived their name originally from the barony of Spottiswoode, in Berwickshire, where the ancient family of the name had its seat (L.).....Westmoreland has been for ages and is yet the home of the STRICKLANDS, an important knightly Catholic family resident at Sizergh, near Kendal, since the 13th century. The Stricklands of Sizergh Hall

were zealous Catholics in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The mayors of Kendal, in 1764 and 1773, belonged to this family. Great Strickland, a Westmoreland parish, in very early times gave a home and a name to this race; but the ancient spelling was Stirkland or Styrkland, and we read of a Sir Walter de Stirkland in Morland parish in this county in the reign of Henry III. (L. N. Whitaker's "Richmondshire"). The name is now well represented in the Preston district of Lancashire, and in the North and East Ridings.....SWINBURNE was the name of an old gentle family of Huthwaite, Cumberland, in the 16th century, and long before (F.). The Cumberland Swinburnes were perhaps derived from the Northumberland Swinburnes, an ancient knightly family owning the township of Swinburne, in that county, as far back as the 13th century (L.). A few of the name of Swinbourne now occur in Essex.....TOPPING was a Norfolk name in the 13th century (H. R.).

DERBYSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that, though the name is characteristic of the county, it is more relatively numerous elsewhere. The district in which the name is most frequent is sometimes stated; but where the district is on the border it may take the name of a town in the next county.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Allen (Derby)	Smith (Derby)	*White
Hall (Derby, Sheffield)	Taylor	*Wilson (Sheffield)
*Johnson	Turner (Chesterfield)	*Wright (Derby)
*Robinson (Sheffield)		

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Bailey (Derby)	Hill	*Ward (Sheffield)
Bennett (Stockport)	*Jackson	*Watson (Derby)
Cooper	Walker (Derby)	*Wood (Derby)
*Harrison		

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Barker	*Hudson (Stockport)	*Spencer (Derby)
*Elliott (Sheffield)	*Lamb	*Stone
Fletcher (Chapel-en-le-Frith)	*Osborne (Derby)	Webster
Fox	Potter	Wild
Goodwin	Shaw (Chesterfield, Derby)	Woodward (Derby)
Holmes		

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Appleby (Ashborne)	Garratt (Derby)	Needham (Sheffield)
Archer (Derby)	Goodall (Derby)	*Newbold
Ashton (Sheffield)	Gould (Ashborne)	Radford (Derby)
*Barber	Gregory (Sheffield)	*Riley (Derby)
Beard	Hancock (Chesterfield)	Sheldon (Derby)
*Bland	*Hardwick (Chesterfield)	Sims
Booth (Derby, Manchester)	Hodgkinson (Derby)	Slack (Derby)
*Bradshaw	Howe (Sheffield)	Slater (Derby)
*Bull (Burton-on-Trent)	*Key (Chesterfield)	Swift (Chesterfield)
*Clayton (Chesterfield)	Lomas (Stockport)	Thorpe (Sheffield)
*Coxon (Derby)	Lowe (Chesterfield)	Tomlinson (Derby)
{ Dakin (Buxton)	Marriott (Stockport)	{ Wain
{ Daykin (Alfreton)	Mellor	{ Wayne
*Eaton	Milner (Chesterfield)	*Wainwright
Flint	Morley (Derby)	Woolley
Frost	Naylor	Yates (Derby)

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

{ Allsop } (Derby)	Edge (Derby)	{ Horobin
{ Alsop }	Eyre (Sheffield)	{ Horrobin
Bagshaw (Sheffield)	*Finney	Littlewood
*Bancroft (Derby)	Frith	Marsden (Chesterfield)
*Bargh (Chesterfield)	Froggatt (Chesterfield)	Millward (Ashborne)
*Beresford	{ Furness }	Mosley (Buxton)
Bingham (Sheffield)	{ Furniss } (Sheffield)	*Mycok (Buxton)
*Booker	Gadsby	Oldfield
Bower (Chesterfield)	{ Gillman	*Ollerenshaw
Bowler (Derby)	{ Gilman	{ Pegg } (Derby)
Bown	Greatorex	{ Pegge }
Bramwell	{ Grindey	Platts (Sheffield)
Brassington (Derby)	{ Grindy	*Poyser (Derby)
Brough (Derby)	*Hague	Prince (Derby)
Bunting (Ashborne)	*Hallam (Sheffield)	Redfern
Buxton (Derby)	Heathcote	{ Rowbotham
Camp (Derby)	Hibbert	{ Rowbottom
Carrington	Higginbottom (Manchester, Stockport)	*Salt (Derby)
Clay	{ Hollingsworth }	*Siddall
Critchlow	{ Hollingworth }	Slack (Derby)
*Crossland	Hopkinson (Chesterfield)	Spendlove (Derby)
* { Deaville } (Derby)		Stafford

Stretton (Derby)	*Vickers (Sheffield)	Wilton (Ashborne)
Swindell	Wheeldon (Derby)	{ Winfield
{ Twigg	Widdowson (Chester-	{ Wingfield
{ Twigge	field)	Woodhouse (Derby)
Unwin (Sheffield)	Wilmot	Yeomans

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Alton (Belper)	Hartle	Saint
Bark	Hawley	Seal (Derby)
Barnsley	Henstock	Shacklock (Chester-
Beardsley	Housley	field)
Biggin (Sheffield)	Hulland	Sherwin
Boam (Derby)	Jerram (Derby)	Shirt (Buxton)
Bowmer (Derby)	Joule	Sidebottom
Briddon	Knifton (Derby)	Skidmore
Brocksopp	Knott (Manchester)	Smedley
Broomhead	Limb (Alfreton)	Spalton
Burdikin	Litchfield	Staley
Byard (Derby)	Longden	Staniforth
Chadfield (Ashborne)	Ludlam	Stoppard
{ Clewes }	Lynam	Storer
{ Clews }	Mallinder (Chesterfield)	Tagg
Copestake	Marchington	{ Towndrow
Crookes (Chesterfield)	Marples (Chesterfield)	{ Townrow
Cupit	{ Maskery	{ Townroe
Cutts (Chesterfield)	{ Maskrey	Turton
Drabble (Chesterfield)	Mortin	{ Tym }
Dronfield	Murfin (Derby)	{ Tymm } (Sheffield)
Eley	Nadin	Udall (Ashborne)
Else	Oakden (Derby)	Wager
Fearn (Derby)	Outram (Sheffield)	Wallwin (Bakewell)
Fitchett	Peat	Waterfall
{ Foulke	Plackett (Derby)	Waterhouse
{ Fowke	{ Pursglove	Wetton
Fretwell (Chesterfield)	{ Purslove	Wheatcroft
Gent (South Norman-	Rains (Derby)	Whittingham
ton)	Renshaw	Wibberley
Gratton (Derby)	{ Revell	Wigley (Ashborne)
Gyte	{ Revill	Winson
Hadfield	Rowarth (Sheffield)	Wragg
Handford		

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC DERBYSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

G.	indicates	Glover's "Derbyshire."
H.	"	Hall's "Chesterfield."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
P.	"	Pilkington's "Derbyshire."
Sp.		"List of Contributors to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588" (Brit. Mus., B 474).
W.	"	Wood's "Eyam."

A—C.

The ancient and distinguished family of ALSOP were seated at Alsop-in-the-Dale, in the parish of Ashbourn, at the time of the Norman Conquest, and there they continued for 19 or 20 generations (L.). Of this family there are numerous branches, of which the Allsopps of Burton form one (G.). There was a Richard de Alsop of Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.). The name is also found in the surrounding counties, but Derbyshire is its great home.....The APPLEBYs of Derbyshire, who have their home in the Ashbourn district, take their name from a parish on the Leicestershire border.....The ASHTONS of this county, who are numerous on the Yorkshire border, similarly derive their name from places in Derbyshire.....The ALTONs, who are now represented in the Belper district, possess the name of a Staffordshire parish.....Amongst the old Derbyshire names now rare is that of ABNEY, which is taken from a place in the county. Willesley, or Wilsley, was for some centuries the seat of this family, and there they resided as far back as the reign of Henry VI.; one of the family was high sheriff of the county in 1656 (P.). The Abneys of Leicester in the 17th century, who on four occasions filled the office of mayor (Throsby's "Leicester"), probably hailed originally from the Derbyshire

stock.....Derbyshire is the great home of the BAGSHAWs, who have preserved a distinguished name since the 15th century, when they resided at Abney and Wormhill (G.). John Bagshaw of Hucklow was high sheriff in 1696, and Richard Bagshaw of Castleton held the same office in 1721 (P.). During last century the home of the principal family was in Chapel-en-le-Frith, but the name was also then established in Bakewell (G.). The Bagshaws are now most numerous near the Yorkshire border in the vicinity of Sheffield. In the 13th century the name of De Baggesoure occurred in Shropshire (H. R.).....The well-to-do family of the BANCROFTs of Chellaston resided in that village for more than 300 years, and from this stock came Bancroft the poet, who flourished in the reign of Charles I. (G.). In the early part of the present century the descendants of the Chellaston Bancrofts were considerable freeholders at Sinfyn and Barrow (G.), and the name still occurs in those localities. (*See under "CHESHIRE."*).....BARGH and BARK are two allied Derbyshire names. The former is found in the vicinity of Chesterfield.....The Derbyshire BEARDS possess the name of a hamlet in the parish of New Mills.....The BERESFORDs of Derbyshire are a branch of a very ancient and distinguished Staffordshire family, to which reference will be found under that county. Amongst the principal Derbyshire branches are those of Ashbourn and Broadlow Ash (G.).....The BIGGINS take their name from a parish in the county.....The BINGHAMS, who derive their name from a town in Notts, are characteristic mainly of the adjacent counties of Derbyshire and Notts. In Derby, the Binghamss have long been members of the Corporation, and their name is familiar in the commercial history of that town; the mayors of Derby in 1750, 1757, and 1760 bore this name (G.).Derbyshire is the principal home of the BOWERS, and Chesterfield is the particular locality in which they have long resided. Going back to the 17th century, we find that the Bowers were then numerous and well known in Chesterfield; about 200 years ago one of the aldermen bore the name (G.). The name is also represented in the neighbouring counties of Cheshire and NottsThe BOWNS have independent homes in the counties of Derby and Somerset. In the 13th century they were represented in Sussex and Beds.....Bradshaw Edge is a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and this seems to have been one of the principal homes of the BRADSHAWs in this county; but the name has been associated, and often in a distinguished manner, with the county ever since the

15th century, when Roger and Thomas Bradshaw represented Derbyshire in Parliament. Amongst the other branches in the county are the Bradshaws of Brampton and the Bradshaws of Marple (G.). In the list of high sheriffs of the county occur the names of Bradshaw of Marple in 1701, Bradshaw of Brampton in 1717, and Bradshaw of Holbrook in 1777 (P.). The name is more numerous in Lancashire and Northamptonshire, and further reference will be found under those counties.....Although Derbyshire was originally the home of the BRASSINGTONS, where they derived heir name from a township near Wirksworth, the name is now more numerous across the Staffordshire border in the district of Stoke-upon-Trent.....The BROOMHEADS or Bromeheads resided at Bubnell Hall in Baslow in the 17th century, and there Robert Broomhead died in 1698 at the age of 60 (G.). Robert Broomhead of Bretton Clough, who died in 1764 at the age of 95, and was buried at Eyam (W.), may or may not have been his son. Broomhead was a common name in Notts in the 17th century (Thoroton's "Notts"). Bromhead is an estate in Hallamshire in the West Riding.....The name of BROUGH, which has long been established in Derby and its neighbourhood, is derived from townships in the county. Nathaniel Brough, gent., was churchwarden of St. Werburgh's church, Derby, in 1699; and in 1723 Theodosia Brough left a bequest for ten poor widows of St. Werburgh's parish (G.). The name is also established in the adjacent county of Stafford. Brough was also an ancient Lincoln name, and it is probable that the Lincoln Broughs originally hailed from Brough, a township in the East Riding. De Brough was the name of the sheriff of Lincoln in 1390; Robert Brough was mayor of that city in 1400; and the sheriff in 1556 also bore this name (Stark's "Lincoln").....BORROW was a common Derbyshire name in the 17th century, and was then well represented in the town of Derby (G.). It is now scarce in this form, but Borough is still a Derby name.....The name of BUNTING, which now has its home in the Ashbourn district in this county, is also established in Norfolk and Essex. In the 13th century this name occurred, usually as Bunting or Bunt yng but sometimes as Buntig or Bunt yg, in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, and Sussex (H. R.). It still remains in Norfolk, and occurs also in Essex.....The BOOTHS of Derbyshire, who have their homes in the Derby district and in the north-western corner of the county, take their name from hamlets in the shire.....BUXTON, or BUCKSTON, was the name of an ancient

gentle family in the 13th century, of Buxton or Bawkestone, and afterwards of Brassington, and then of Bradbourne, where they have resided for 200 years (G.). A family of the name lived in Eyam in the times of Charles II. (W.). Jedediah Buxton, the renowned calculator, was born at Elmtun, near Chesterfield, in the reign of Anne. The Buxtons are now mostly found in the Derby district. The name is also to be found established in the neighbouring county of Staffordshire. A Norfolk parish is also thus called.....The Derbyshire CAMPS are now established in the Derby district. (*See under "HERTFORDSHIRE."*)

D—F.

The DAKINS of Buxton and the DAYKINS of Alfreton possess an ancient Derbyshire name. The family of Dakeny or De Akeny followed William the Conqueror into England, and in the 13th century they were settled in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Bedfordshire, where they held possessions; in the 15th century they were established in Herts, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire; and in Derbyshire the Dakins owned lands in Chelmorton, Fairfield, and Wollow in the reign of Edward IV. (G.). The ancient motto of this widely-spread race was "Stryke Dakeyne, the Devil's in the Hempe," an allusion to an incident in a sea-fight prior to the reign of Edward VI. (L.). In the 17th century a family of Dakeyne resided in Stubbing-Edge, and another family of Dakin then lived in Castleton; the name was also established in Chesterfield last century (G.). Daking is a Suffolk form of the name. I am inclined to think that the name of Le Dekene (The Deacon?), which occurred in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk in the 13th century (H. R.), may have sometimes given rise to the name in East Anglia and elsewhere. At all events, it is remarkable that Deakin, a name now peculiar to Staffordshire, should be associated in that county with Dakin, and that the (apparently Latinised) form of Daykenus occurred in Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.)DRABBLE is a name now found around Chesterfield. Last century it was represented in Eyam (W.). In the forms of Drabel, Drabil, and Drapol it occurred in Warwickshire and Cambridge-shire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The name of EATON, which in Derbyshire is taken from villages in the county, has long been represented in Derby. For several generations the Eatons of that town were engaged in the wool-combing and dyeing trade, and

lived in the Bridgegate; during last century they filled the offices of mayor and alderman of Derby, and held the post of keeper of the county jail (G.).....William ELSE was a copyholder of Bonsall in the reign of James I. (G.). John Elus lived in the wapentake of Wirksworth in the time of Edward I. (H. R.).....The EYRES, who are now most numerous on and near the Yorkshire border of the county in the vicinity of Sheffield, bear an ancient Derbyshire name. The wide-spreading and often distinguished family of Le Eyre were settled at Hope in the reign of Edward I. Padley was afterwards their home, and in the 17th century one of the principal branches was seated at Holme Hall, from which the Eyres of Notts took their origin. Newbold was afterwards a home of the family (H.). In the list of high sheriffs of Derbyshire occur the names of Robert Eyre of Highlow in 1658, William Eyre of Holme in 1691, and Henry Eyre of Rowter in 1723 (P.). In the 13th century the name of Le Eyre was also represented in Cambridgeshire and Essex (H. R.).....The name of EDGE is well represented in the Derby district. Several of the boroughreeves of Manchester bore this name last century (Baines' "Lancashire").....The FEARNs are most numerous in the Derby district. Henry Ferne was the name of a Bonsall copyholder in the time of James I., of a gentleman of Kniveton in the 17th century, and of a gentleman of Snitterton who was Receiver-General of the Customs in the reign of George I. (G.). The name is still to be found in Bonsall.....The FINNEYS have their principal home on the Staffordshire border in the Ashbourn district. Edward Finey of Coates Park was high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1690 (P.). Last century a gentle family of this name resided at Fulshaw, Cheshire; Samuel Finney of Fulshaw, who died in 1798, was enamel-painter to the Queen (Ormerod's "Cheshire"). (See under "STAFFORDSHIRE.").....The name of FITCHETT was represented by Fichet in Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Devon in the 13th century (H. R.).....Amongst the ancient knightly families now scantily represented in the county is that of FOLJAMBE. The Foljambes of Walton, in the parish of Chesterfield, frequently served as high sheriffs of Derbyshire in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; in 1633 Walton Hall and its estate passed out of the family (H.). Early this century the Foljambes came into the possession of the Broadlow Ash estate (G.).....The noted family of Fox of Derby came originally from Grete in Warwickshire, where the parent family resided during the 15th and 16th centuries; they settled in Derby

about 200 years ago (G.).....The FRETWELLS are now represented in the Chesterfield district. Mrs. Fretchville of Stanley was one of the Derbyshire contributors to the fund collected for the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish invasion in 1588, her donation being £25 (Sp.). Fritwell is the name of an Oxfordshire parish, and a family of De Fretewelle or De Fretewell resided in that county in the 13th century (H. R.)..... Amongst the Eyam families who suffered heavily during the plague in 1666 was that of FRITH (W.). Samuel Frith, of Bank Hall, was high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1781 (P.). The name is also established in the Northwich district of Cheshire, and in the county of Somerset.....The FROGGATTS, who derive their name from a hamlet in the village of Curbar, are principally represented in the Chesterfield district. Eyam possessed a family of the name in the last century and in the early part of the present century (W.). Thomas Froggatt, of Calver, yeoman, died in 1710 (G.). The name is also established in Herefordshire.....FURNESS is a name which has been established in Eyam since the reign of Charles II., and probably from an earlier date: in the present century it has attained some note: Richard Furness, the poet, was born at Eyam in 1791, and the distinguished engineer of the Thames Embankment hails from the Eyam stock (W.). The name occurred as De Furnes, De Furneys, and De Furneus, in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.). In Derbyshire it is more usually written Furniss than Furness, and we find it most numerous on and near the Yorkshire border in the vicinity of Sheffield.

G—H.

The GADSBYS take their name from a parish in the adjoining county of Leicester.....The GELLS, a distinguished Derbyshire family of Hopton, honoured with a baronetcy by Charles I., and frequently serving as high sheriff of the county, have resided at Hopton from the time of Elizabeth to the present century (P.). The name has long been known in Derby (G.), but it is not now common in the county.....The name of GENT is now represented in South Normanton. The Gents of Moyns Park, Essex, have been in that county since the 14th century (L.). The name occurred in Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.).....The name of GILMAN or GILLMAN is also established in the adjacent county of Stafford.

Gilmin or Gilmyn occurred in Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.). The Gillmans are said to have come over with the Conqueror, and to have originally settled in Essex (L.).....Amongst the old Derby names that are now scantily represented, is that of the distinguished family of the GISBORNES, who traced their lineage back to John Gisborne, mayor of Derby in 1659, and were resident in that town for about 150 years (G.).....The GRATTONS take their name from a Derbyshire township. John Gratton was a copyholder of Bonsall in the reign of James I. (G.), and the name is still established there.....The Derbyshire name of GREATOREX is evidently derived from Great Rocks, a hamlet in the parish of Wormhill. Greatrix and Gratrix are now Lancashire forms of the name. James Greatrex was a borough-reeve of Manchester in 1758 (Baines' "Lancashire"). The name is also found in Staffordshire.....Derbyshire is the great home of the GREGORYS, who, however, are also established in different parts of the country, Northamptonshire ranking next to Derbyshire in this respect, but they are rare or absent in the east of England and in the northernmost counties. In Derbyshire they have been established for many centuries; the Eyam family of Gregory carry their descent back to the times of Edward II. (W.). A Warwickshire family of the name begin their pedigree with John Gregory, lord of the manors of Fresely and Asfordby, Leicestershire, in the 13th century (L.); and about that time the name was also to be found in Bedfordshire and Bucks (H. R.).....The HADFIELDS take their name from a Derbyshire parish.....The HAGUES of Derbyshire probably hail from Stavely Hague. Robert Hague was mayor of Derby in 1746 (G.).....HANDFORD, or HONFORD, is a town in Cheshire where there lived in the 15th and 16th centuries the knightly family of Honford of Handford (Ormerod's "Cheshire"). A Staffordshire chapelry is also thus called.....The HANCOCKS are now confined to the western half of England, south of the Mersey, and characterise most of the counties from the Land's End in Cornwall to the Peak in Derbyshire. They seem to attain a greater frequency in the south-west of England and in Derbyshire than in other parts of their area. On referring to the Hundred Rolls we find that six centuries ago, namely, in the 13th century, Hancock was represented in Shropshire in the forms of Hancoc and De Hancoc. Robert Hancock was lord mayor of York in 1488 (Drake's "Eboracum"). Coming to Cheshire, we learn from Earwaker that a Richard Hancok resided in East

Cheshire in the reign of Henry VI. In Derbyshire it is most numerous in the Chesterfield district, and was established in Eyam in the reign of Charles II. (W.). We find the name in Gloucestershire in the 17th century (Atkyn's "Gloucestershire"); and I have not found it in Wiltshire before the 16th century. Hancock was the name of the mayors of Salisbury in 1606, 1639, and 1644 (Easton's "Mayors of Salisbury"). The name was in Westbury, Wilts, in the 17th century, and in Warminster in the same county during last century (Hoare's "Wiltshire"). Hancock was a Glastonbury name in the 17th century, but it has probably characterised the county of Somerset for several centuries; it was represented in Taunton a hundred years ago, and is still found in that neighbourhood. North Devon has long been a home of the name; a gentle family of Handcock resided at Combmartin in the 16th and 17th centuries (Westcote's "Devonshire"); Edward Hancocke represented Barnstaple in parliament in 1602 (Gribble's "Barnstaple"). In 1573 John Hancocke was mayor of Poole, Dorset (Sydenham's "Poole").....The ancient and distinguished Chesterfield family of the HEATHCOTES, who have received more than one baronetcy, have held property in that locality since the reign of Edward IV.; they resided in Chesterfield from the 16th to the 18th century, and frequently served as mayor of the town; one of the family was lord mayor of London last century (G.). A family of Heathcott or Heathcote resided in Bakewell last century; to this family belonged Michael Heathcott of Petersburg, Virginia, who was buried at Bakewell in 1792; Mr. Heathcote, who died in 1828, had been a Bakewell churchwarden for forty years (G.). A family of the name resided in Blackwell last century (G.). The name still survives in Chesterfield and Bakewell. Heathcote is a hamlet in the parish of Biggin. The name is also established in Cheshire.....The name of HOLLINGSWORTH or HOLLINGWORTH, which now has its home in the Derby district, is derived from a manor in Cheshire.....The Derbyshire name of HOUSLEY would seem to be a form of Ouseley, the name of a family of considerable antiquity in this part of England, the original home of the principal stock being in Shropshire, whilst the line of baronets of this name hail from Northamptonshire (L.).....The HULLANDS take their name from places in the county.....HUNLOKE was the name of an ancient and distinguished line of baronets resident at Wingerworth Hall for more than 300 years (H.). The name is not now frequent in the county.

J—L.

JERRAM is a name found in Derby and its vicinity. Charles Jerram gave £100 in 1715 for the use of the poor of Breaston (G.).....The Derbyshire name of JOULE may perhaps be a form of Youle, a name well known in connection with the Chesterfield corporation 200 years ago (G.). De Jule was a Cambridgeshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....KNIFTON, a name now represented in the Derby district, is a form of Kniveton, the name of a Derbyshire parish. The Knivetons were a distinguished knightly family in the county for many centuries. The Knivetons of Bradley, the senior branch of the family, owned the manor of Bradley for centuries, and as far back as the reign of Edward I. ; in the reign of James I. this manor was in the possession of the junior branch, the Knivetons of Mercaston, who served as high sheriffs of the county in 1490 and 1614, and were rewarded with a baronetcy (G.).....KNOTT is a name which was represented in the 13th century, as Knotte and Knot, in Shropshire, Hunts, and Norfolk (H. R.).....LOMAS is a name very numerous on the Cheshire border and in the vicinity of Stockport in that county. It was represented in Bonsall last century.....The principal home of the LOWES is in Derbyshire and Cheshire, whence they have extended to the adjacent counties of Lancashire and Shropshire, and they are also established in many of the midland counties, as in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Notts, etc. In Derbyshire, they are numerous in the Chesterfield district. An old Denby family of the name, to whom has belonged a considerable estate in Denby since the 15th century, are said to have come in the reign of Henry VI. from Macclesfield, in Cheshire, where the name is still numerous (G.).....Robert LUDLAM was a Roman Catholic priest of this county, who suffered martyrdom for his religion at Derby in 1588 (W.). Ludlam was the name of a Barlborough family in the 17th century (G.). Thomas Ludlam, of Whirlow, was a Roman Catholic priest in the reign of Elizabeth (W.).

M—O.

The name of MARPLES, which may be taken from the East Cheshire town or township of Marple, is now best represented in the Chesterfield district. In 1784, John Marples rented a farm at Stavely Hague of the Chesterfield Corporation (G.), and his name

is still represented there. Thomas Marple was a copyholder of Bonsall in 1620 (G.). The name of Marples occurs in the list of Notts freeholders in 1698 ("Harl. MS.," 6846).....The Derbyshire MARSDENS are numerous in the Chesterfield district. There are townships of the name in Yorkshire and Lancashire, where the surname is also established.....The MARCHINGTONS take their name from a Staffordshire township.....The MELLORS of Derbyshire take their name from a township in the county. The Mellors of Ideridgehay, where the family were represented from the 15th to the 18th century, have been for centuries connected with the borough of Derby; and on the occasion of the election, in 1637, of Henry Mellor as the first mayor of Derby, Bancroft, the Derbyshire poet, complimented him in an epigram, which thus concludes:—"As Mel or manna shall your name be sweete" (G.). There are still Mellors in Derby. The name is very numerous in the adjacent county of Stafford.....Amongst the ancient and distinguished Derbyshire families now scantily represented in the county is that of MEYNELL. The De Meignell's of Langley, in the 13th and 14th centuries, were descended from De Mesnil, a Norman of the 11th century (G.). The Meynells of Bradley, who claim to hail originally from Yorkshire, are descended from a London alderman, who bought Bradley in 1655 ("History of Ashbourne").....MILNES is another Derbyshire name, once more frequent than it is at present. It has been an Ashover name for nearly 200 years; and it was the name of well-known gentlemen and merchants of Chesterfield in the 17th and 18th centuries (G.). It still occurs in the Chesterfield district.....The name of MILLWARD is best represented in the Ashbourn district. The Milwards of Snitterton filled the office of high sheriff of the county in 1635 and 1680 (P.). Henry Milward of Sinfen, gent., who died in 1615, and left a large family, had a tablet erected to him in St. Werburgh's church, Derby; John Milward was buried in the same church in 1689. Robert Milward died at Alsop-in-the-Dale in 1711, at the age of 60 (G.). The name of Millward also occurs in Staffordshire. Like Woodward it is a name of occupation. Le Milleward was a Hunts name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The MORLEYS of Derbyshire, who take their name from a parish in the county, are established in the Derby district.....MORTIN is a very ancient Eyam name. A family of Mortin suffered heavy losses during the prevalence of the plague in Eyam in the reign of Charles II.: as far back

as the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., the family of De Morteyne, or De Moretien, were lords of Eyam (W.).....The present Derbyshire name of NADIN was represented by Nadon, in Cambridgeshire, in the 13th century (H. R.).....Some of the NAYLORS of Derbyshire are probably connected in their descent with Christopher Nayler of Derby, who, in 1666, left bequests for the poor of the parishes of St. Alkmund and St. Michael in that town (G.). The name is still in Derby.....The Derbyshire NEWBOLDS have taken the name of a parish in the county. There were Newbolds in Beighton two centuries ago (G.). The NEEDHAMS of Derbyshire, who are best represented on the Yorkshire border in the vicinity of Sheffield, probably take their name from Needham in that county, whence also the Earls of Kilmorey take their name (L.). John and Thomas Needham were Bonsall copyholders in 1620 (G.). The name is also frequent in Lincolnshire. A Norfolk parish and a Suffolk town are thus called.....The OLDFIELDS of Derbyshire take the name of a Cheshire township. De Oldfield was the name of a Cheshire family, that owned Oldfield manor in the 14th century, and were originally of French extraction. There are also representatives of the name in Norfolk.....OLLERENSHAW, like Renshaw, also a Derbyshire surname, is derived from Renishaw, a township in the county. The name occurs in the annals of Derby, and is still found in the district.....The OUTRAMS are best represented in North Derbyshire, and on the Yorkshire border in the vicinity of Sheffield. Joseph Outram was mayor of Hull in 1775 (Tickell's "Hull"). (*See under "NOTTS."*)

P—S.

The name of PEGG or PEGGE is now mostly represented in the neighbourhood of Derby, and but scantily in Ashbourn, which was the home of the name in the early part of the 17th century, when the Pegges were a prosperous gentle family of that place. In 1669, Christopher Pegge, Esq., of the Middle Temple, left by will his house in Ashbourn, together with lands in Ashover and Wingerworth, for the erection of almshouses in Ashbourn; and in 1666 Edward Pegg, of this place, left a bequest for the poor (G.). To this Ashbourn family belonged Edward Pegge, who in the reign of Charles II. came into possession of the Beauchief estate, near Norton, by marrying the heiress of the Strelley family, and

there his descendants lived during last century (G.). The Pegges of Beauchiffe served as high sheriffs of the county in 1667 and 1739 (P.). The Rev. Samuel Pegge, of Whittington, was a Derbyshire antiquarian a century ago (P.). Pegg and Peggi were Oxfordshire names in the 13th century (H. R.). Pegg is also a Norfolk name.....The RENSHAWs take the name of a Derbyshire township.....John REVELL was a Chesterfield alderman in the early part of last century (H.). George Revill, of Normanton, was a gentleman who contributed £25 to the Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.). Robert Revell, of Carnfield, was high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1700 (P.). The name is still to be found in Chesterfield.. Revel was a name found in Cambridgeshire, Somerset, and Wilts in the 13th century (H. R.).....The RILEYS of Derbyshire are numerous in the Derby district. It is an old Eyam name, and was represented there in the reign of Charles II. (W.).....ROWBOTTOM was an Eyam name in the reign of Charles II. (W.).....The SEALS of the Derby district may hail originally from Seal, a Leicestershire parish close to the Derbyshire border.....The SHACKLOCKS have their present home in the Chesterfield district. Hamo Shakeloc lived in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The SHELDONS of this county, who are numerous in the Derby district, take their name from a village in the shire. The Sheldons of Eyam were a family of some substance in the reign of Charles II. (W.). Sheldon Hall is a seat in the Warwickshire parish of Sheldon, where an ancient family of Sheldon once resided (L.).....SHERWIN was a well-known name in Nottingham two centuries ago. Between 1623 and 1716, five mayors of that town bore this name (Deering's "Nottingham"). Sherewind was a Cambridgeshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The SIDDALLS of this county were represented in Eyam in the 17th and 18th centuries (W.).....SKIDMORE may or may not be a form of Scudamore, an ancient Herefordshire name. The Skidmores were established in Eyam in the 17th and 18th centuries, where several of them were killed by the plague in 1666 (W.). De Skidmore and Skidmore were Wiltshire names in the 13th century (H. R.).....The SLACKS of Derbyshire are numerous in the Derby district. In 1674, Arthur Slack gave £40 to the town of Buxton (G.); and about the same time Robert Slack resided at Hayfield in this neighbourhood (Earwaker's "East Cheshire"). The name is still represented in the Buxton district on the Staffordshire border. Slack is the name of a place in the parish

of Ashover. Thomas Slack was rector of Bolton, Yorkshire, in 1680 (Whitaker's "Craven"). (*See under "CHESHIRE."*).....SPEND-LOVE has been a Derbyshire name for six centuries and more. There was a William Spendelove of Essebourn (Ashbourn) in this county in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). The name is still mostly found in the Derby district. Suckling Spendlove, attorney, was mayor of Beverley, in the East Riding in 1745 and 1760 (Poulson's "Beverlac"). In the time of Edward I. Spendelove was a name also found in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and Oxfordshire (H. R.), and the name still occurs in Northamptonshire.....STAFFORD was the name of an ancient and wealthy Eyam family resident at the Hall from the time of John to the reign of Elizabeth (W.).....SAMUEL STORER was churchwarden of St. Alkmund's church, Derby, in 1624 (G.), and the name is still in the town.....The STRETTONS, of Derbyshire, take their name from a parish in the county, and the Strettons of Leicestershire similarly derive their name from a place in that county.....The SWIFTS of this shire are best represented in the Chesterfield district. William Swyft lived in Derby town 600 years ago (H. R.). The Rev. J. Swift, minister of Baslow, died in 1766 (G.). (*See under "LANCASHIRE."*)

T—Z.

TABBERER is an old Derby name (G.), now rare in the countyTAGG was an Oxfordshire name in the 13th century (H. R.). Samuel TOWNDROW, of Chesterfield, died in 1779 (G.). The name is still in the town. Thomas Townrow was mayor of Lincoln in 1671 and 1693 (Stark's "Lincoln").....The TURTONS take their name from a town in the south-east part of Lancashire.....The TWIGGES, of Holme, were a distinguished family last century. John Twigge, of Holme, near Bakewell, was high sheriff of the county in 1767 (P.). Nicholas Twigge, of Holme or Holme Hall, who died in 1760, purchased in 1754 the estate of Broadlow Ash, where his descendants resided till early in this century, when it passed into the hands of the Foljambe family, their kinsmen (G.).UDALL is a name now found in the Ashbourn district. A family of Udall, or Wedalle, owned the manor of Chingford Comitis, Essex, in the reign of Elizabeth (Morant's "Essex")The WATERFALLS are named after a Staffordshire parish.....The source of the name of WATERHOUSE is a little doubtful. Waterhouses is the name of a place in the neighbouring county of

Stafford, and of a village in the county of Durham. De Watenhou was a Notts family name in the 13th century (H. R.). An ancient Lincolnshire family of Waterhouse traced their descent from Sir Gilbert Waterhouse, of Kirton, in the reign of Henry III. (L.). Another ancient family of Waterhouse lived at Halifax in the West Riding; a branch, to which belonged the vicar of Bradford in the middle of the 17th century, was located at Tooting, Surrey, in the time of James I. (James' "Bradford").....The WETTONS possess the name of a Staffordshire parish, the WHITTINGHAMS that of a Lancashire township, and the WHEATCROFTS that of a hamlet in the Derbyshire parish of Crich. Wheatcroft was a name represented in Ashover in the reign of George I. (G.). The name is still in the district.....The WIDDOWSONS are now found in the Chesterfield district. In Domesday times, William Wido's-son (Wido being probably a personal name) was a tenant-in-chief in Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucestershire (L.).....The WIGLEYS are now found in the Ashbourn district. Richard Wiglie was a copyholder of Bonsall in the reign of James I. (G.), and his name still occurs in the district.....For 350 years, the Derbyshire WILMOTS, who have been honoured with three baronetcies, have been settled at Derby or at Chaddesden in its neighbourhood (G.). Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, was high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1689 (P.). There were Wilmots in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.). (See under "HERTFORDSHIRE").....The WINFIELDS, or WINGFIELDS, take their name from Derbyshire parishes. The Wingfields, of Wingfield in Suffolk, were a very distinguished family in the 14th and 15th centuries (L.). The surname also occurs in Herts.....The Derbyshire WOODHOUSES are named after hamlets in the county. A gentle family of the name resided in Crich last century (G.). The Woodhouses are now at home in the Derby district. The surname also occurs in Herefordshire and Shropshire, and there are villages and hamlets of the name in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and the West Riding.....The WOOLLEYS take the name of a Derbyshire township. William and Edward Woolley were copyholders of Bonsall in the reign of James I. (G.).George WRAGG repaired the bell-frame of St. Alkmund's church, Derby, in 1627 (G.). Wragge and Ragge were the names of Eyam families in 1666 (W.). Jonathan Wragg was a tanner of Chesterfield in the middle of last century (G.): and his name occurs still in the town. Ragge was a surname found in the neighbouring county of York in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).

DEVONSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk denotes that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more relatively numerous elsewhere. The district-homes of the names are placed in brackets, and in some cases, where they lie on the border, the districts may be named after a town in the next county.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Harris	*Turner	White
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COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

Adams (Kingsbridge)	Ellis	*Phillips
Baker	Hill (South Molton)	Reed
*Brooks	Lee (Crediton)	* { Sanders
Carter	*Moore	{ Saunders
Cole (Tavistock)	Palmer (Lifton)	

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Ball	Harding (Barnstaple)	*Richards (Barn-
Berry (Barnstaple)	*Harvey (Exeter, More-	staple)
Dunn (Barnstaple)	ton Hampstead)	*Stone
*Elliott	*Hawkins	*Symons
Ford	May	*Warren (Honiton)
French (Ashburton)	{ Pearce	*Watts (Barnstaple)
*Gilbert (Holsworthy)	{ Pearce	

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

Anstey	* { Daw	*Gale (Tiverton)
*Bond	{ Dawe	{ Hellier
Bowden	Dennis (Barnstaple)	{ Hellyer
*Coles	Drake	Hancock
*Daniel (Holsworthy)	*Dunning (Okehampton)	Hooper
* { Davey	*Dyer (Barnstaple)	Horton (Ivybridge)
{ Davy	*Farmer (Honiton)	*Hutchings

*Jeffery (Bideford)	*Pike	Tucker (Barnstaple)
Lake	*Rowe	*Waller
Leach (Morchard Bishop)	Short	*Walter (Bideford)
*Mann (Ashburton)	Skinner (Barnstaple)	Webber (Chumleigh, South Molton)
Manning (Chulmleigh, South Molton)	*Stacey (Holdsworthy)	*Weeks
*Nott	Summers (Honiton)	{ Willcock
Partridge (Morchard Bishop)	Swain (Axminster)	{ Willcocks
	{ Thorn { (Barnstaple,	*Wyatt
	{ Thorne { North and	
		{ South Molton)

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Avery	Haydon (Exeter)	Rowell (Newton Abbott)
Ayre (South Molton)	* { Heal	Rowland
Badcock	* { Heale	Sage (Ottery St. Mary)
Banbury	* { Hearn	Salter (Exeter)
{ Batten (Honiton)	* { Hern	*Searle
{ Batting (Exeter)	*Hodder (Kingsbridge)	Shears
* { Beare	*Hodge (Newton Abbott)	*Sleeman (Holsworthy)
{ Bere	Hurford	Sloman (North Taw- ton)
Blackmore (Honiton)	Isaac	Snell
Brock	*Jewell (Bideford)	Snow
Buckingham (South Molton)	*Kelly	Sparks
Cann	*Langdon	*Spear
*Chapple	Loveridge (Axminster)	Spiller (Axminster)
Cleave	Marks (Honiton)	Spry
*Cornish (Newton Abbott)	Maynard	Squire (Barnstaple)
*Cory	Medland	Steer (Ivybridge, Kingsbridge)
Creber (Horrabridge)	Mortimer	Strong (Exeter)
Crocker	{ Newberry (Honiton)	*Tanton (Great Tarring- ton)
Down	{ Newbery	*Tapp
*Drew (Okehampton)	Northcott	Trickey (Exeter)
Farrant (Wellington)	*Parnell (Totnes)	*Turpin
*Ferris (Totnes)	Passmore (South Molton)	*Ugnow (Launceston)
Fulford	{ Peek	Venn
Glanville	{ Peeke	{ Vicary
Gibbings	Pickard (Bideford)	{ Vickery
*Glass (Exbourne)	{ Pile	Westlake
Goodridge (Totnes)	{ Pyle (Exeter)	*Wickett
Goss	Pitts	Wills (Newton Abbott)
Greenslade (Tiverton, South Molton)	{ Prouse	Yeo
Grills	{ Prowse	
*Hallett	*Quick	
	*Risdon	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Addems (Exeter)	{ Chowen	{ Eveleigh
Alford	{ Chown	{ Evely
Amery	Chubb	Fairchild
Anning (Starcross)	Chugg (Ilfracombe)	Fewings
Arscott	Cleverdon (Bideford)	Foale
Babbage (Chulmleigh)	Coaker (Horrabridge)	Foss (Kingsbridge)
Balkwill (Kingsbridge)	{ Cockram	Friend (Exbourne)
Balman	{ Cockeram	Furneaux
Balsdon (High Hamp- ton)	Colwill	{ Furse
Bastin	{ Coneybeare	{ Furze
Bater (Chulmleigh)	{ Conybear	Gammon (Ilfracombe, Barnstaple)
Beedell (Tiverton)	{ Connibeer	German
Beer (Barnstaple)	Coombe (Crediton)	Gidley
Besley (Tiverton)	Copp (Great Torrington)	Gillard
Bickle	Courtice	Gloyn
Blatchford	Crang (Barnstaple)	Gorwyn (Exeter)
{ Blowe	Crimp	Grendon
{ Bloye	Crocombe (Barnstaple)	Halse
Bolt (Ottery St. Mary)	Cuming (Exeter)	Hamlyn (Ashburton)
Boundy	Dallyn (Barnstaple)	Hannaford (Kings- bridge, Ashburton)
Bovey	Damerell	{ Hartnell
Bradridge (Ivybridge)	Darch (Barnstaple)	{ Hartnoll
Bragg	Dare (Axminster)	Hayman
Braund (Brandis Corner)	Dart	Headon
{ Brayley	Dayment	Health
{ Breasley	{ Densem	Heaman (Dolton)
Bridgman (High Hampton)	{ Densham	Heard
Brimacombe	Dicker	Heddon (Stratton)
Broom (Honiton)	{ Dimond (Honiton)	Heggadon (Lew Down)
Bucknell	{ Dymond	Helmer (Kingsbridge)
{ Burgoin	Doble (Cullompton)	Hext (Ashburton)
{ Burgoyne	Doidge (Tavistock)	Heyward
{ Burrough (Honiton)	Dommett (Axminster)	Heywood (Bideford)
{ Burrow	Duffy	{ Hillson } (Ivybridge)
Cawsey	{ Earl	{ Hilson }
Chaffe (Plympton)	{ Earle	Hockridge (Bideford)
{ Chamings	{ Easterbrook	Honniball (Honiton)
{ Chamings	{ Estabrook	Hookway
{ Channin } (Tiverton)	Eggin	Hurrell (Ivybridge, Kingsbridge)
{ Channing }	{ Ellacott	Huxham
Chave (Tiverton)	{ Ellicott	Huxtable (Barnstaple, Ilfracombe)
Cheriton	Elston	
	Elworthy (South Molton)	
	Endacott (Exeter)	

Irish	Nosworthy (Exeter)	Slader (North Molton)
Isaacs	{ Oldreave	Slee
Jackman	{ Oldreive	Sluggett (Brandis
Kerslake	Paddon	Corner)
Kingwell (Ivybridge)	Palfrey	Smale (Exbourne)
Knapman (Exeter)	Palk	{ Smallbridge
Lambshead	Parkhouse	{ Smallridge (Barn-
Lang	Pavey	staple)
Langman (Roborough)	Pearcey (Honiton)	{ Smaridge
Langworthy	Penwarden (Holsworthy)	Smerdon (Ashburton)
Lear	Perkin	Smyth
Lerwill (Barnstaple)	Perrin	Soby
Lethbridge	Petherbridge (Barn-	Soper (Kingsbridge
Letheren	staple)	Newton Abbott)
Ley (South Molton)	Petherick (Holsworthy)	{ Spurrell
Lidstone (Kingsbridge)	{ Pinhay	{ Spurle
Littlejohns (Bideford)	{ Pinhey	Squance
{ Loosemoor } (South	Powlesland (Okehamp-	Stanbury
{ Loosmoor } Molton)	ton)	Stidston (Kingsbridge)
Lovering (Barnstaple)	{ Prettejohn	Stoneman
Luscombe (Ivybridge,	{ Prettyjohn (Kingsbridge)	Tancock
Kingsbridge)	Pring (Honiton)	Taverner (Exeter)
Luxton (Wembworthy,	Pugsley (Barnstaple)	Toms
Winkleigh)	Pym (Honiton)	Top
Madge (Exbourne)	Quance (Great Tarring-	Tozer
Manley	ton, Barnstaple)	Tremlett (Crediton)
Maunder	Rabjohns (Cullompton)	Trick
{ Melhuish	{ Raymont (Winkleigh)	Trott (Honiton,
{ Melliish	{ Raymount	Cullompton)
{ Metherall	Reddaway (Okehamp-	Trude
{ Metherell	ton)	Tuckett
Mildon (Tiverton)	Reddicliffe	Tully
Mill	Retter (Ottery St. Mary)	Underhay
{ Millman	Rew (Exeter)	Underhill
{ Milman	Ridd (Barnstaple)	Vallance
{ Mogford (South Molton)	Routley	Vanstone (Bideford,
{ Mugford	Seldon (Barnstaple)	High Hampton)
Mortimore (Exeter)	Sellek (Ottery St. Mary)	Venner
Mudge	Sercombe	{ Voaden
{ Nancekivell	Seward (Exeter)	{ Vodden
{ Nancekeville	Shapland (South Mol-	Vooght (Newton
{ Nankevil	ton)	Abbott)
Netherway	{ Sharland	Wadland
Newcombe	{ Shorland	Wakeham (Ivybridge)
Norrish (Crediton)	Sherrill (Ivybridge)	Ware
Northam	Sherwill (Ivybridge)	Waycott
Northmore	Shopland	Were (Tiverton)

Westacott (Barnstaple)	{ Whiteaway	Wonnacott (Brandis
Westaway	{ Whiteway	Corner)
Westcott (North	Widdicombe (Totnes)	Woolland
Molton)	Willing (Kingsbridge)	Wotton
{ Western } (Barnstaple)	{ Withecombe	{ Wrayford
{ Westren } (Ilfracombe)	{ Witheycombe	{ Wreford
Wheaton	Witheridge	Wroth (Kingsbridge)

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC DEVONSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

A.	indicates	"Parish of Ashburton in 15th and 16th Centuries."
D.	"	Dunsford's "Tiverton,"
Dy.	"	Dymond's "Widecombe."
G.	"	Gribble's "Barnstaple."
H.	"	Harding's "Tiverton."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
I.	"	Izacke's "Exeter."
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
P.	"	Polwhele's "Devonshire."
Pr.	"	Prince's "Worthies of Devon."
Sp.	"	List of Contributors to the National Defence Fund at the time of the Spanish Invasion of 1588 (Brit. Mus., B 474).
W.	"	Westcote's "Devonshire in 1630."
W. A.	"	Worthy's "Ashburton."
Wat.	"	Watkins' "Bideford."
Webb	"	Webb's "Exmouth."
W.D.	"	Worthy's "Devonshire Parishes."
W. P.	"	Worth's "Plymouth."
W. T.	"	Worth's "Tavistock Records."

NOTE.—Such old works as Pole's "Description" and Risdon's "Survey" of Devon are largely digested in many of the works above quoted. I have only space to treat the county in *sample* fashion. There are numerous other valuable works on Devonshire which the reader might consult.

A—B.

The ALFORDS take their name from a Somerset parish, and the ANSTEYS are named after parishes in the north division of Devonshire.....ARSCOT or ARSCOTT was the name of several gentle families in the county in the 16th and 17th centuries. There were the Arscots of Holsworthy, Annery, Tidwell, and Tetcot (W.). Arthur Arscott, a Devonshire gentleman, contributed £25 to the Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.). Arscot was the name of a churchwarden of Ashburton in 1500 (A.).....Robert AVERY, of Devon, gave £25 for the defence of his country against the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.).....The name of BABBAGE is now best represented in the Chulmleigh district. Charles Babbage, the celebrated mathematician, was born near Teignmouth in 1792.....The Rev. Samuel BADCOCK, the eminent divine, was born at South Molton in 1747, the son of a butcher, and the name still belongs to that trade in the town. There was a William Badecok in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The Devonshire BALLS now occur mostly in the Bridestow district. The Balles of Higher Harcombe, Chudleigh, where they resided up to the 17th century, were amongst the most ancient and influential families of the district: from them sprang the Balles of Mamhead and Ashcombe, several of whom were buried in Ashcombe churchyard in the 17th and 18th centuries (Jones' "Chudleigh").....Amongst the old Devonshire families now scantily represented are those of BAMPFIELD or BAMPFYLDE. Those at Poltimore and Hestercombe in Devon and Somerset were amongst the most distinguished, and the knightly family of Poltimore, Devon, in the 17th century, held that estate as far back as the reign of Edward I. (W.) (Collinson's "Somerset"). Richard Bamfield, a Devonshire gentleman, contributed £25 to the Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.). Thomas Bamfield was chamberlain of Exeter in 1654 (I.), and Bamfield was an Exmouth name in the time of Charles I. (Webb). Weston Bampfylde is a Somersetshire parish.....The BATTENS are now established in the Honiton district, and the BATTINGS in the Exeter district. There was a Joel Batin in the hundred of Wonford as far back as the 13th century (H. R.). The name also occurs in Cornwall, and is referred to under that county. Somersetshire, however, would appear to be the ancient home of the name, and for six centuries the name has been established there, though now scantily represented: the original De Beteyns or Batyns of

Somerset, deemed to be of Flemish origin, were amongst the leading merchants of the county in the reign of Edward I. (L.)BELLEW is an old, though now a rare, Devonshire name. When Polwhele wrote his history of the county nearly a century ago, the Bellews had been lords of the manor of Stockleigh-English for more than 150 years, John Bellew being then in possession. William Bellew was steward of the city of Exeter in 1720 (I.). Henry Bellew was mayor of Barnstaple in 1805 (G.), and the name is still in that neighbourhood.....The BESLEYS were a well-known Tiverton family during last century, and the name still has its home in that town and its neighbourhood. John Besley was mayor in 1783, and the name occurs several times in the list of Tiverton churchwardens of the 18th century (D.)..... The name of De Bickel was established in the Teignbridge hundred 600 years ago (H. R.), and the BICKLES are yet found in the neighbouring Tavistock hundred. Bykehille was in the 13th century a place in the hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, Somerset (H. R.).....BLATCHFORD, or rather BLACHFORD, was a common name in Littleham, Exmouth, in the 17th century (Webb).....The BLACKMORES are now numerous in Honiton and its neighbourhood. There is (or was) an epitaph in the Middle Temple church to Mark Blackmore, son of Mark Blackmore, of Harpford, in the county of Devon, gent. (Dugdale's "Orig. Jur."), which cannot bear a later date than the early part of the 17th century. A family of the name lived in Exmouth last century: in 1746 Mr. Blackmore "leaded ye tower;" and in 1771 and 1811 William and John Blackmore were clerks of Exmouth Chapel (Webb). Blackmore and Blackmoor are places in Essex, Wilts, and other counties. Blakemore is now a Shropshire surname. Blakemā and De Blakemor were surnames in Bucks, Oxon, and Essex six centuries ago (H. R.).....BLAGDON was the name of an important old Tiverton family of the 17th and 18th centuries, now scantily represented: the mayors of that town in 1683, 1701, and 1740, bore this name (D.). Blagdon is a place in Somersetshire.....BOUNDY is an old Ashburton name. Bounde was the name of two Ashburton churchwardens in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth (A.). John Bounde, of Plymouth, left in 1642 a bequest for the poor of Ashburton (W. A.).....The BOVEYS originally took their name from parishes in the county. Nicholas Bovey was mayor of Barnstaple in 1451 (G.). The mayors of Plymouth in 1466 and 1523 bore this name (W. P.). Edward Bovey, of London,

merchant, left a bequest in 1709 for the poor of Staverton (W.A.).
The BRADRIDGES are found in the district of Ivybridge. Thomas Bradridge, of Kingston House, left a bequest for the poor of Staverton in 1805 (W. A.).....At the close of last century, John BRAGG, or BRAGGE, Esq., held the manor of Thorncombe,* which, with the demesne of Sadborow, the family of Bragge had held as a barton since the reign of Elizabeth (P.). The Bragges are still seated at Sadborow.....John BRAYLEY, or BRAILEY, was a Tiverton churchwarden in 1756 (D.).....John BRIDGEMAN, bishop of Chester in the 17th century, was born at Exeter: his father was high sheriff of Exeter in 1578 (Pr.). The Bridgmans are now established in the High Hampton district.....The BROOKINGS, a family now scantily represented in the county, were established in Plymouth in the 16th century: the mayors in 1511, 1573, and 1584 bore this name (W. P.).....The BROOMS are numerous in the Honiton district.....The BUCKINGHAMS are well represented in the South Molton district. There was an old Exeter family of Buckenham, members of which three times filled the office of mayor in the reign of Henry VIII. (I.). The name is still well established in this city.....The name of BURGOYNE, or BURGOIN, has been represented for centuries in the county. William Burgoyne was chamberlain of the city of Exeter in 1496, and William Burgoyne was sheriff of that city in 1537 (I.). In the 16th and 17th centuries a gentle family of Burgoin resided at Bideford (W.); and in the reign of George I., Thomas Burgoyne was a Bideford gentleman (Wat.). In fact, as far back as the time of Henry VIII., Jefferie Burgin was a Bideford townsman (Wat.). During the 16th and 17th centuries a gentle family of Burgoin flourished in the hamlet of Zeal near South Tawton (P. and W.). Robert Burgoine, Esq., was a Tiverton churchwarden in 1654 (D.). In the 13th century this name, in the forms of Burgoyne and Burgoyne, occasionally preceded by "De," occurred in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, and Somerset (H. R.). The Burgoyne families in the east of England were at that distant period important families, and it is stated by most of the Devonshire antiquarians and historians that the Devonshire stock hailed originally from Bedfordshire. If this is true, the migration must have occurred at a very early date, since not only, as I have

* Thorncombe was originally a Devonshire parish, but now it is included in Dorset.

observed above, were high official positions in the city of Exeter held by the Burgoyns in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., a circumstance itself not indicative of recent immigration, but as far back as the reign of Edward I. the name was represented in the west of England in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester (H. R.). According to Lower, the signification of the name implies the origin of the family in Burgundy.....BRISTOWE is an old, though a rare, name in Devonshire. It is probably a corruption of Bridestow, a place in the county. One of the Ashburton churchwardens in the reign of Henry VII. bore this name (A.). The name is now established in Lincolnshire.

C.

The CANNS may have originally taken their name from Cann, a parish in Dorset. Jasper Cann was vicar of Tavistock in 1682 (W. T.). William Cann was mayor of Bristol in 1648, and Sir Robert Cann was mayor of that city in 1662 and 1675 (Barrett's "Bristol"). The name is also represented across the border in Cornwall, and is also established in Norfolk.....The CAREWS were one of the most ancient and distinguished of Devonshire families, but the name is now uncommon in the county, and, therefore, does not occur in my list. The first Carews, said to be of Norman blood, came into the county from Wales in the 13th century (H. R.).....CAUNTER is one of those old Devonshire names, now rather scantily represented in the county, which, since it has for the most part received slight notice in the county histories, deserves more particularly my attention. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Caunters were numerous in the county. John Caunter was one of the Ashburton churchwardens in 1577 (A.). Thomas Caunter of Stannerton (evidently Staverton), who contributed £25 to the Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.), was probably the Thomas Caunter of Gulwell in Staverton, who in 1592 left a bequest for the poor of Ashburton (W. A.). Robert Caunter, gent., was buried at Ashburton in 1643 (W. A.). In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Caunters were also established in Tavistock (W. T.) and Widecombe (Dy.). The name is still to be found in Ashburton and Widecombe.....In the 16th century the CHAPPELLS were an Exeter family, the mayors of that city in 1569, 1579, and 1588, bearing the name (I.). Last century there was a well-known Barnstaple family of Chappell, and in the reigns of the first three Georges not less than six of the mayors bore this name (G.). The Chappells

are still represented in Barnstaple and Exeter.....CHAVE is an old Tiverton name, and the Chaves still have their home in that town and its neighbourhood. In the list of Tiverton churchwardens, the name of Chave occurs for the years 1733 and 1747 (D.)..... The CHERITONS take their name from parishes and hamlets in Devonshire and Somerset.....Robert CHUBB was mayor of Exeter in the reign of Henry VII. (I.). William Chubb was a Tavistock "vitteler" in the time of Cromwell (W. T.); and the name is still in the Tavistock district.....The COAKERS are now numerous in the Horrabridge district. There are Somerset parishes called Coker, with one of which a family of the name was associated as early as the 13th century (L.).....Robert COCKRAM was mayor of Barnstaple in 1520 (G.), and the name is still well established in North Devon in the South Molton district.....Amongst the old and distinguished knightly families now scantily represented in the county is that of COFFIN. The principal stock, of which there were many branches, owned the manor of Alvington from the 12th to the 17th century (Pr.).....The CONEYBEARS were an Ashburton family last century; Samuel Coneybear was a clockmaker there in 1790 (W. A.); and the name is still in the district.....The COPLESTONS or COPLESTONES, amongst the oldest of notable Devonshire families, now, however, scantily to be found, possessed their principal stock in the Coplestons of Copleston and Warleigh; in the 17th century there were several branches, namely, those of Bow, Bicton, Otterham, Bideford, etc. (W.). When a national fund was being collected at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588, three Devonshire gentlemen of this name contributed £100 between them (Sp.).....The Devonshire families of CORNISH are now best represented in Newton Abbot and its neighbourhood. George Cornish was commander of one of the Bideford ships engaged in the Newfoundland trade in the reign of William III. (Wat.). Richard Cornish was mayor of Barnstaple in the reign of Anne (G.). William Cornish, a Welshman, who settled at St. Issey, Cornwall, in the reign of Mary, is said to have been the ancestor of the St. Issey family of the name (Gilbert's "Cornwall").....The COPPS have now their home in the Great Torrington district. Coppe was a common name in Littleham, Exmouth, in the 17th century (Webb), and even now the name is not uncommon in the town.....By tradition, CROCKER is one of the most ancient of Devonshire names. An old Devonshire saw runs thus:

“Crocker, Cruwys, and Coplestone,
When the Conqueror came, were at home.”

During the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, the Crockers of Lynham in Yealmpton were a knightly family, and filled the office of high sheriff of the county (W. and Pr.). The name was established in Tavistock and Ashburton in the 15th and 16th centuries (W. T. and A.). Sir Hugh Crocker was mayor of Exeter in 1641 (I.). The name is also established in Dorset and Somerset.....The CROCOMBES, who are now represented in the Barnstaple district, possess the name of a Somersetshire parish.....CRUSE or CRUWYS (sometimes modernised as Crews) was the name of a very ancient and distinguished Devonshire family of Netherex, now scantily surviving in the county, as at Ashburton (W. A.). The name is associated with those of Crocker and Coplestone in the old saw before mentioned.....CUDLIPP is another old Devonshire name that is not so numerous in the county as it once was. From the 15th to the 17th century the name was very common amongst the gentry, merchants, and yeomen of Tavistock and its vicinity (W. T.).....The CUMINGS have their home in Exeter and its neighbourhood. Comyn is the early form of the name, and as such it was represented in Tiverton in the 16th century (D.). Comyns was the name of an old gentle family of Huish Champflower, Somerset, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Comyn was a name found in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire in the 13th century (H. R.).

D.

DAMERELL is said to be a corruption of D'Albemarle, the name of an ancient family owning the manor of Milton, in Marytavy, from the 11th to the 13th century, from whom the parishes of Milton Damerel and Stoke Damerel, in part derived their names (W. D.).....In the 13th century the name of DANIEL or DANYEL occurred in Kent, London, Hunts, Oxfordshire, Devonshire, and Derbyshire (H. R.). In our own time it is established, either as Daniel or Daniels, in Cornwall, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, South Wales, Kent, Norfolk, and Bedfordshire. In Devonshire the name of Daniel is now best represented in the Holsworthy district. There was a John Daneyll, of “Brighe broke,” in the hundred of Wonford, Devon, in the 13th century (H. R.).....DEEBLE is an old name in the west of England.

Edward Deeble was mayor of Plymouth in 1727 and 1739 (W.P.). (See under "CORNWALL.").....DENSHAM is an old Tiverton name, and it still occurs in that neighbourhood. Two Tiverton churchwardens, in 1686 and 1725, bore the name of Richard Densham, and in 1734 Richard Densham was mayor of the town (D.). To this family belonged Thomas Densham, an old and much respected Bampton lawyer, lately deceased.....DENNIS is an ancient name in Devonshire. In the reign of Henry II. an influential family of Le Deneis resided at Pancrasweek, in the hundred of Black Torrington, and from them sprang the knightly family of Dennis, of Blagdon and Manaton, and the families of Dennis of Holcomb-Burnell, Colliscombe, etc., in the 16th and 17th centuries (W. A. and W.). Dennis was a Bideford name in the 16th and 17th centuries, Anthony Dennis, of Orleigh, being mayor in the reign of James I., whilst Robert Dennis was a Bideford alderman somewhere about this period (Wat.). Thomas Dennys was mayor of Barnstale in the time of Cromwell, and Nicholas Dennys was deputy-recorder of that town in the reign of Charles II. (G.). The principal home of the name in this county is still to be found in Barnstaple and its neighbourhood.....DERRY is a rare name in the west of England. John Derry was mayor of Plymouth in 1557 and 1563 (W. P.), and the name is still prominently connected with that town.....The name of DOBLE now has its home in the Cullompton district. Dobil and Dobel were Norfolk names in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). In the same reign De Dobel was a Sussex name, and in the 16th century the family ranked with the gentry of the county (L.).....The name of DOIDGE, which still has its principal home in Tavistock and its neighbourhood, has long been connected with that town. Two churchwardens of Tavistock, in 1670 and 1671, bore this name. In 1705, Richard Doidge, gent., resided at Whitchurch, near this town; and Thomas Doidge was a gentleman of Tavistock in 1733 (W. T.). Doidge is the name of an old gentle family of Milton Abbot, dating back to times before the 16th century, and still represented (W. D.).....The name of DRAKE has long been associated with this county. Sir Francis Drake, the Elizabethan hero, was born at Crowndale, Tavistock, in 1541. He was the first of the line of baronets of Buckland-Monachorum, but the baronetcy became extinct about 1736 (P.). Westcote refers to the ancient gentle family of Drake of Ash-in-Musbury, in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the 17th century a gentle family of Drake resided at Spratshayes,

Exmouth (Webb). Henry Drake was mayor of Barnstaple in 1679 (G.). Drake is also found numerously represented in the neighbouring county of Dorset. Further reference to this name will be found under "NORFOLK.".....Amongst old Tiverton names, now scantily to be found in the county, but still surviving in this town, are DUCKHAM* and DUNSFORD. The Duckhams were Tiverton churchwardens in 1691, 1703, and 1743. The Dunsfords, who derived their name from a parish in the county, were well known in Tiverton last century; one of them was mayor in 1737, and their name occurs frequently in the list of churchwardens for that century (D.).....The present home of the Devonshire DUNNINGS is in Okehampton. John Dunning, the first Lord Ashburton, took his title from his native town, where he was born in 1731, the son of an attorney (W. A.).....Amongst the rare old Barnstaple names is that of DELBRIDGE. Some of the Barnstaple mayors bore this name in the reign of James I. (G.).

E—G.

Amongst the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion of 1685 was Henry EASTERBROOK, who met his death on the scaffold at Chard ("Western Martyrology").....ELLACOTT or ELLICOTT was the name of a gentle family of Exeter in the 16th and 17th centuries (W.), members of which held the office of sheriff of that city in 1578 and 1601 (I.). Henry Ellicott, who was sheriff of Exeter in 1578, and Henry Ellacott, a Devonshire gentleman who contributed £25 towards the Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.), were probably one and the same. The name yet survives in this cityJohn ELSTON was sheriff of Exeter in 1718 (I.). Elson was a common name in Exmouth in the 17th century (Webb), and the name of Elston is yet there.....The ELWORTHYS, who are now at home in the South Molton district, probably take their name from a Somersetshire parish.....The EVELEIGHS or EVELYS may be connected in their descent with the old gentle families of West Eveleigh, Clist St. Lawrence, and Holcomb, in Ottery St. Mary, in the 16th and 17th centuries (W.). The name still survives in Ottery St. Mary.....FAIRCHILD is an old Barnstaple name, still represented in the neighbourhood. The mayors of that town in 1678, 1718, and 1725, bore this name (G.).....The name

* This name is now established in Monmouthshire.

of FERRIS is now best represented in the Totnes district. There was an old Barnstaple family of this name in the 17th century, members of which served as mayor of the town in 1632, 1638, and 1646 (G.). Richard Ferris (the mayor in 1632) and his descendants owned the Middleton estate in Parracombe (G.)..... FOSS is now a Kingsbridge name. Robert Foss owned lands in Barnstaple in 1674 (G.).....The Devonshire home of the name of FRENCH is in the Ashburton district.....The FULFORDS of Fulford, in the parish of Dunsford, are a very ancient and distinguished Devonshire knightly family, dating back to the 12th century (W. and P.).....FURNEAUX was originally a Somersetshire name. The knightly family of De Furneaux, of Norman extraction, were lords of Ashington, Somerset, in the 13th and 14th centuries, and served as sheriffs of that county (Collinson's "Somerset"). Thomas Furneaux was vicar of Ashburton in 1501 (W. A.), and Thomas Furneaux was an Ashburton churchwarden 1532 (A.).....The name of FURSE or FURZE is taken from hamlets in the county. In the reign of Richard I. a family of this name owned the Furse estate in the parish of Spreyton (L.). A gentle family of Furse, now extinct, resided in Dean Prior in the 16th and 17th centuries (W. A.).....Amongst the names now rare in the county is that of FOWNES. The mayors of Plymouth in 1596 and 1610 bore this name (W. P.).....GAMMON is now a common name in North Devon, in the districts of Ilfracombe and Barnstaple. Two Tiverton churchwardens, in 1720 and 1751, bore this name (D.).....The GIDLEYS of Gidleigh, an ancient and an honourable family, came into the possession of the manor of Holcombe, Winkleigh, in the 17th century, and there they have since resided or held property. Bartholomew Gidley was a prominent supporter of Charles II. before the Restoration (Worthy's "Winkleigh").....The GLANVILLES were an ancient and distinguished knightly family of Halwel House, in Whitchurch, near Tavistock, where they resided for 300 years. They have been familiarly connected with Tavistock for more than four centuries (W. T. and Pr.). The name still occurs in the town and neighbourhood. A branch of the family has long established itself in Cornwall, and further reference to the name will be found under that county.....The present home of the name of GLASS in this county is in the Exbourne district. Nicholas Glass was the name of the mayor of Barnstaple in 1787, and 1804 (G.). Glass was the name of two Tiverton churchwardens

in 1723 and 1724 (D.). The name is also established in Wiltshire.....The GOODRIDGES are now represented in the Totnes district. In 1588, Nicholas Goodridge, of this county, subscribed £50 towards the fund collected for the defence of his country against the Spanish Armada (Sp.).....The mayors of Exeter in 1395 and 1407 bore the name of GRENDON (I.). Thomas Grendyn was one of the Ashburton churchwardens in 1482 (A.). There are places of this name in Bucks, and De Grendon was a Bucks surname in the 13th century (H. R.).....William GREENSLADE was mayor of Barnstaple in 1695, and Philip Greenslade was mayor in 1703 (G.). The name is now most numerous in Tiverton and South Molton, but is still scantily to be found in the Barnstaple district; there are also Greenslades in Somerset.During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, GRILLS or GRYLLES was a notable name amongst the gentry and merchants of Tavistock and its neighbourhood (W. T.). The Cornish branch is referred to under that county.....Sampson JERMAN left a bequest for the poor of Widecombe-in-the-Moor in 1669 (W. A.). The name of GERMAN is now to be found amongst the farmers of South Molton, and that of GERMON amongst the gentry of Newton Abbott.

H—K.

HALSE was the name of an eminent family of Kenedon in Sherford parish, near Kingsbridge, during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; to this family belonged a Justice of the Common Pleas and a Bishop of Lichfield, both of whom lived in the reign of Henry VI. (Pr.). Matthew Halse was a churchwarden of Littleham, Exmouth, in 1730 (Webb), and the name still occurs in the town. Halse is a Somerset parish, and an old Taunton family bore the name in the 16th century (Toulmin's "Taunton").The HAMLYNS are numerous in the Ashburton district, where they have long been located, especially in the parish of Widecombe. In the 16th and 17th centuries Hamlyn was a common name in Widecombe; in the 17th and 18th centuries a family of Hamlyn owned the manor of Dunstone and the farm of Blackslade; and Chittleford, also in Widecombe parish, was the home of a family of the name in the reign of Charles I. (W. A. and Dy.). Hamlyn was the name of the mayors of Exeter in 1468 and 1499 (I.)..... HAM is a "west-country" name, most numerous in Somerset, but also found in Devon and Cornwall. William Ham, gent., was

buried in the south aisle of Tiverton Church in 1534 (D.).....

HANNAFORD is a common name in the neighbouring districts of Kingsbridge and Ashburton. It was a frequent name in Widecombe in the 16th and 17th centuries (Dy.). Henry Hanniford was bailiff of Exeter in 1485 (I.).....HARTNELL or HARTNOLL is an old Tiverton name. George Hartnoll, gent., left a bequest for the poor of Tiverton in 1662 (H.). For the years 1621, 1627, 1665, and 1746 we find the name of Hartnoll in the list of Tiverton churchwardens (D.). Mr. Nicholas Hartnoll, butcher, was burnt to death in Tiverton in the fire of 1591 (D.).....

HEARD is an old Bideford name of the 16th and 17th centuries, still represented in that town and its neighbourhood. William Heard was a Bideford alderman in 1610, John Heard was mayor in 1619, and Walter Heard was mayor in 1627 (Wat.).....

The HEDDONS, who are to be found in the Stratton district, have taken the name of a Devonshire hamlet.....

The ancient gentle family of HELE, or HEALE, of South Hele, in the parish of Cornwood, gave rise to most of the numerous families of Hele that flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries at Wembury, Newton Ferrers, Holbeton, Fleet, Exeter, etc.; some of them possessed knightly honours, and supplied high sheriffs to the county (W.). The name usually occurs now in the forms of Heal and Heale.....

The name of HEXT is now established in the Ashburton district. A gentle family of this name resided at Kingston early in the 17th century (W.).....

HODDER was a frequent name in Exmouth in the 17th century (Webb.) The name is now represented in the Kingsbridge district.....

INCLEDON, a name now scantily represented in the county, was a Barnstaple name in the reigns of Anne and George I.; Robert Incledon was mayor of that town in 1712 and 1721 (G.).....

Thomas IRISH, who died in 1627, was "Vicarius Presbyter Choralis" of Exeter Cathedral (P.).....

ISAAC is also an old Exeter name still represented in that city. Isacke or Isack was the name of the mayor of Exeter in 1665, and of two chamberlains of the city in 1653 and 1693 (I.) In the reign of Edward I. John Isaak lived in Wiltshire and Walter Isaac in Oxfordshire (H. R.), and the name occurs in Domesday. Devonshire is now the great home of the name, Isaacs being a rare form found in this county, but the name is also represented in Gloucestershire.....

JEWELL was the name of a gentle family of Bowden in the parish of Berry-Narbor or Berryn-Arbor, near Ilfracombe, in the 16th and 17th centuries; to this family belonged

John Jewell, the noted Bishop of Salisbury, who was born at Berryn-Arbor in 1522 (W. and Pr.). The name is now well represented in the Bideford district, but still occurs in Berry-Narbor. It has also long been a Cornish name.....KERSLAKE is an old Tiverton name, and it is still to be found in the town. Burgesses of that town bore this name in the reign of James I. (H.), and Abraham Kerslake was a Tiverton churchwarden in the time of Charles II. (D.). Christian Kerslake left a bequest for the poor of the town in 1620 (H.).....The KELLYS are one of the oldest of West of England families. They have been seated in the Devonshire parish of Kelly near the Cornish border, since the 12th century, and have held the manor and advowson since that time (L. and P.). In the 13th century John de Kelli held the manor of Hevetruwe or Heavitree (H. R.), which was sold by Mr. Kelly in 1773 (Risdon's "Devonshire"). The surname is also established in Cornwall where we find an estate named Great Kelly in the parish of Eglosayle; whilst Kelly Bray is a Cornish village.....The KNAPMANS are well represented in the Exeter district. Alexander Knapman of this county contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.).....KEMPTHORN was the name of an old gentle family of Tunacombe, Morwenstow, on the Cornish border, in the 16th and 17th centuries; a celebrated Admiral of the 17th century belonged to this family (Pr.). The Kempthornes of Mullion, Cornwall, whose descendants still reside in that parish, belonged to a branch of the same stock; they settled in Mullion in the 16th century (Harvey's "Mullion").

L—M.

The LAKES of Devonshire may take their name from a hamlet near Okehampton. In the 17th century the name was established in Bideford. There was a John Lake of Bideford in the reign of James I., and Thomas Lake in the time of William III. commanded one of the Bideford ships engaged in the Newfoundland trade (Wat.). The name is still in the neighbourhood. A certain Roger de la Lake resided in the reign of Edward I. in the ancient Clifton Hundred of Devon (H. R.). This name will be found in other counties. Lake is a Wiltshire parish.....The LANGWORTHYS were established in Ashburton and its neighbourhood in the 16th and 17th centuries. Alexander Langworthy was an Ashburton

churchwarden in 1563 (A.); and the name was represented in Widecombe in the 16th and 17th centuries (Dy.).....Christopher LETHBRIDGE, mayor of Exeter in 1660, was a wealthy merchant of that city; he was born at Walston, in the parish of Clansburgh, near Okehampton (Pr.). Lethbridge is still an Exeter name..... The LEYS are at home in the South Molton district. An old gentle family of Ley resided at Trehill in Dunchideock in the reign of George I.; but in 1735 most of the Leys were carried off by an epidemic, and but one son, who was at Exeter School, escaped to perpetuate the name (P.).....The LOVERINGS are now represented in the Barnstaple district, and 300 years ago they were still to be found in this part of North Devon. There was a John Lovering of Bideford in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the reign of William III. John Lovering commanded one of the Bideford ships engaged in the Newfoundland trade (Wat.). Loveringe was a common name in Exmouth in the 17th century (Webb)..... The LUSCOMBES, who are now numerous in the neighbouring districts of Ivybridge and Kingsbridge, probably in most cases in the first place derived their name from a hamlet in Harberton parish, near Totnes. Luscombe is also an estate near Dawlish, that belonged to an ancient family of the same name, and there they resided in the reign of Henry V., and probably much earlier, since there was a Hugh de Luscombe in the county in the reign of Edward I. (L.). Henry Luscombe of this county contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.). Ashburton possessed a family of Luscombe in the reign of Henry VIII.; the name occurs twice in the list of Ashburton churchwardens of that reign (A.). Chudleigh also owned a family of the name in the time of George I. (P.).....LYBBE is a name that was represented in Tavistock in the 15th and 16th centuries (W. T.). Libby is a rare Cornish name.....MANN was an old and numerous Widecombe name in the 16th and 17th centuries, and it still has its principal home in the county in that neighbourhood (Dy.).MARKS was the name of a family of Bideford merchants in the 17th and 18th centuries; John Marks was a noted Bideford surgeon in the reign of Anne (Wat.). At present, however, Honiton is the principal Devonshire home of the name.....There was a Thomas MAUNDER of Calverleigh in 1684 (H.).....MAYNARD is an ancient and distinguished Devonshire name. In the reign of Edward III. John Maynard of Axminster was appointed governor of Brest Castle, in Brittany: Sir John Maynard, born

at Tavistock in 1602, was one of the greatest lawyers of his time; the name was represented in Lamerton, near Tavistock, in the reign of Edward IV. (W. T.). The Maynards had considerable property in Devonshire, and intermarried with several important families in the West of England (Polwhele's "Cornwall"). The name is also established in Cornwall.....MELHUISE or MELLUISE is a very ancient Devonshire name. In the Hundred Rolls we read of Elenora de Melhywys, of Melhywys, a seat in the barony of Okehampton. Thomas Melhinche of this county (evidently a misprint for Melhuishe) contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). A gentle family of Melhuish resided at Witheridge in the 16th and 17th centuries (W.). Richard Melhuish was a Tiverton churchwarden in 1656 (D.). Richard Melhuish was mayor of Barnstaple in 1708 (G.). The name still occurs in Witheridge and Tiverton.....METHERELL is an old manor in Staverton (W. A.). Richard Methereil was mayor of Barnstaple in 1797 (G.), and the name is still in the district.....Mr. Zachary MUDGE was master of the Bideford grammar school in the reign of Anne (Wat.).

N—P.

NANCEKIVELL, or NANCEKEVILLE, or NANKEVIL, is at present an established Devonshire name; but last century there was a Cornish family of the name. Two of the Cornish Nankivells filled the office of mayor of Truro in 1785 and 1787; the incumbent of Piranzabulo in 1783 was the Rev. Edward Nankivell; Dr. John Nankivell of this Cornish family practised in London about a century ago: writing of the family some 85 or 90 years since, Polwhele remarked that "quiet good sense and social good humour seem to characterise the Nankivells" (Polwhele's "Cornwall").....NEWCOMBE is an old Devonshire name. Richard Newcomb was twice mayor of Barnstaple in the reign of Henry VI. (G.). In the 16th and 17th centuries, a gentle family of Newcombe resided at Great Worthy, in Teignton-Drew (W.). The name was well known in Exeter from the 16th to the 18th century, and Newcomb was the name of the Exeter mayors of 1612, 1703, and 1713 (I.). Ashburton also possessed a family of the name in the 16th century, Newcombe being the name of the Ashburton churchwardens of 1550 and 1569 (A.). The name

still survives in Exeter and Barnstaple.....NORRISH is a name well represented in the Crediton district. Richard Norris was mayor of Barnstaple in 1442 (G.)......The NORTHAMS take their name from a parish in the county.....The NORTHCOTTS of Devonshire originally took their name from several hamlets in the county. The principal family is that of the very ancient and distinguished house of Northcote of Pynes (P.), which received its baronetcy in 1620, and was lately ennobled in the person of Sir Stafford Northcote. The name is also established in Cornwall.....The NOSWORTHYS are now at home in the Exeter district. John Nosworthy was mayor of that city in 1521 (I.). Nosworthy is also an old name in the Ashburton district, Notsworthy being a manor in Widecombe (Dy.). John Noseworthy was an Ashburton churchwarden in 1503 (A.), and John Nosworthy was rector of Manaton 200 years ago (W. A.). This was also an old Cornish name in the 16th and 17th centuries: it was borne by a justice of the peace of the county in the reign of Elizabeth, by a mayor of Truro in the reign of Charles I., and by a high sheriff in the time of Cromwell (Polwhele's "Cornwall").....The NOTTS have been established as gentry and substantial yeomen in Swimbridge for more than 300 years (Kelly's "Devonshire Directory").....The OXENHAMS were an old South Tawton family (P.). Here belonged John Oxenham, one of the Elizabethan navigators and the companion of Drake. The name is now scantily represented.....PALFREY was a common Exmouth name in the 17th century (Webb).....PALK or PALKE was for centuries a common name amongst the yeomen of Ashburton, Little Hempston, Staverton, and that neighbourhood, and from the Ashburton Palkes sprang the line of Devonshire baronets of the name (W. D.). Palke was an old Widecombe name in the 16th and 17th centuries (Dy.) (Widecombe being near Ashburton). The name still occurs in Staverton and Ashburton. In the 13th century, Palke was also a Cambridgeshire name (H. R.)......Amongst old Devonshire names now scantily represented in the county is that of PARMINTER. It was long connected with Barnstaple. Richard Parminter was mayor in 1498, and Richard Parminter was deputy recorder of the said town in 1755. J. Parminter was a substantial Barnstaple townsman in 1727 (G.). The name is still to be found in Barnstaple and its neighbourhood. According to Lower, Parmentier is the old French word for a taylor; and in the Hundred Rolls it takes the forms

of Parmentar and Parmenter, occasionally preceded by "Le," and occurring in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Norfolk, Kent, etc.In this county the PARNELLS have their home in the Totnes district. William Parnell was a well-to-do Barnstaple townsman, in the reign of Charles I. (G.). The Parnells are now principally seated in Devon and Cornwall, but there are a few in Cambridgeshire.....The PASSMORES are now mostly found in the South Molton district. For ages the name has been mainly confined to the area including Tiverton and South Molton. There was a Robert Passemere in the hundred of Tiverton in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.) In the 16th and 17th centuries there lived an ancient and gentle family of Passemore, of Passemere-Hays, Tiverton, and of Sutton in Halberton (W.). John Pasmore was a Tiverton churchwarden in 1655 (D.). Passmore was also a common Exmouth name in the 17th century (Webb).....PATY was the name of Ashburton churchwardens in 1500, 1541, and 1566 (A.). Two Tiverton churchwardens, in 1716 and 1745, bore the name of Patey (D.). It is now scantily represented in the county.....PEAKE was an Exmouth name in the 17th century: Simon Peake was vicar of Littleham, Exmouth, in the time of James I. (Webb). In the forms of Peek and Peeke the name still occurs in the county. East Peek is a part of the parish of Tetcott.....The PEARCEYS are now mostly established in the Honiton district. A knightly family of Pearcehay held part of the manor of Talaton in this neighbourhood in the reign of Edward IV. (P.); so it may be said that, in one form or another, the name has characterised the district for at least four centuries.....PEARD is an old, though a rare, Devonshire name. Oliver Peard was the name of the mayors of Tiverton in 1721, 1743, and 1755 (D.). During the 16th and 17th centuries several of the mayors of Barnstaple bore this name, and the Peards also represented that town in Parliament in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. (G.).....PILE or PYLE is a name that has long been associated with Exeter and its neighbourhood. George Pyle was sheriff of Exeter in 1620 (I.). Pile was a common name in Exmouth in the 17th century (Webb). The name still mostly gathers round Exeter and its district.....John PYM was bailiff of Exeter in 1688 (I.). The Pymys are now represented in the Honiton district. John Pym, the noted republican in the time of Charles I., was born in 1584, of a well-to-do Somersetshire family, that traced its pedigree back to Philip Pym, of Brymmore,

Somerset, in the reign of Edward IV. (L.).....The PETHERICKS, of Holsworthy, have taken the name of a Cornish village. In Cornwall the surname is usually contracted to Pethick..... Amongst the old Tavistock families now scantily represented is that of POINTER, or POYNTER. From the 16th to the 18th century this name occurred frequently amongst the gentry and merchants of that town (W. T.).....PROUSE or PROWSE is a very ancient Devonshire name. In the reign of Edward I., Le Prouz was the name of a resident in the barony of Plympton (H. R.). The ancient knightly family of Prouz, of Chagford, was still surviving in the 17th century (W.). In the 16th and 17th centuries a gentle family of Prouse, or Prowse, resided at Exeter, and supplied more than one mayor to that city (W. and L.). Prowse was a name well established in Tiverton in the 16th and 17th centuries: in 1598, Edward Prowse, of Pilywell, in the parish of Tiverton, gave £20 to the poor (H.). Prowse is a frequent name in the list of burgesses and churchwardens of Tiverton during the 17th century (D. and H.). During the 17th and 18th centuries a distinguished family of Prowse resided at Axbridge, Somerset; one of the family last century was five times elected knight of the shire for the county of Somerset (Collinson's "Somerset"). Prowse is also a name established in Cornwall, in the Penzance district.....PUGSLEY is a very ancient Barnstaple name: John Pugsley was the name of three of the early mayors—namely, in 1355, 1468, and 1474, and the name occurs in the annals of the town for the 17th century (G.). Barnstaple is still the home of the name, although some fifteen generations have passed away since the stirring days of Cressy and Poitiers, when John Pugsley was mayor.

Q—S.

QUICK is a name better represented in Cornwall than in this county. In the 17th century this name occurred amongst the burgesses and churchwardens of Tiverton (D.), and it is still established in the town. John Quick was a commander of one of the Bideford ships engaged in the Newfoundland trade 200 years ago (Wat.).....Peter REDDICLIFFE, yeoman, held the manor of Cudlipptown in the parish of Petertavy for a few years about a century ago (W. D.). The name is still in that part of the parish.RISDON was the name of an old gentle family of Bableigh,

Parkham, in the 16th and 17th centuries (W.); it still occurs in this part of North Devon.....Though ROWE is a numerous Devonshire name, it is far more numerous in Cornwall. It should, however, be noted that the Rows of Lamerton are reputed to be one of the most ancient stocks of Rowe in the west of England (W. D.).....Nathaniel ROWLAND was an Exeter merchant in the reign of George I. (P.). The name is still in the city.....SAGE is a name found in the district of Ottery St. Mary in this county. It is also found in Somerset. Le Sage was an Oxfordshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....SALTER is a common name in the Exeter district.....The SALTERNS, now scantily represented in the county, were an old Bideford family in the 16th and 17th centuries (Wat.).....The SELDONs are still at home in the Barnstaple district. The mayors of that town in 1664 and 1692 bore this name (G.).....The name of SELLEK is now represented in Ottery St. Mary and its neighbourhood. In the early part of the 17th century there was a Tiverton family of Sellake, and we find this name in the list of Tiverton churchwardens for 1612 and 1634 (D.).....SEWARD is a numerous name in the Exeter district. In the 17th century there was an old Exeter family of Seaward: to this family belonged Sir Edward Seaward, formerly mayor of Exeter, who died in 1703 at the age of 70 (P.). A knightly family of Seaward, perhaps the same, resided at Clyst S. George Court in the 17th century (Ellacombe's "Clyst S. George").....SHARLAND was a well-known Tiverton name in the 17th and 18th centuries, and occurs frequently in the list of Tiverton churchwardens for those times (D. and H.). It is still represented in the town.SHEBBEARE was an old Bideford name in the 16th and 17th centuries (Wat.). It is now scantily represented.....SHERMAN is another old North Devon name, now somewhat rare. John and Richard Sherman were Bideford aldermen in the reign of Charles I. (Wat.). Gabriel Sherman held lands in Barnstaple in the reign of Charles II. (G.) A family of the name lived at Neiston, in Ottery St. Mary, in the 17th century (Pr.).....The SHERWILLS and SHERRILLS, who are in both cases established in the district of Ivybridge, take the name of a Devonshire parish. Nicholas Sherwill was mayor of Plymouth in 1637 (W. P.).....SHORT is an old Bideford name. John Short was a Bideford churchwarden in 1575, and John Short was a Bideford alderman in 1610 (Wat.). The name is still in the town.....The SLADERS are now established in the North Molton district. In the reign of James I. there was

a gentle family of this name in Bath in North Tawton parish, hailing recently, according to Westcote, from Barondown in Kent.The SMERDONS are still mainly to be found in Ashburton and the neighbourhood, a district they have frequented for many generations. A family of this name resided in Widecombe in the 16th and 17th centuries (Dy.). The Rev. Thomas Smerdon was master of the Ashburton grammar school in the middle of last century (W. A.). There were Smerdons in Tavistock in the 15th century (W. T.).....SNELL is a characteristic west of England name, having its home in Devon and Cornwall. John Snell, vicar of Heavitree, and formerly resident canon of Exeter Cathedral, died in 1679, at the age of 70; his son, John Snell, who died at an advanced age in 1717, was three times mayor of Exeter, and represented that city in Parliament (P.). There are Snells still in this city. Oliver Snell was sheriff of Bristol in 1623 (Barrett's "Bristol"). The Cornish Snells are represented in the district of Liskeard. Snel was a name found in Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.). There are a few Snells in Suffolk.....The SNOWS are now found in Devon, Essex, and Staffordshire. In the 13th century the name was represented in the form of Snou in Wilts, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire (H. R.).....The SOPERS are now found in the districts of Kingsbridge and Newton Abbott. John Soper was an Ashburton churchwarden in the reign of Henry VII. (A.). Peter le Sopere lived in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....SPARKE was the name of a gentle family of Plymouth in the 16th and 17th centuries: John Sparke was mayor of Plymouth in 1583 (P. and W. P.). Sparke was the name of two Ashburton churchwardens in the reign of Elizabeth (A.). Sparks is now the usual form of the name in Devon and Somerset.....The SPRYS were established in Tavistock in the 17th and 18th centuries (W. T.), and they still occur in the district. (See under "CORNWALL.").....The SPURRELLS, or SPURLES, may have originally taken their name from Spurwell in the parish of Wembury.....SQUIRE is a numerous name in Barnstaple and its neighbourhood. The mayors of that town in 1353 and 1471 bore this name (G.).....The STACEYS are represented in the Holdsworth district. The name occurred in Tavistock in the 13th and in the 14th century (H. R. and W. T.).....Joan STANBURY gave £20 to the poor of Barnstaple in 1772 (G.). The Stanburys are still established in this neighbourhood.

T.

The TOLLERS were Tavistock merchants in the 17th and 18th centuries (W. T.). Toller is a Dorset village.....TOTHILL or TUTHILL is a name now rare in the county. The mayors of Exeter in 1552, 1668, and 1677 bore this name (I.). In 1755 Thomas Tothill, Esq., of Dolbeare, aged 60, was buried at Ashburton (W. A.). A few of the name still reside in Exeter. Tothill is a Lincolnshire parish.....The TOZERS have been established in Ashburton for more than two centuries (W. A.). Moses Tozer was an Ashburton tradesman 200 years ago: a family of the name lived there last century, and the name is still to be found there. (W. A.). Henry Tozar, native of North Tawton, was an eminent 17th century divine (Pr.).....The TREMLETTs are now found in the Crediton district. Nicholas Tremlett, a Tiverton clothier, who was a churchwarden in 1623, left in 1652 a bequest for the poor artificers of Tiverton (H. and D.).....The TROTTS are now established in the neighbouring districts of Honiton and Cullompton. John Trott, one of the martyrs of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685, died on the scaffold at Bridgewater ("Western Martyrology").TUCKER is a very characteristic west of England name. Its great home is in Devonshire, and it is especially numerous in the Barnstaple district. It is also found in numbers in Somerset, and occurs too, but much less frequently, in Cornwall, Dorset, Hants, and Wilts. Tucker was the west of England name for a fuller as recently as the 17th century, and in some places in the west fulling-mills are still called tuck-mills or tucking-mills. Tucking-mill, a village near Camborne, in Cornwall, thus derives its name.TURPIN was a common name in Exmouth in the 16th and 17th centuries. William Turpin was churchwarden of Littleham in 1575 (Webb). Turpin is also an ancient east of England name; further reference to it will be found under "ESSEX."

V—Z.

Charles VENN was mayor of Barnstaple in 1761 (G.). Venn is a Devonshire place-name. There are a few Venns in Somerset.William VANNER was a Crediton gentleman in the time of Cromwell (P.); the name is still in the town.....The WADLANDS were an ancient family of Bideford merchants of the 16th and 17th centuries. Mr. Thomas Wadland was six times mayor of

Bideford in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Richard Wadland commanded one of the Bideford ships engaged in the Newfoundland trade in the reign of William III. (Wat.). This branch of the family, according to Watkins, became extinct a century ago. The name, however, still survives in Barnstaple and other places around.....The WAKEHAMS, who are numerous in the district of Ivybridge, possess the name of a village in the neighbouring county of Dorset.....The WESTCOTTS are now established in the North Molton district. Westcote was the name of an old gentle family of Shobrook that dated back to the reign of Henry VIII. (W.). The Westacotts are at home in Barnstaple and its vicinity. Martin Westacot was a Barnstaple man in the reign of Anne (G.) Westacott is the name of hamlets in North Devon. There are also hamlets named Westcott in the county. In fact, Westcott and Westcote are common place-names in the south of England. Wescott is the Somerset form of the surname.WESTLAKE is an old Barnstaple name. Thomas Westlake was mayor in 1618; and in 1636 Katherine Westlake of Barnstaple, widow, left a yearly bequest for the poor artificers of the town (G.). There is a place thus called in Ermington parish.....WHEATON was a frequent Exmouth name in the 17th century (Webb), and it still occurs in the town.....Amongst the old Devonshire knightly families now scantily represented in the county is that of WHYDDON of Chagford in the 16th and in the 17th century (P.).....The WHITEWAYS or WHITEAWAYS bear an ancient Devonshire name. John de Wyteweye, of the Teignbridge hundred in the reign of Edward I., is referred to in the Hundred Rolls. An ancient estate in Kingsteignton, near Chudleigh, is called Whiteway, and a family of Whiteway resided in Chudleigh in the 16th and 17th centuries (Jones' "Chudleigh" and Westcote's "Devon"). The name was established in Ashburton in the 16th century, Whytewaye being the name of Ashburton churchwardens in 1539 and 1578 (W. A. and A.). The name is still represented in Chudleigh and Ashburton.....The WILLINGS are represented in the Kingsbridge district. Willing was a Bucks name in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The WIDDICOMBES and WITHECOMES or WITHEYCOMBES have taken the names of parishes and villages in the county. Lawrence Wethecombe was an Ashburton churchwarden in 1538: there was a John Wideycombe in Ashburton in 1729 (W. A.). The names still occur in this neighbourhood and in the Totnes district.....The WREFORDS possessed an

estate in the parish of Hennock in the 16th century (P.). Wreyford was the name of Ashburton churchwardens in 1507, 1544, and 1575 (A.). The name is now well represented in the adjacent district of Newton Abbott.....The WOTTONS were a landed family of Inglebourne, in the parish of Harberton, in the 16th and 17th centuries (Dy.).....WROTH is at present a Kingsbridge name. Wroth was the name of a line of baronets of Petherton Park, Somerset, in the 17th century (Collinson's "Somerset")..... Amongst the ancient Devonshire gentle families that still linger in the county are those of YARDE. The Yards of Bradley in High Week were considered an ancient family 250 years ago (W.). The Yardenes of the Whiteway estate in Kingsteignton, and of Culver House, Chudleigh, belong to one of the most ancient of Devon families (Jones' "Chudleigh").....The YEO family have lived on the estate of the Duke of Bedford in Swimbridge for the last 300 years (Kelly's "Devonshire Directory").

DORSETSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Smith White

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Andrews (Blandford)	* { Cole	*Read
Bennett	* { Coles	*Saunders
	Hunt	*Young

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Barnes	*Ford	Miller
*Bishop	*Fowler	*Parsons (Sherborne)
Cox	*Lane	Rose
*Cross	*Lawrence	*Stone
*Curtis	*Marsh	*Symonds
{ Dean	*Miles	Warren
{ Deane		

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Abbott	*Gale	Norton
Bartlett	*Goddard	*Perrett
Bentley (Chard)	*Gould	*Pike
Burt	Groves	* {
Cave	Hiscock (Shaftesbury)	
Drake	*Hodges	Whittle
Frampton	Jeffery	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Baverstock	*Guy	*Pitman
Budden (Wimborne)	*Hibberd	{ Rendall
Churchill	Hoare	{ Rendell
Cobb	*Laver	Roper
Crocker	Lush	Senior
Dibben	Mullins	Strange
Dunning	Paul	*Vine
Galpin		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Antell	Gillingham	Munckton
Ballam	Guppy	Peach
Bastable	Hames	Pomeroy
Besent	Hann	Rabbetts
Bowditch	Hansford	Ridout (Blandford)
Brickell	Hayter	Ross
Brine (Shaftesbury)	Homer (Dorchester)	Rossiter
Bugg (Sherborne)	Honeyfield	Samways
Bugler	Hounsell	Scutt
Caines	Jesty	Shute (Gillingham)
Cake	Kellaway	Spicer
Chilcott	Keynes	Sprake
Cluett	Kingman	Studley
Dominy	Larcombe	Swaffield
Dorey	Legg	Symes (Dorchester)
Dunford	{ Lodder	Topp
Durden	{ Loder	Trowbridge
Ensor	Mayo	Tuffin (Shaftesbury)
Fifett	Meaden	Wakely (Beaminster)
Fooks	Meatyard	Walden
Foot	Meech	Wareham
Gatehouse	Milledge	Wrixon
Genge		

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC DORSETSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

E.	indicates	Ellis' "Weymouth and Melcombe Regis."
H.	"	Hutchins' "Dorsetshire."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
S.	"	Sydenham's "P'cole."

A—C.

The family of BOWDITCH anciently held in part a manor and farm in Chardstock, which bore their name. John Bowditch, of Chardstock, gent., had property there in the time of Elizabeth (H.).....The BRINES of the neighbourhood of Shaftesbury had a representative of their name in Marnhull 300 years ago.....The BUDDENS owned property in Holwell, Cranbourne parish, in the reign of Elizabeth; and in the middle of last century there was a family of the name in the neighbouring village of Ashmore (H.). At present the home of the name is in and around Wimborne, so that it would seem that it has only shifted some seven or eight miles in three centuries.....The family of BUGG, of the vicinity of Sherborne, have probably an ancestor in John Bugge, who owned land in West Tyneham some time in the 16th century (H.). Both Bugg and Bugge were not uncommon names in Oxfordshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.); and Lower suggests, with the great probability of his surmise being correct, that this name is a form of the Saxon names Buge and Bogue. This explanation is also advanced by Ferguson in his "Surnames as a Science." He refers to Anglo-Saxon landholders named Buga and Bugga, and tells us that these names, together with Buge, are also ancient German names. In fact, at the present day we find Bugge as a surname both in Germany and Scandinavia. To return, however, to the English representatives of the name, we learn from Deering's "Nottingham," that in the reign of Mary I., the Bugges, as Merchants of the Staple, were persons of considerable note in the town of Nottingham. The Rev. H. Bugg was incumbent of Bleasby, Notts, in 1751.....The BURTS owned the estate of Worths in Catstock from the time of Charles II. to the end of last century, when they sold it. There was a gentle family of Burt in Poorstock last century (H.).....In the troublous year of 1645, there were sequestrated in this county an estate in Whitechurch Canonycorum belonging to Mr. William CHILCOT, and the impropriation called St. Luke's, in the parish of Burton Bradstock, belonging to Lieutenant-Colonel Chilcott; this last fell into the hands of a Mr. Chilcott in 1650, who afterwards sold it (H.). Chilcott is the name of a tithing in Somerset, and there are places named Chilcote in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.....The distinguished Dorset family of CHURCHILL, whence sprang the Duke of Marlborough, resided at Mintern in the 16th and 17th centuries.....For CAINES *see* under "KEYNES."

D—G.

The DIBBENS, of Manston, flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries. They were patrons of the living of Fontmel between 1700 and 1812, and the rectors were members of the family. Early last century they also held a farm in Beaminster (H.).....Throughout the 18th century the family of Dore, the ancestors, I conclude, of the present family of DOREY, held the Povington estate in West Tyneham; in 1722 there was a Robert Dore of Limington, Somerset (H.).....DEVENISH is an old Dorset name, though not now sufficiently frequent to be placed in my list. A gentle family of Devenish resided at Gillingham in the 17th century (H.). Devenish was the name of a Weymouth chief magistrate in 1828 (E.).....DRAKE is a characteristic Dorset name. A gentle family of Drake owned Childhay manor, Broad Windsor, in the reign of Charles I.; and John Drake was a West Chelborough gentleman in the reign of Charles II. (H.).....The ENSORS, of Dorset, may be descended, like the Ensors of Rollesby Hall, Norfolk, from the Edensors of Staffordshire, who derived their name from a Derbyshire parish (L.).....In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., a Dorset family of DUNNING held land in Brockhampton, Buckland; the Dunnings of Beaminster in the last century owned Chaple Marsh farm; Henry Dunning, M.D., of Beaminster, died in 1762 (H.). The Dunnings are also established in Devon, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire.....The FIFETTS, of Dorset, are evidently descended from the ancient family of Fif-hide, that held land in the present parish of Fifehead Neville in the reign of Edward III., and owned the patronage of the living. A century ago this parish was more correctly spelt Fifehide Nevil, as indicating the number of hides it contained. In 1781 died John Fifed, of West Orchard, in Great Fontmel (H.). In mediæval times we find the surname of Fifhide or Fifhyde in Oxfordshire and Wilts, as at the close of the 13th century (H. R.).....The family of FOOKS probably descend from the family of Foukes, to whom was leased during the 17th century a part of the manor of Simondsbury, which passed out of their hands in 1694. This old Dorset family, says Hutchins, derived their descent from "gentlemen of good esteem in Staffordshire.".....The name of FOOT was represented by a family in Mapouder parish in the latter half of last century; and at the same time there lived Joseph Foot, M.D., in Castleton, near Sherborne (H.),.....There were GALPINS in Marnhull, Obberton, and Blandford,

during last century; and a vicar of Portisham in the time of Charles II. bore this name (H.); the name is still in Marnhull..... The GILLINGHAMs evidently derive their name from the Dorset town thus called. In 1695 Roger Gillingham, Esq., of the Middle Temple, founded a school and almhouse in Wimborne Minster; and the name was represented last century in Holwell (H.)..... GODDARD was the name of a Gillingham family in the 17th century (H.). Richard Goddard was mayor of Poole in 1559 (S.). The name is still in Gillingham. (*See* under "WILTS," etc.)..... For nearly four centuries, in fact as far back as the parish registers enable us to trace the name, the principal home of the GUPPYS has been in Dorset, close to the Somerset and Devon borders, as shown by the wills in Somerset House; several families of well-to-do yeomen bearing this name resided in Halstock, South Perrott, Cheddington, and Frampton, during the 16th and 17th centuries. Pickyeate, Pykeyeate, or Picket, in South Perrott, was the residence of a family of Guppy or Guppie as far back as the reign of Elizabeth, and the name has since been frequent in the South Perrott registers until within the last twenty years. From Dorset the name extended into the surrounding counties of Somerset, Devon, and Wilts, in the last two of which it is now very rare or extinct. A family of Guppy resided at Farway, Devon, from the beginning of the 17th century (perhaps earlier) until a generation ago; to this stock belonged the Guppys of Sidbury Castle in the early part of this century. Somerset has long known the name. Amongst the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685 were William and Justinian Guppy, of Taunton, who were transported to Barbadoes, and died both of them on the voyage; whilst Roger Guppey was executed at Bridgwater (Hotten's "American Emigrants;" "Western Martyrology"). A gentle family of Guppy resided at Chard last century, and to the Somersetshire Guppys belonged the founder of the present engineering firm at Naples. It is remarkable that after nearly 400 years the name yet lingers around its old Dorset homes in Halstock and South Perrott; a few of the name are still to be found in Somerset. The extinct Wiltshire family is referred to under that county.

H—K.

The HANNS of Dorset may find an ancestor in Robert Hann, gent., of Corfe, Somerset, who owned a farm in Worth Maltravers

probably early last century (H.).....Hugh HANSFORD, who died in Lodors in 1677, made a benefaction of four acres for the poor of the parish; Robert Hansford was churchwarden of Lodors in 1786 (H.). The name is still in Lodors.....The family of HAYTER had an estate and seat in East Creech, Knolle parish, in the 17th and 18th centuries; but in 1770 it passed out of their hands. During the latter half of last century there were two well-known Shaftesbury squires of this name, and the name is still in that town. The great tithes of Sydling St. Nicholas, in the first quarter of last century, were held by a Mr. Hayter. John Hayter, son of the rector of Sutton Mandeville, Wilts, lived for half a century in Melbury Abbas, and died in 1770; his son (apparently) was churchwarden of Melbury Abbas, Dorset, in 1786 (H.).....The Dorset HISCOCKS are mostly gathered around Shaftesbury. The name, which is still well represented in Wilts, occurred in the parish of Berwick Saint John in that county in the middle of the 17th century (Hoare's "Wilts").....The HOMERS of Dorchester and its neighbourhood possess an ancient Dorset surname. According to Lower, there was a Thomas de Homere in 1338 who held lands in this county; Homer is also the name of an ancient Staffordshire family, and there is a hamlet thus called in the adjoining county of Shropshire.....Giles HOUNSELL was chief magistrate of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in the reign of Charles I. (E.). Hounsell is still a Weymouth name.....The KELLAWAYS probably take their name from a parish in Wilts. The Kelways or Kellaways were an ancient family of Chilfrome, where they lived during the first half of the 16th century, and at the same time one of the name owned land in Long Bridy and Allington (H.). In the latter part of the 15th century, William Kelway, gent., held land in Sherborne parish, and "seems to have been ancestor to a family after seated at Lillington" (H.). Through last century there was a well-to-do family at Piddle Hinton bearing this name (H.). Joseph Kelloway, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, met his death on the scaffold at Somerton in Somersetshire ("Western Martyrology").....The ancient family of KEYNES owned the manors of Stoke Wake, Candel Wake, and Hull, as well as estates in Wilts, during the 15th and 16th centuries. Still further back, they owned part of the manor of Combe Keynes during the 14th century (H.). This name was usually spelt Keynes, but sometimes Kaines, so that probably the present Caines' of this county hail from the same stock.....The Dorset HULLS

probably derive their name from a place in the county.....HAYLAND was the name of fifteen mayors of Poole from 1494 to 1569 (S.). The name is now rare in the county.

L—Q.

The name of LEGG was represented in Stourminster last century; and a gentleman named Henry Bilson Legge owned property at the same time in Chilfrome (H.).....The family of LODDER or LODER probably takes its name from Loders, a Dorset parish. About the middle of the 17th century, Andrew Loder, of Dorchester, gent., came into possession of the Osehill estate in Wotton Glanville, and it remained in the family until 1728. There was a family of Loder in Stourton Candel about the middle of last century (H.).....Some well-known merchants of Shaftesbury in the last century bore the name of LUSH; and in 1796 one of them was mayor of that town (H.).....The name of MAYO was represented in Great Fontmel in the latter half of last century. About the same time, Mr. George Mayo, of Lower Compton, owned the West Holway estate in Catstock (H.).....The name of MEATYARD, in the form of Meatyard, occurred in Gillingham in the beginning of last century (H.). According to Lower, Mete-yard was the mediæval name for a measuring stick.....In 1730, Thomas MEECH, M.D., came into possession of the manor of Little Bridy: during last century the same family held estates in Charminster and Stratton, and were patrons of the living of Long Bridy (H.).In 1645 a family of MULLINS or MULLENS, still represented in the locality, owned land in Wimborne Minster; and during the latter half of the 16th century the family of Mullens or Molyns possessed the manor of West Hall in Folke (H.).....The Dorset MUNCKTONS may find a kinship with the Rev. C. Monckton, master of a school at Liskeard, in Cornwall, in the early part of last century (Polwhele's "Cornwall").....John PITTMAN was a prominent Poole townsman in the reign of Charles II. (S.), and the name is still in the town.....Last century Mr. William Gaisford PEACH owned Hide farm in Bere Regis (H.).....The name of PAUL, in the form of Paull, was represented in the 17th century in Drempton and Netherway in Broad Windsor (H.).....POMEROY is an ancient Devonshire surname, and the name of a parish (Berry Pomeroy) in that county. From the Conquest to the reign of Edward VI. the powerful and ennobled family of De Pomeroy

owned the manor of Berry Pomeroy and much other property in that county (Worthy's "Ashburton"). There are still a few of the name in Devonshire.

R—Z.

The present family of RIDOUT, of the vicinity of Blandford, possess namesakes or kinsmen in the Rideouts of Shrowton of last century. About a hundred years ago the Rev. P. Rideout, of Hooks Wood, Farnham, owned a farm in Ewern Minster (H.).The Dorset name of ROSS is probably a variation of Russ, a name that has characterised the adjacent county of Wilts for many centuries.....SAMWAYS is an old Dorset name. There seem to have been two or three principal stocks. In the first place, there was a gentle family of the name in Beaminster 200 years ago; and there was a family of Samways of Broadway in the 17th century that attained some note, and sprang from Henry Samways of Bincombe, who lived about the beginning of the 16th century (H.). The family of Samways, of Toller Fratrum and Winterbourne St. Martin, in the 17th century, claimed descent from John Samways, of Dorchester, who lived in the middle of the previous century (H.). Robert Samwise was chief magistrate of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in 1517 (E.). Samways is still a Weymouth and a Dorchester name.....The Dorsetshire SCUTTS may represent the Somersetshire Scotts, but the name as such has long characterised Dorsetshire. Skutt was the name of eleven mayors of Poole from 1621 to 1742 (S.), and as Scutt it still occurs in the town.....The SHUTES of Gillingham bear the name of an old Devonshire family and of a Devonshire parish.....A family of SENIOR lived in Marnhull last century (H.), and still reside there.....The SPICERS lived in Bishop's Candle or Caundle Bishop last century (H.), and still reside there. Several of the mayors of Exeter bore this name from the 16th to the 18th century (Izacke's "Exeter").....Several of the mayors of Bideford, Devon, in the 17th century, bore the name of STRANGE (Watkins' "Bideford").....SPURRIER was the name of seven mayors of Poole during last century (S.). It is now rare in the county.....Joseph SWAFFIELD was the name of the chief magistrate of Weymouth in 1745, 1752, and 1764 (E.).....In 1588, John STUDLEY of Petersham, gent., gave £25 to the fund collected for the national defence against the Spanish Armada. A family of

this name owned Wantsley farm in Broad Windsor two centuries ago (H.), and the name is still in the district. Studley is the name of places in the counties of Wilts, Oxford, etc.....SYMES, which is at present well represented around Dorchester, is an old Dorset name. In the 17th century a family of Symes resided at and owned property in East Melpash in Netherbury; but last century the family lived also in Beaminster, one of them, Richard Symes, barrister-at-law, who died in 1783, being a great lover of antiquities (H.). The name is still in Netherbury and Beaminster.The Dorset family of TOPP probably belong to the ancient Wiltshire family of Topp, now extinct, that held the manor of Stockton in Wilts from before the Reformation until the close of last century, when it passed by marriage into the possession of Robert Balch, Esq., of St. Audries, Somerset (Hoare's "Wilts").The TROWBRIDGES evidently took their name from the well-known Wiltshire town; whilst the WAREHAMS similarly derived their name from a town in Dorsetshire. Hutchins gives the pedigree of an ancient family of Warham of Osmington.....A family named WHITTLE lived in Stourton Candel last century: John Whittle was a churchwarden there in 1786 (H.).

DURHAM.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of this county, is more numerous elsewhere. The capital letters following a name are explained under the list of Cumberland names.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Brown, S.	Robinson	*Taylor, S.
*Hall, S.	*Smith, S. F.	*Wilson, S. F.
*Johnson		

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

* { Foster	Reed	Walker, S.
{ Forster	(Reid in Scotland, S.)	Watson, S.
*Harrison	Richardson, B.	*Wood, S.
*Jackson, S. F., C. S.	*Shepherd (Darlington),	*Young (Durham), S.
*Lee	G. S.	
*Parker	*Thompson, L.	
	(Thomson in Scotland, S.)	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Atkinson	*Hardy	*Oliver, B.
*Bell, S. F., B.	(Hardie in Scotland,	*Scott, S. F., B.
*Dawson (Darlington),	G. S.)	*Simpson, S.
C. S.	*Hart	Stephenson (Darling-
*Dixon	*Holmes	ton)
(Dickson in Scotland,	*Lamb	Stevenson, S. F.
C. S., S. F.)	*Miller, S.	Walton (Darlington)
*Dunn, S. F.	*Newton	Wilkinson
Elliott, B.	*Nicholson, B.	*Williamson, S.
Gibson, S. F.		

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Anderson, G. S.	*Graham, S. F., C. S.	Sanderson
Bainbridge (Darlington)	Hodgson	Snowdon
*Coulson	Hull	*Sowerby (Darlington)
{ Crow	Hunter, G. S.	* { Storey
{ Crowe	Hutchinson	{ Story
Davison	(Hutchison in Scotland, S.)	*Thornton (Darlington)
(Davidson in Scotland, S.)	Lawson, S.	*Todd (Darlington), S. F.
Dobson	Parkin	Tweddell
*Dodds, S. F.	*Peacock	*Wade
{ Emmerson (Darlington)	*Pickering	Whitfield
{ Emerson	*Robson, B.	
	Rutter	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Adamson, S. F.	Gibbon	*Potts
* { Allinson	*Hedley	Raine
{ Allison	*Henderson, S.	*Ridley
*Angus, S.	*Heslop	*Ritson
Blackett	*Jobson	Snowball
*Blair, S. F.	*Laws	*Stobbs
Blenkinsop	Longstaff	*Swinburne
Collingwood	Lowes	Tate (Sunderland)
Collinson	Lowrey	(Tait in Scotland, B.)
Curry	Maddison	{ Tindale
(Currie in Scotland, S. F.)	* { Maugham	{ Tyndal
Dent (Darlington)	{ Maughan	*Turnbull, B.
Dowson	Meek	Vickers (Darlington)
*Dryden	*Milburn	*Wallace, S. F., C. S.
Errington	*Nixon	*Waugh, B.
*Featherstone	Pattison	Wheatley
*Fothergill	(Patterson in Scotland, S.)	*Winter

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Applegarth	Burdon	Greenwell
Beadle	Callender	{ Heppell
Bruce, S.	Coatsworth (Darlington)	{ Hepple
{ Bullman		Hewitson
{ Bulman	Eggleston	Hopps

{ Jameson	Mallam (Sunderland)	Surtees
{ Jamieson, S.	Pallister	Tarn
Kirkup	Pease	Tinkler
Kirton	Proud	Walburn
MacLaren, C. S.	Queleh	Wearmouth
Makepeace	Shotton	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC DURHAM NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

B.	indicates	Brewster's "Stockton-on-Tees."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
Long.	"	Longstaffe's "Darlington."
S.	"	Surtees' "County of Durham."

NOTE.—Hutchinson's "County of Durham" would be a most useful work if it possessed an index.

A—C.

APPLEGARTH, a word signifying "orchard," was probably at one time a more generally distributed surname than it is at present. As Appelgar and Le Appelgart it occurred in Bucks and Essex in the 13th century (H. R.).....BAINBRIDGE is a name that is also well represented in one form or another in the neighbouring counties of Yorkshire and Westmoreland. (See under those counties.) The old family of Bainbrigg of the county of Durham dates back to the 15th century; and last century several mayors of the city of Durham bore the name of Bainbridge (S.), which is yet represented there. At present the name is mostly established in the Darlington district. In fact Bainbridge has been a Darlington name since the time of Elizabeth (Long.). It has also

been established in Stockton-on-Tees since the middle of the 16th century, when John Baynbridge was mayor (B.). There is a seat called Bainbridge in the county.....The name of BACKHOUSE has been notably connected with Darlington both in the past and in the present century (Long.). (See under "CUMBERLAND").....In the reign of Henry VIII., the name of BULMAN occurred in Blackwell, Darlington, and in Ripon (Long.).....BLACKETT is a name that was represented in the county as far back as the reign of Edward III., when Richard de Black-heved or Blackhead was forester of Stanhope, near Darlington (L.). The name is also to be found amongst the existing Northumberland gentry.....BLENKINSOP is the name of an ancient border family, and there is a township thus called in Northumberland. At present, however, the principal home of the name is in the county of Durham, where a family of Blenkinsop held the manor of Birtley during the 15th and 16th centuries (S.). Blenkinsop was a Darlington name last century (Long.), and is still represented there.....BURDON is the name of two townships in the county. From the end of the 15th to the close of the 18th century eighteen mayors of Stockton-on-Tees bore this name (B.), which is still represented in the town. Darlington also has possessed the name ever since the 14th century, when it was written "De Burdon" (Long.).....The old gentle family of BRACKENBURY, of Gainford, in the 16th and 17th centuries (Walbran's "Gainford") is now scantily represented in the county. (See under "LINCOLNSHIRE").....The COLLINGWOODS belong to an ancient Northumberland family that flourished at Eslington for centuries (L. and S.). During the last 300 years, however, the Collingwoods have formed an important family in the county of Durham, which may now be considered the home of the name (S.).....CURRY is a name that was represented by Corry in the adjacent county of Cumberland in the 13th century (H. R.).....There was a Ralph COATSWORTH in 1613 in Darlington (Long.), and Darlington is still the home of the name.

D—H.

The DENTS have been established in Darlington since the reign of James I. (Long.). The name is also represented in Yorkshire and in Herefordshire; and there are places thus called in the West Riding and Northumberland.....EGGLESTON is a name which was represented by Eggliston or Egleston in Northumberland in

the reign of Edward I. (Inquisitions). There is a town thus called in the county of Durham.....The EMERSONS, who lived at Hill Close House, Darlington, for centuries (Long.), are still represented in that town and its neighbourhood.....The ERRINGTONS held property in the parish of Elton as far back as the reign of Elizabeth (S.). The name is also established in Northumberland. Erringden is the name of a place in Yorkshire.....GREENWELL is a very ancient Durham surname. According to Lower, the Greenwells belong to a wide-spread and ancient family descended from Gulielmus Presbyter, who in 1183 held the lands of Greenwell in the parish of Walsingham in the county of Durham. The Greenwells of Stobilee, who carry their pedigree back to the beginning of the 16th century, seem to have been one of the principal stocks in modern times; the property of Broomshields has been for four centuries in the possession of a branch of this family (S.).....HEPPELL or HEPPLÉ is the name of two townships in Northumberland.....In the 17th century the HUTCHINSONS held property around the city of Durham; at that time they were the most numerous and respectable of the yeomanry of the village of Bishop Middleham, but in the 18th century many of them migrated to Stockton and Whitton in the same county (S.).....The HODGSONS are at present most numerous in this county and in the adjacent parts of Yorkshire. As far back as the 15th century they were more numerous in Northumberland than they are at present.....The FEATHERSTONES have been for ages one of the principal Wear-dale clans (Denham's "Slogans of the North").

K—Z.

The KIRTONS were numerous in Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.), deriving their name from a place in that county. At present they are comparatively rare in their original home, and are mostly found in the county of Durham.....The LAWSONS of Nesham Abbey in this county trace their pedigree four centuries back (S.); but the name is also established in the other northern counties.....The MADDISONS were an old county family of influence, and to them the punning epithet of the Mad Maddisons was once applied. Those of Saltwellside trace back their descent for three centuries (S.). The name is also established in Lincolnshire.....LONGSTAFF has been a Darlington name since the reign of James I. (Long.).....The notable family of PEASE, which has been con-

nected with Darlington since the last century, hailed originally from the vicinity of Wakefield in the West Riding (Long.).....In 1780, a patent was granted to Thomas PROUD, of Darlington, for a drill for sowing turnips (Long.). The name is still in the town.RAINE, a name known all up and down Teesdale, has long been connected with Darlington in this county and with Newcastle in Northumberland; it has been established in Darlington since the 16th century (Long.).....Thomas SNOWDON was mayor of Hartlepool in 1699 (Sharp's "Hartlepool").....The name of QUELCH occurs only in my list for the county of Durham. The rector of Hackford, Norfolk, in the reign of James I., bore this name (Blomefield's "Norfolk").....SURTEES is the name of an ancient family in the county that reckons amongst its ancestors Barons of the Palatinate, as far back as the 12th century, the name signifying "on the Tees".....The name of TWEDDELL is also established in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the northern part of Yorkshire; but its form varies considerably. (See under "NORTHUMBERLAND.") The Tweddells of Thorpthewles in the county of Durham, and of Threepwood in Northumberland, carry their descent three centuries back (S.).....Northumberland is the original home of the TINDALES or TINDALLS, and reference will be found to them under that county.....SHOTTON and WEARMOUTH are the names of places in the county.....WALTON, a name now numerous in the Darlington district, has characterised Wear-dale for ages (Denham's "Slogans of the North").

ESSEX.

NOTE.—An asterisk before a name denotes that, though characteristic of the county, the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

Brown	*Green	Wright
{ Clark	Smith	
{ Clarke		

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Baker	*Chapman	*Ellis
Carter	*Cole	*Parker

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Arnold	Harvey	*Payne
Barritt	*Mills	Perry
*Bird	Newman	*Porter (Colchester)
*Cross	*Nicholls	Potter
French	Page	*Richardson
Gardiner		

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

Attenborough	Fitch	*Partridge
Bacon	{ Garratt	Pettitt
Barnard	{ Garrett	Rayner (Halstead)
Bright	*Hicks	Salmon
Church	Manning	*Welch
*Cock	*Moss	Willis
Dennis		

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Bass	Eagle	*Snow
* { Blomfield	*Goodchild (Halstead)	Thurgood
{ Bloomfield	Hearn	Turpin
Blyth (Colchester)	{ Joslin	Unwin
Brand	{ Josling	*Wagstaff
Chaplin	Joy	Wakelin
Clayden	*Nunn	Westwood
Cowell	Seabrook (Kelvedon)	Wiseman
*Deeks		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Basham	{ Ketley	Raven
Beddall	{ Kettley	Rickett
Belcham	Lagden (Brentwood)	Root
Bentall (Chelmsford)	Littlechild	Ruffle
Byford	Lucking	Savill
Cant (Colchester)	Marriage	Scruby
Caton	Maskell	Shave
Challis	Matthams	Sorrell
Christy (Chelmsford)	Meeson	Spurgeon
Dowsett	Metson	Staines
Eve	{ Milbank	Stock
Fairhead	{ Millbank	Strutt
Felgate (Colchester)	Mott	Sweeting
Fenner	Muggleston	{ Taber
Folkard (Colchester)	Nottage	{ Tabor
Gowlett	Pannell	Thorington
Halls	{ Parish	Tilbrook
Hasler	{ Parrish	Tofts (Bishop's Stort-
Hockley	Patmore	ford)
Housden	Pegrum	Tween
Hutley	Pilgrim	{ Wenden
Kemsley	Pledger	{ Wendon
	Quilter	Whitlock (Halstead)

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC ESSEX NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

C.	indicates	Cromwell's "Colchester."
H. R.	„	Hundred Rolls.
J.	„	Johnson's "Great Totham."
L.	„	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
M.	„	Morant's "Essex."
P.	„	Palin's "Stifford."
Sp.	„	Contributors to Armada Fund in 1588 (Brit. Mus., B 474).
W.	„	Wright's "Essex."

A—D.

The ATTENBOROUGHs possess the name of a parish in Notts, in which county the surname also has a home.....BACON is a very ancient surname in this county. Knightly families of Bacon or Bacune held manors in the 13th and 14th centuries in the parishes of Dengie and Mountnessing, manors which seem to have taken in each case the name of Bacon from their early lords (M.). Bacon was the name of the mayor of Colchester in 1657 and 1695 (C.). Probably the original Bacons of Essex branched off long ago from the great Suffolk family of Bachun, Bacun, or Bacon, itself descended from a Norman stock in the 11th century (L.). In the 13th century, Bacun was a common name in Suffolk and Oxfordshire, and less so in Norfolk and Gloucestershire (H. R.). Bacon is now also established in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire.....BASHAM is the common pronunciation of Barsham, the name of parishes in Norfolk. De Basham was a Norfolk surname in the 13th century (H. R.)...BASS is also a Leicestershire name. Basse occurred in Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). Edward Bashe held the manor of Botelers in Prittlewell parish, Essex, in the reign of Elizabeth (M.)..... The BELCHAMS take their name from Essex parishes named Belchamp. Daniel and John Belsham occupied the Lofts estate in the parish of Great Totham between 1738 and 1781 (J.), and the name is still in the district.....The BENTALLS are numerous in the Chelmsford district. Benhall is the name of a parish in

Suffolk.....The Rev. Thomas BRAND, rector of Leaden Roding, who died in 1654, was the ancestor of Timothy Brand, Esq., of the Hide, Ingatestone, who was high sheriff of the county in 1721 (M. and W.). A gentle family of this name, of Polstead Hall, Suffolk, in the 17th and 18th centuries, also owned in Essex the estates of Netherhall in West Bergholt and Mevaromes in Frating (M.). The name was represented in Lincolnshire and Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). There is a Lincolnshire parish thus called. The surname also now occurs in Herts.....The CATONS of Essex are probably a branch of the ancient family of Caton or Catton of Norfolk, where they were located from time immemorial until the middle of last century (L.: Blomefield's "Norfolk"). Catton is a Norfolk parish, in which lies Catton Hall.....Thomas CHALLIS occupied the Sawns estate in Great Totham a hundred years ago (J.). De Challes and De Challers were Cambridgeshire names in the 13th century (H. R.)In the 16th century the family of CHURCH or Church held the manor of Woodham-Mortimer; and in the 17th century, Mr. William Church owned part of the Arnolds estate in Lamborn parish (M.).....The CLAYDENS possess the names of parishes in Suffolk and Bucks.....In 1728, Charles COE occupied the estates of Osey Island and Chigboroughs in Great Totham (J.). Further references to this ancient East Anglian name will be found under "NORFOLK," "SUFFOLK," and "CAMBRIDGESHIRE".....Cornelius DEEKS or Deekes held the Stockhall estate in Ulting in the reign of George I. (M.). Suffolk is also a home of the name.....Hugh Dennys, Esq., held estates in Maldon in the 16th century (M.). The name of DENNIS occurs still in Maldon.

E—J.

The name of EVE has long been known in Roding. John Eve held the manor of Keeres or Caros in that parish in the time of Charles I.; Richard Eve held land in Roding in the middle of last century (M). Richard Eve was buried at Bulphan in 1785 (P.). Six centuries ago there were Eves in Suffolk, and the name was also then found in Norfolk, Beds, Cambridgeshire, and Hunts (H. R.).....The FAIRHEADS were represented in Hunts in the 13th century, when William Fairheird lived in that county.The FELGATES are now represented in the Colchester district. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Felaga was the name of

a holder of half a hide of land in Ashwell in Finchingfield parish (M.).....The FENNERS in past time seem to have been more numerous on the south side of the Thames. The owners of Fenn Place, Worth, Sussex, were called Atte Fenne for several generations before the time of Henry VI., when they took the name of Fenner; a Kentish branch took the name of Fenour (L.). For a short time, either in the reign of Elizabeth or in that of James I., Sir George Fenner owned Virles and Newick-house in Thurstable hundred (M.).....The name of FITCH has long been established in Essex. In the 16th century, the Fytche or Fitch family, originally of Widdington, resided at Little Canfield and at Brason-head in Lindsell; they owned the manor of Canfield, and a member of the family was afterwards knighted (M.). John Fitch occupied the Rook Hall estate in Great Totham in 1738 (J.). Thomas Fytch of Danbury was high sheriff of Essex in 1767 (M.). Fitch was a Norfolk name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The FOLKARDS are now established in the Colchester district. Folcard, an eminent Flemish scholar, was abbot of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, in the 11th century (L.). There was a John Folkard in Bucks in the 13th century (H. R.).....The HOCKLEYS take their name from an Essex parish.....Amongst the old Essex names now rarely represented in the county is that of HONYWOOD. The ancient and distinguished Kentish family of Honeywood took its name from Henewood or Hunewood in the parish of Postling in Kent, where they lived in the reign of Henry II.; the Essex branch dates from early in the 16th century, and was located at Marks' Hall, near Coggeshall, in the 17th century; the wife of the founder of this branch died in 1620 at the age of 93, having lived to see 367 descendants (J.).....JOSLIN or JOSLING is a corruption of Jocelyn, Josceline, or Josselyn, the name of an ancient knightly Essex family of Hyde Hall that held the manor of High Roding and other extensive estates in this and the surrounding counties as far back as the 16th century (M.). The name is also established in the adjoining county of Suffolk.The Essex name of JOY was represented by Joye in the 13th century in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Hunts, Bucks, and Oxfordshire (H. R.).

K—M.

KINGSMAN is the name of an old Essex gentle family, now scantily represented in the county, as at Rochford (P.). For

three centuries the Kingsmans resided at Burnham, and at Ardern Hall in Horndon, and in the reigns of George I. and George II. they served as high sheriffs of the county (P.).....The LATHUMS of Stifford, in the 16th and 17th centuries, were an old gentle family, now rarely represented in the county (P.).....LUCKING is another form of the ancient Essex name of Luckyn. Amongst the Essex gentlemen who contributed to the fund collected for the defence of the country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 were Henry Luckyn, a donor of £25, and William Luckyn, a donor of £50 (Sp.) Mashbury manor was in the possession of this family in the 16th century, and Lukyn was then an occasional form of the name (M.) The Luckyns of Messing Hall, and of Little Waltham and Chicknall-Smeley, in the 17th century, possessed a baronetcy and served as high sheriffs of Essex; from them sprang the ennobled house of Grimston (M.).....The MANNINGS were, in the 13th century, represented by the Manings in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Lincolnshire, etc. (H. R.). Now they have their principal homes in Essex and Devon, and are also established in Cheshire, Northamptonshire, and Gloucestershire.....William MARRIAGE of Bromfield, where the name is still represented, owned the manor of Fulbornes, in the parish of Great Lees, in the early part of last century (M.).....MASKELL is probably a contraction of Mascherel, the name of an ancient family that possessed much property in the county in the 11th century: from the Essex Mascherels sprang the noble family of De Hastings (M.). We find the name as Maskerel in the adjoining county of Suffolk in the 13th century (H. R.). It has been suggested that Mascall, a comparatively rare name in Kent and Sussex, was originally Marscal, since, in a family deed of the 16th century, it occurs as Marscal (L.). In the 13th century, Le Marscal was a common name in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire (H. R.), and not improbably Marscal is an intermediate form between the modern Marshall and the mediæval Mareschal, but as to its being the original form of Maskell in Essex, I must express a decided doubt.....MILBANK was the name of the mayor of Colchester in 1661 (C.)..... Amongst the oldest and most distinguished of Essex families is that of MILDMAI, now scantily represented in the county, where it has been established since the 15th century: during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the Mildmays were frequently high sheriffs of Essex (M.).....The MOTTS have found a home in this county for

at least 600 years. In the 13th century the name of Motte occurred in Bradfield in this county (H. R.). From the 14th to the 17th century there resided a notable gentle family of Mott at Shalford; some of the members lived at Braintree, in the same neighbourhood, in the 16th and 17th centuries; Sherne Hall, Shalford, was in the possession of the family in the 17th century (M. and W.). Robert Mott, an Essex gentleman, contributed £25 towards the defence of his country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion of 1588 (Sp.) Robert Mott was an alderman of Colchester in 1583 (M.) Samuel Mott was mayor of Colchester in 1686 and 1693 (C.) The name is still in Braintree. Motts and Mote are old manorial estates in the county (M.). In the 13th century, Motte, sometimes written Mot, was a common Cambridgeshire name, but it also occurred then in Essex, Hunts, Kent, Bucks, and Oxfordshire (H. R.)The MEESONS possess the name of a Shropshire parish, and the MUGGLESTONS have a name which suggests that of a township (Mucklestone) on the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire, but whether these are mere coincidences or not I cannot say.

N—P.

NOTTAGE is another form of Nottidge, the name of a Bocking family of note, one of whose members was high sheriff of Essex early in this century (W.).....An ancient family of PANNELL, or Paynell, held the estate of Pannells-Le-Hill in Redgwell, from 1385 to 1613 (M.), and the name is still in the parish. Paynel was a name found in most parts of England in the 13th century (H. R.).....The name of PETTITT, or Pettit, in one form and another, is now found in Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Beds, and Sussex. As Petit and Petyt, occasionally preceded by "Le," it was established in much the same part of England six centuries ago, though its area was then more extended, the name being then represented in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Beds, Herts, Essex, and Oxfordshire—Suffolk and Oxfordshire containing the greatest number (H. R.). George Pettyt was mayor of Hertford in 1652 and 1661 (Turnor's "Hertford"). John Pettit occupied the Rook Hall estate in Great Totham parish, Essex, in 1728 (J.). David Pettyt, Esq., of Wanstead, Essex, who died in 1745, aged 75, was the youngest son of George Pettyt, of Otford, Kent (M.). In Kent the name has long been

established. Petyt was a common clerical name in the county in the 15th century, and at that time a family of Petyte owned property in Stockbury; in the 16th and 17th centuries the Pettits owned the Dandelion estate in Thanet (Hasted's "Kent"). In the 15th century Petit was a clerical name in Norfolk: a Norwich family bore this name in Queen Mary's reign, and a family of Petit lived in Diss in that county last century (Blomefield's "Norfolk").....PILGRIM is an ancient East Anglian name, which was represented in Norfolk and Suffolk in the 13th century (H. R.).....The PLEDGERS may, perhaps, derive their name from Pledgen, an Essex hamlet.....Amongst the old and distinguished knightly families of Essex now rarely represented in the county is that of POYNTZ, of North Ockendon, in the 16th and 17th centuries (P.).

R—S.

Six centuries ago, the RAVENS were represented in the neighbouring counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon (H. R.).The RAYNERS have characterised the East Anglian and adjacent counties for 600 years and more. At present they are to be found in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Notts. In the 13th century the name occurred in the form of Reyner, and occasionally of Rayner, in Essex, Norfolk, Hunts, Lincolnshire, and also Oxfordshire (H. R.). The Halstead district is their present home in Essex. John Rayner held 50 acres of land in Stanway in the middle of last century (M.). John Rayner was mayor of Colchester in 1678 (C.). Several of the Norfolk clerics bore this name in the 14th and 15th centuries; Walter Rayner was a member of the Common Council of Norwich in 1687: Richard Rayner lived in Hevingham in the same county in the reign of Elizabeth (Blomefield's "Norfolk").....RICKETT is probably a corruption of De Ricote, a name that occurred in Hunts and Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....ROOT is evidently another form of Wroot, a Lincolnshire surname, and the name of a Lincolnshire parish.....Geffrey RUFFLE was tenant of Wickham Hall in the middle of last century (M.), and the Ruffles are still in the parish.The name of SAVILL has been for a long time established in Essex. Savil or Savel was the name of an Essex gentleman in the reign of Charles I. (Farmer's "Waltham"). The Savilles owned Stisted Hall during last century, Samuel Saville residing

there in 1762 (M. and W.). The Essex family may perhaps have been a branch in the past of the Yorkshire Saviles, one of the most illustrious of the East Riding families, where they have existed since the 12th century (L.).....SAYER was the name of an old Colchester family of wealth and municipal consequence in the 16th century (C.). During the 14th century the Sayer family of Coppeford held of the King 82 acres of land in the village of Lachingdon (M.). The name is now scantily represented in the county. (*See* under "SAYERS" of Sussex.).....The SCRUBYS perhaps hail originally from Scrooby, a parish in Notts.....The SEABROOKS of Essex are at present numerous in the Kelvedon district, and the name was represented in that part of the county 200 years ago, when there was a Colchester family of the name, one of its members being mayor of the town in 1691 (C.). A family of Seabrooke lived in Aveley in the reign of James I. (P.). The Uphall estate, Barking, was in the possession of a family of Seabrooke in the 17th and 18th centuries, but before the present century the estate passed into other hands (W.). (*See* under "HERTFORDSHIRE").....SILVERLOCK was the name of a gentle family of Stifford in the 16th and 17th centuries (P.). The name is now rare.....The SORRELLS belong to an old Essex family. A family of Sorrel or Sorell possessed Hide Hall, Great Waltham, and other properties in that parish from 1650 to 1738, when the estates passed out of the direct male line; to this family belonged the living of Stebbing (W.). William Sorrell was an Essex gentleman who contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the Spanish invasion of 1588 (Sp.). The name still occurs in Great Waltham. In the 13th century the name of Sorel occurred in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire, and Devon (H. R.).....The name of SPURGEON may be a corruption of Spigurnel, the name of an ancient family owning the manor of Stondon, Essex, in the 13th and 14th centuries (W.). Spygurnel and Spigurnel were Norfolk names in the 13th century, and Spugin occurred in Cambridgeshire at the same period (H. R.). According to Camden, a "spigurnel" was a sealer of writs, an office hereditary for a time to the Bohuns of Midhurst, Sussex. John Spurgeon was mayor of Yarmouth in 1698, and in 1762 Mr. Spurgion lived at Anmere in the same county of Norfolk (Blomefield's "Norfolk").....STAINES is the name of a town in Middlesex.....The STOCKS take the name of an Essex parish. Mr. Stock, gent., owned Philpots farm in Roding-Morell

in the middle of last century (M.).....STRUTT is an old and often distinguished Essex name. The Strutts held lands in Wickham St. Pauls in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries (M.). Sir Denner Strutt, baronet, of Little Warley Hall, in 1641 owned the manor of Little Warley (M.); Mr. John Strutt, of Biley Mills, in 1743 came into the possession of an estate in Snoreham parish (M.), which his descendants have held up to recent times (W.). Maldon was represented in Parliament in the middle of last century by John Strutt of Terling and by his son early in the present century, a family since ennobled (W.). John Strut of Hadley, Suffolk, held the manor of Picotts in Ardley parish, Essex, in the 17th century (M.). Strutt was a common name in Derbyshire last century, especially in Blackwell; the Strutts of Derby then obtained eminence for their inventions in connection with the weaving trade (Glover's "Derbyshire"). In the 13th century the name of Strut or Strutt was represented in Cambridge-shire, Norfolk, and Wilts (H. R.).....The SWEETINGS were represented in Norfolk in the 13th century by the Swetynes (H. R.).

T—Z.

William TABOR, Doctor of Civil Law, who died in 1611, held considerable property in Alresford parish (M.).....The THORINGTONS possess the name of parishes in Essex and Suffolk..... A family of THURGOOD held the Sawcemer's estate in Manuden parish during Elizabeth's reign, but shortly afterwards the estate passed out of the family (W.). Edward Thorowgood held the manor of Maylerds, Havering, in the reign of Charles II.; and in the same reign Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, lord mayor of London, owned the manor of Woodford; Catlyn Thorogood of Daweshall, Lambourn, was high sheriff of Essex in 1729: Selby Thorowgood, Esq., had an estate in Alresford in the middle of last century (M.). A Herts family of Thorowgood obtained a grant of arms last century (L.), and the name of Thirgood or Thurgood is still found in that county. Alice Thurgod lived in Bedfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....TILBROOK is the name of a Bedfordshire parish. There was a William de Tilbroc in Lincolnshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The name of TOFTS is now best represented in the district of Bishop's Stortford. Tofts is a Norfolk parish, and De Toftes was a Norfolk surname in the

13th century (H. R.). Two parishes in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire are called Toft.....The name of TURPIN was represented in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire, and Wilts, in the 13th century (H. R.). In the reign of Mary, George Turpin, Esq., bought the manor of Claybrook, Leicestershire, from Thomas Lucey, Esq., of Charlecote, Warwickshire (Macaulay's "Claybrook"). The name is also now represented in Devonshire.UNWIN, in the forms also of Unwine, Unwyne, and Unwyn, occurred in Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and Lincolnshire, in the 13th century (H. R.). Besides occurring in Essex, the name is now established in Derbyshire.....WAKELIN or WAKELING is an ancient East Anglian name, now found in Essex, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, and occurring 600 years ago in Norfolk and Lincolnshire (H. R.). John Wakling was parish clerk of Great Totham, Essex, in 1742 (J.).....The WHITLOCKS are now best represented in the Halstead district. In the 17th century Bulstrode Whitelock, one of Cromwell's commissioners, owned the manor of Blunts-hall, Witham (M.).....The WENDONS and WENDENS derive their names from parishes in the county.....The WISEMANS of Essex, belonging to the distinguished families of Rivenhall, Northend, Great Baddow, Felstead, etc., played an important part in the county in the 16th and 17th centuries, and frequently served as high sheriffs. Amongst the Essex gentlemen who contributed towards the Armada Fund in 1588 were Ralph Wiseman, a donor of £100; William Wiseman of Brodokes, a donor of £50; and John Wiseman of Stisted, who contributed £25 (Sp.). The name of Wisman occurred in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk in the 13th century. After a lapse of six centuries, the Wisemans have still their home in much the same part of England, namely, in Norfolk and Essex. (*See under "NORFOLK."*)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere. In the case of border-names the home may extend into the next county.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Allen	Cook	*White
{ Clark	Smith	
{ Clarke	*Taylor	

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Bailey	*James	{ Shepherd
Bennett	Matthews	{ Sheppard
Davis	*Parker	*Williams
Hill		Young

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Cox	Hawkins (Gloucester)	*Newman
Ford	*Knight	Pearce
Fowler	Lane	*Perry
Gibbs (Chipping Sodbury)	*Lawrence	*Stephens
Hart (Newnham)	*Long	Watts
	*Miles (Coleford)	*Woodward

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Anstey	Hale	*Pope
Baldwin	*Handcock	{ Pullen (Chippenham)
Barton	*Hobbs	{ Pullin
*Bullock (Gloucester)	Holloway	*Ratcliffe
{ Burroughs	*Hooper	Savage
{ Burrows	*Hopkins	*Tanner
Butt	*Keen	{ Weekes
Chandler	*Machin	{ Weeks
Crump	*Nash	*Wilcox
Daniels	Phipps (Stroud)	
Dowding	*Poole	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Alvis	Herbert	{ Nelmes
Alway	Hewlett	{ Nelms
Blackwell	{ Hiatt	*Ponting
Boulton	{ Hiatt	Prout (Stonehouse)
Brain	{ Hyatt	Rimell
{ Cam	{ Hyett	*Rudge
Camm	Holborow	Sparrow
Coldicott	Loveridge	Stanley
Drew	*Mace	Surman
Gunter	Meadows	Teague
Hartland	Merrett (Stonehouse)	Warner

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Arkell	Hanks	Rugman
Ballinger	Hatherell	Rymer (Chepstow)
Biddle	Hewer (Fairford)	Selwyn
Blandford	Hignell	Shields
Browning	Holder	Shipp
Bubb	Iles	Shipway
Cadle	{ Kilminster	Staite
Clutterbuck	{ Kilmister	Stinchcombe
Comely	Limbrick	Theyer
Cornock	Lusty	Till (Thornbury)
Croome	Minchin	Trotman
Cullimore	Minett	Tuffley
Dobbs	New	Vick (Stonehouse)
Dowdeswell (Stroud)	Niblett	Vimpany
Fawkes	Organ	Wadley
{ Flook	Parslow	Werrett
{ Fluck	Pegler	Wintle (Gloucester)
{ Flux	Penson	Wintour
Garne	Priday	Witchell
Gazard	Radway	Yeend
Goulding	Ricketts	
Goulter	Righton	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC GLOUCESTERSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

A.	indicates	Atkyns' "Gloucestershire."
Bar.	„	Barrett's "Bristol."
Bigl.	„	Bigland's "Gloucestershire."
F.	„	Fosbrooke's "Gloucester."
H. R.	„	Hundred Rolls.
L.	„	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
R.	„	Rudder's "Gloucestershire."
Sp.	„	Contributors to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Brit. Mus., B. 474).

A—B.

ALWAY and ARKELL are Gloucestershire names. Alway was the name of a family of gentry in Hawkesbury in the 17th and 18th centuries (Bigl.); whilst Arkell, a surname numerous in the county, was the name of the patron of the living of Bodington a century ago (R.).....The BUBBS have for centuries frequented this part of the country. Bubbe was a Wiltshire name in the reign of Henry III. (H. R.). A Bubb was sheriff of the city of Gloucester in 1653 (R.); and the mayor of Bristol in 1697 bore this name (Bar.). A family of gentry thus called lived in Stapleton 200 years ago (R.). Bubb is still a Gloucester name..... A family of BRAIN held lands in the parish of Little Dean from the time of Elizabeth up to last century (A.), and the name still occurs there. The Brains also owned the manor of Stanton 300 years ago (R.). This is an ancient English name: it was represented in Hunts in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The BALLINGERS have lived in Charlton King's for two centuries (Bigl.).....During the last century the BIDDLES were numerous in Caudle Green (Bigl.). Two Staffordshire gentlemen, named Biddall or Biddull, gave £25 apiece to the Spanish Armada fund

in 1588 (Sp.).....BROWNING is an old and often distinguished county name: there was an ancient family of this name at Cowley, where they long resided (A.).....BLACKWELL is an old Gloucestershire surname, perhaps originally derived from the parish of Blackwell in the neighbouring county of Worcester.....The BLANDFORDS may take their origin from one of the Dorset parishes of that name.....Amongst the names that once characterised this county, but are now rare, I may refer to that of ARROWSMITH: there was a Cirencester family thus called during the 17th and 18th centuries (Bigl.); and in the same century several of the mayors and churchwardens of Tetbury bore this name (Lee's "Tetbury").....The BALDWINS are now established in Gloucestershire, Bucks, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Herts, Norfolk, and Suffolk. In the 13th century they were numerous in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and Oxfordshire, and there were a few in Shropshire. The Baldwins of Shropshire were for several centuries connected with Shrewsbury and Ludlow (Wright's "Ludlow," etc.).

C—D.

Lower says that the family of CLUTTERBUCK settled in England from the Low Countries at the time of the Duke of Alva's persecution of the Protestants during the reign of Elizabeth. However this may be, there was a Thomas Cloerterbooke, sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1586 (R. or L.); and two Gloucestershire gentlemen of the name of Clutterbuck, resident at Kingstanley and Alkerton, contributed £25 apiece towards the defence of their country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion in 1588. We go yet further back and find a Clowterbuck mayor of Gloucester city in 1545 (R.); whilst Clutterbuck was the name of the incumbent of Stanton in 1571 (A.). In truth the Clutterbucks have been a distinguished Gloucestershire family for three centuries and more; Stroud, Stanley, Frampton, and Cirencester having been their principal homes (R.). There was a mayor of Gloucester of this name in 1646 (R.), and there was a mayor of Bristol named Stephen Clutterbuck in 1739 (Bar.). The Clutterbucks of Punchknoll, Dorset, during last century, were said to hail originally from Devonshire, their ancestor having been a sea officer in the reign of William III. (Hutchins' "Dorset"). In Gloucestershire the name is still represented in Gloucester

and Stroud. (*See* under "HERTFORDSHIRE.") The CORNOCKS (anciently Curnocks) belong to families that were resident at Goldwick, Berkeley, and Nibley during the 17th and 18th centuries (Bigl.). The name is still in Berkeley.....The CADLES may find an ancestor in Christopher Cadle, who made a benefaction to the poor of Abston in 1662 (R.). Cadel was a surname in Oxfordshire and Sussex at the close of the 13th century (H. R.).....The COLDICOTTS bear a name that in different forms belongs to several parishes in this part of the country.....CAM, or CAMM, a surname in Acton last century, and in Newport in the previous century (Bigl.), is evidently derived from the parish of that name in the county.....Two hundred years since, a Bristol alderman, who was also member of Parliament for that city, bore the name of CRUMP (Bar.). The Crumps were mayors of Gloucester during the first half of last century (R.), and about the same time the name was represented in Chedworth and Oldbury (Bigl.). Crump is still a Bristol and a Gloucester name.....The name of CROOME was common in Cromhall and Horsley during last century, and there was at the same time a family of gentry of that name in Cirencester (Bigl.). In the form of Croume we find it in the adjacent county of Oxford, at the end of the 13th century (H. R.).....DOWDING was the name of a sheriff of Bristol in 1690 (Bar.).....The DOWDESWELLS of the vicinity of Stroud bear the name of a Gloucestershire parish or township.....DOBBS was the name of a Gloucester citizen in 1642, whose corn was seized by the Roundheads.*.....Amongst the names now extinct or rare in the county I should refer to COLLET, which was numerous last century; but the neighbouring county of Oxford has evidently long been one of the principal homes of the name. The following gentle families have also become rare or extinct, the CHINNS of Newnham, the CHESTERS of Almondsbury, both of whom flourished during the 17th and 18th centuries, together with the DONINGS of Pyrton and Nursehill (Bigl.). Most of the CREEDS seem to have returned to their original home in Somerset: at all events, they are not so common as they were in the county of Gloucester. DRIVER was also a common name amongst the gentry of Avening during the last and the previous century (Bigl. and R.).....Thomas CULLIMORE was a Tetbury churchwarden in 1679 (Lee's "Tetbury").

* Washbourne's "Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis."

E—K.

The FLOCKS, or FLUCKS, are probably descended from a family of Fluck that lived at the Oak, Deerhurst, 200 years ago (Bigl.), in which locality the Flucks yet remain.....GUNTER was a name represented in Almondsbury last century. It has been found for many centuries in this part of England. We find it in the adjacent county of Oxford at the close of the 13th century (H. R.); and early in the 18th century a family of this name owned the Priory, Abergavenny, in the neighbouring county of Monmouth (Duncumb's "Herefordshire"). (See under "BERKSHIRE" and "WALES.").....The HARTLANDS possess a name suggestive of their origin in North Devon. The surname, however, has been long in Gloucestershire. It was borne by a bailiff of Gloucester in 1474, and by a mayor of the city in 1517 (R.). It has also crossed the border, and established itself in Herefordshire.....The HIATTS, HYETTS, etc., who seem to revel in the various spellings of their name, descend from forefathers well known in the county during the last century. Hyett was the name of a mayor of Gloucester in the reign of Anne (F.), and the name is still in that city.....HANKS was the name of a family possessing an estate in the parish of Church Down in the reign of Elizabeth (R.).....HOLBOROW is a name that was well represented in Boxwell last century: there were two surgeons of the name of Holbrow, one at Newington Bagpath, and the other at Minchin Hampton, early in the same century (Bigl.).....ILES is an old Gloucestershire surname. Thomas Iles, a clothier of Minchin Hampton, died in 1686; and a family of gentry of this name lived at Chalford, in the same parish, during the early part of last century (Bigl.). The incumbent of Salperton in the middle of last century was thus named (A.).....The name of KILMISTER was represented in Alderley last century (Bigl.).....Amongst the old families of gentry now scantily represented, I should refer to the GLADWINS of Naunton (Bigl.), the GUNNINGS of Cold Ashton, during last century (Bigl.), and the HUNTLEYS of Boxwell (Bigl.) ISGAR is an old Gloucestershire name (Bigl.) GODSELL, a name now rare in the county, but represented by the Godsalls and Godsell of the neighbourhood of the city of Hereford, was an established name in Kingswood (co. Gloucester) during the 17th and 18th centuries, where a family of clothiers thus called resided (Bigl.).....FRANKCOMB is an old Gloucestershire

name, now mostly confined to the adjacent county of Wilts. (See under "WILTSHIRE.") The mayors of Gloucester in 1461 and 1574 bore this name (F.), which, however, is now rare in the county.

L—P.

Sir Richard LIMBRICK was taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield in 1460 and beheaded at Pontefract (Tickell's "Hull").NURSE, a name rare in the county, has been established in Gloucester ever since the reign of Charles I., when Luke Nurse was mayor of the city (F.).....The name of LOVERIDGE was represented by Loverich in the adjacent county of Oxford in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The MERRETTS, now numerous in Stonehouse and its vicinity, were represented in Haresfield early last century (Bigl.). A Gloucestershire gentleman of the name of Merritt contributed £25 towards the defence of his country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.).....MINCHIN was a name well represented in Barrington Magna during last century (Bigl.): it was probably derived in the first place from the parish of Minchin Hampton in the county.....MINETT is at present mostly a Gloucestershire name; but in 1698 there were freeholders named Minitt in Notts (Harl. MS., 6846).....NELMES and NELME were common names in Berkeley during the 17th and 18th centuries (Bigl.); an old family of gentry bearing the first name then resided in that parish (A.). Nelme was the name of a sheriff of the city of Gloucester in 1635 (R.) and of a Bristol distiller early last century (Bar.): during the last century it was represented in Newent and in Abbenhall (Bigl.).....There was a family named ORGAN in Horfield early last century (Bigl.). Waylen, in his "History of Marlborough, Wilts," mentions Katharine Organ of that town in 1532. John Organ was a Berkshire gentleman who contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.).....The PARSLOWS are probably connected with the Purslows in Uley parish during last century (A.).....The present PEGLERS were represented by a family called Peglour in the parish of Uley 200 years ago (A.). Pegler was a name in Stroud parish in the middle of last century (R.), and the name is still there.....POOLE was the name of a prominent Gloucester citizen in the 15th century (R.).....Between 1372 and

1407, eight of the bailiffs of Gloucester bore the name of POPE (F.). The name is still in that city.....The PONTINGS were once numerous in this county, but they are now found in the adjacent county of Wilts (Bigl.).....Amongst the families, now scantily to be found in the county, but well established during the 17th and 18th centuries, are those of PHILLIMORE and PACKER: the Phillimores were engaged in the cloth-trade in Cam parish, where the name still survives; whilst the Packers resided in the parish of Kempsford (Bigl.).....NASH is an old Worcestershire name, the family of Nash of St. Peter's, Droitwich, dating back to the 16th century. Nash was the name of a Worcester alderman in 1590 and of the mayor of that city in 1633 (Nash's "Worcestershire").....NIBLETT is a name not so common now as it was last century; there were then several families thus called in Haresfield (Bigl.), where the name still remains.....MACHIN, a name at present most numerous in Notts, was a well-known Gloucestershire name in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; there were then families of gentry of the name in Gloucester, Bicknor English, and Acton (F. R. and Bigl.).....The PRIDAYS of Gloucestershire are probably connected with the old Evesham family of Preedy, across the Worcestershire border, which supplied nine mayors to that town between 1716 and 1825 (May's "Evesham").

R—S.

During the 17th and 18th centuries a family of the name of RICKETTS resided in North Leach (Bigl.).....The RYMERS of Chepstow and its vicinity are probably connected with a family of clothiers, called Rimer, who lived in Minchin Hampton early last century (Bigl.).....The RIMELLS bear an ancient name: there was a De Rimel in Essex in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....SELWYN is another ancient name which has been established for more than three centuries in this county. The Selwins or Selwyns were lords of the manor in the parish of Matson from the 16th to the 18th century (A.). William Selwyn of Kingestanley and Richard Selwyn were two Gloucestershire gentlemen who contributed £25 apiece to the fund raised at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Selwyn was the name of the mayors of Gloucester in 1675, 1727, and 1736 (F.). During the 16th and 17th centuries the Selwyns of Sussex owned the parish of Friston (Lower's "Sussex"). In the form of Selveyne the name was

represented in Cambridgeshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).The SURMANS were the owners of an estate in Tredington in the middle of last century (A.); and about the same time a family of gentry of the name resided in Cheltenham (Bigl.). William Packer Surman, Esq., was bailiff of Tewkesbury in 1759 (Dyde's "Tewkesbury"). The name is still in Tredington and Cheltenham. (See under "SURREY.").....The STAITES were established in Tewkesbury in the 17th century, and the name is still in the town. William Steight was bailiff of Tewkesbury in 1699 and 1707 (Dyde's "Tewkesbury"). Thomas Staite of Aston Somerville died in 1720 (Bigl.). During last century the name of Steight occurred in Ashton-under-Hill, and at the same time a family of gentry thus called lived at Pannington, Ashchurch (Bigl.).....SAVAGE is an ancient Gloucestershire name, which was represented as Savage or Sauvage in this county as well as in Wilts, in the reign of Edward I. In that reign it was also numerous in one form or the other in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, where it is still established (H. R.).....SHIPWAY is a name that occurred in the 17th century in Beverstone, and in the 18th century in Charfield (Bigl.). Shipweye was a Kentish name in the 13th century (H. R.).....STINCHCOMBE is an ancient Gloucestershire surname evidently derived in the first place from the parish of that name in the county. There was a yeoman thus called in Hawkesbury 200 years ago; and last century the name occurred in Acton and Cromhall (Bigl.). There are still Stinchcombes in Cromhall and Hawkesbury.....The RUDGES of Micheldean have resided in that locality since the 17th century (Bigl.). The name is now more numerous in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.....The RADWAYS may derive their name from a parish of that name in the adjacent county of Warwick; and the RIGHTONS perhaps from a Yorkshire parish so called.

T—Z.

TROTMAN is the name of an ancient family of gentry established in the parish of Cam during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (Bigl.), and still represented there. Three Gloucestershire gentlemen of this name contributed £25 apiece towards the national fund collected at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). Mr. Throgmorton Trotman, a London merchant 200 years ago, belonged to the Cam family; Samuel

Trotman was patron of the living of Siston last century (A.). The name was represented in Nibley last century (Bigl.).....The TUFFLEYS may derive their name from a place of that name near Gloucester.....The WINTLES of Gloucester and its neighbourhood probably possess an ancestor in Christopher Windle, who was incumbent of the parish of Side in 1592 (A.). The Wintles were influential Gloucester citizens last century (R.); at the same time there was a family of the name in Long Hope (Bigl.). This surname may hail originally from the north, Windle being the name of a Lancashire township and Windhill of a district in the West Riding.....The WINTOURS belong to a distinguished Gloucestershire family. Sir William Wintour, who was a famous admiral in the reign of Elizabeth, owned the manor of Lidney or Lydney (A.), where the name still remains.....WERRETT and WITCHELL are ancient surnames; the first occurred in Cambridge-shire in the reign of Edward I., and at the same time there was a Roger de Witchele in Oxfordshire (H. R.).....The VICKS of Stonehouse were represented in Minchin Hampton and Berkeley early last century (Bigl.).....Amongst the names once common in the county but now rare I should mention that of TRIGG.

HAMPSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Ailen (Basingstoke)	*Hall	White
*Brown	*Smith	

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Adams	* { Cole	Morris (Newport)
Andrews	{ Coles	*Parker
Bailey	Cooper	*Webb
*Baker	*Hunt	*Young
	*King	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Arnold	Harvey	* { Pain (Micheldever)
Barnes	Knight	{ Payne
Butler (Winchfield)	*Mills	Russell
*Ford	*Parsons	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Crook	Judd	*North
*Gale	Kent	*Philpot (Southampton)
Goddard	*Lock (Newport)	Way
*Hull	{ Munday	
	{ Mundy	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Bone	{ Canning	*Hillier
{ Boyes	{ Cannings	Hollis
{ Boys	Chase	Silvester
*Bridger	Follett (Basingstoke)	Tubb
*Cane	Gosling	Withers

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Abbinett	Drewitt	Potticary
Amey (Petersfield)	Drudge (Newport)	Rumbold
Attrill (Godshill)	Edney	Seaward
Ayles (Ringwood)	Fay (Romsey)	Southwell
Barfoot	Fitt	Stares
Blackman (Bishop's Waltham)	Jolliffe	Stride (Southampton)
Broomfield	Lavington	Turvill
Budd	Light	Twitchin
Clift (Basingstoke)	Mew	Whitcher
Cobden	Poore	Witt (Fordingbridge)
	Portsmouth	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC HAMPSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

H. R.	indicates	Hundred Rolls.
Long.	"	Longcroft's "Hundred of Bosmere."
M.	"	Milner's "Winchester."
W.	"	Woodward's "Hampshire."

A—H.

BARFOOT is an old Hampshire name. Five mayors of Winchester between 1691 and 1743 bore the name of Barfoote or Barefoote or Barefotte (M.). Barfot or Barefot was a Cambridge name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The BUDDS were a well-known Winchester family in the early part of the 17th century; they filled the office of mayor and made bequests for the poor (M. and W.). Winchester still has the name. In the forms of Bud, Budd, and Budde, the name occurred in Oxfordshire and Somersetshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The BROOMFIELDS possess the name of parishes in Somerset and Kent.....The CLIFTS are now established in the Basingstoke district. Mr. Clift owned Netley early last century (W.).....The mayor of Winchester in 1464 was named William CHASE (M.). A gentle family of Chase resided at Yartee, near Chard, in Somerset, in the 17th century (Peirce's "Bath").....Richard EDNEY was elected mayor of Marlborough, Wiltshire, in the reign of Anne (Waylen's "Marlborough"). Amongst the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685 was Henry Edny, who was executed at Porlock ("Western Martyrology").....FITT is a name that was represented by Fitte in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The FOLLETTs of the Basingstoke district possess the name of the notable family of Foliot, or Fullet, or Foillet, that flourished in Hants, Devon, and Herefordshire, from the 12th to the 14th centuries (W.).....GODDARD was the name of two representatives of Southampton in Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. Henry Goddard, gent., resided at Battramsley in the reign of Charles II., and at the same time a gentle family of the name lived in Winchester; there was a Goddard in Strathfieldsaye in the reign of Edward III. (W.). Edward Goddard, gent., resided at Eastwood Hay, Hants, in the beginning of the 17th century (Ashmole's "Berkshire"). Further particulars concerning the Goddards of other counties will be found under "BERKS," "SUFFOLK," "WILTS," etc.....Denzill HOLLIS, Esq., of Dorsetshire, was a prominent supporter of Cromwell; Daniel Hollis lived in Cowes in the reign of Anne (W.), and the name is still in that town.

J—P.

The well-known Petersfield family of JOLIFFE were lords of that manor from 1737 (W.), until the present century (W.).

The Isle of Wight is now the home of the name. John Joliffe of Petersfield was in the middle of last century the mortgagee of "the Home Farm and the disparked park" in the manor of Harting, Havant (Long.).....Hampshire is at present the home of the JUDDS, but there are a few of the name in the adjacent county of Wiltshire. In the 13th century Jud was a name well represented in Oxfordshire and Lincolnshire (H. R.). (*See under "WILTSHIRE."*).....Richard KENT was bailiff of Lymington in 1508. The Kents were a well-known Romsey family 200 years ago, of which town they were considerable benefactors; the name was also established in Winchester last century, and in the early part of the same century a customary tenant of Cranbury bore the name (W.).....The original LAVINGTONS probably took their name from parishes in the adjoining counties of Sussex and Wilts. Lavington was the name of one of the customary tenants of Cranbury early last century; George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter in the middle of last century, was educated at Winchester College (W.).....In the beginning of the 17th century Andrew MUNDY or MUNDAY owned the manor of Nursling, which shortly passed out of the family by marriage (W.).....George POTTICARY, gent., lived at Southampton in the reign of Charles II. (W.). Jeffry Poticary, gent., was married to Mistress Mary Pyke, at Bedwyn Magna, Wilts, in the reign of Charles I. (Coll. Top. et Gen.).....POUNDE is the name of an old family of Drayton possessing much property in the county in the 15th and 16th centuries (Long.). The name is now rare in the county.....Henry PORTSMOUTH, a Hampshire gentleman, was in 1737 one of the trustees under the Roads Act for the county (W.).....A record of the sterling qualities of Robert POORE, gent., who died in 1640, is preserved in an epitaph in the church of St. Bartholomew Hyde, Winchester, which thus runs:—

" Let men detracte,
Say what they can,
Hee livd and dyed
An honest man."

John Poor held land in Andover in 1702; about 300 years ago Philip Poore lived at Devington, Wilts (W.). Poore is still an Andover name.....The POPHAMS of Popham in this county were an ancient knightly family, going back to the time of Edward I. (Collinson's "Somerset"). They are now scantily represented.

R—Z.

RUMBOLD is an ancient name. As Rumbold and Rumbald it occurred in Bucks and Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.). Rumbolds-Wyke is a Sussex parish.....The name of TUBB is also represented in Berkshire. Tubbe was a Somerset name in the 13th century (H. R.).....TURVILL is another ancient Hants name. In 1398 the Turvyles held land in Botley, Hants, from the Earl of March (W.). There was a De Turvill in Wiltshire in the reign of Henry III. (H. R.). In the 16th and 17th centuries a gentle family of Turvile resided at Aston Flamvile, Leicestershire (Biblioth. Topogr. Brit.). Turvile or Turville is a parish and a seat in Bucks.....The STRIDES are now established in the Southampton district. John Stride lived at Fawley in 1340, and the Strides were numerous in Nursling parish last century (W.), where the name is still represented.....The TWITCHINS were represented by Andrew Twichin, who owned South Barnard Field, Southampton, in the reign of George I. (W.). Twitchen is a Devonshire parish.....WHITCHER was a common name in Nursling last century. The Whitchers, originally the Wheatears or Whityers, came into the county early in the 17th century; for 200 years and more they maintained the position of wealthy Hampshire yeomen, and their descendants are now landowners around Winchester; now and then some of the name entered the professions (W.).....James WITHERS, a tradesman of Alresford, gave £20 to the poor in 1680; in 1648 the manors of Bentley and Alverstock were sold to George Wither for £1,185; L. B. Wither was a Newnham justice a century ago (W.).....The WITTS are at present well represented in the district of Fordingbridge. De Witt was an Oxfordshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....URRY is an old Isle of Wight name not so common there now as it was in the 17th century, when several of the gentry and farmers bore the name (Worsley's "Isle of Wight"). The name of Hurry is now found in Cambridgeshire. There was a Simon Urri in Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.).

HEREFORDSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name indicates that, though characteristic of the county, the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Hall	Smith	*Taylor
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COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Bennett	Jones	Rogers
Davies	Matthews	* { Stephens
Edwards	Morris	{ Stevens
*Hill	Phillips	Williams
*James		

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Hughes	*Lloyd	Powell
Lane	*Morgan	Price
*Lewis	Oliver	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Barnett	*Maddox	*Pritchard
{ Beavan	Meredith	Preece
Bevan	Nott	Prosser
*Crump	*Parry	Watkins
*Dale	* { Philpott	*Wall
*Griffiths	{ Philpotts	
Hodges		

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Addis	*Froggatt	Norgrove
Barrell	*Gough	Pitt
Baylis	{ Gwilliam	*Probert
{ Beaman	{ Gwillim	Prothero
{ Bemand	*Jay	Rudge
{ Bonner	Merrick	Woodhouse
{ Bonnor	* { Nelmes	*Yapp
Farr	{ Nelms	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Allcott	Hancorn	{ Paniers
Apperley	Hobby	{ Panniers
Banfield	Hoddell	Pantall
Berrow	Maddy	Scudamore
Bodenham	Mailes	Sirrell
Bounds	Mainwaring	Skerrett
Bromage	Marfell	Skyrme
Callow	Meadmore	South
Eckley	Monnington	Tudge
Embrey	Ockey	Vale
{ Godsall	Orgee	Welson
{ Godsell		Went

In the case of a few of the above names I am able to give the neighbourhoods in which they are most frequent. Thus: Apperley, Berrow, Dale, Godsall or Godsell, Paniers or Panniers, Pearce, and Skyrme are found mostly around Hereford. Marfell and Scudamore occur in the district of Ross, Farr in that of Pontrilas, Froggatt in that of Tenbury, and Griffiths in and around Leominster. The Beavans are numerous around Hereford, and the Bevans around Leominster.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC HEREFORDSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

D.	indicates	Duncumbe's "Herefordshire."
H.R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
P.	"	Price's "Hereford."
T.	"	Townsend's "Leominster."

A—J.

APPERLEY is an old Herefordshire surname, probably derived from the hamlet of that name in the neighbouring county of Gloucester. There were Apperleys in Linton 200 years ago, and during the reign of Charles II. Thomas Apperley, gent., lived at Eaton Tregose. In the last century, a gentle family of Apperley resided in Withington (D.). At present the Apperleys are mostly gathered together in the vicinity of Hereford, but there are still representatives of the name in Withington.....From the reign of Henry VI. to that of Charles II., the BODENHAMS, who take their name from the parish of that name, were county squires and filled on more than one occasion the office of sheriff (D.).....ALLCOTT is an ancient surname on the Welsh border. During the reign of Edward I., the name of Alecot or Allecot was represented in the hundred of Conede in Shropshire (H. R.).....BONNOR was a common Herefordshire name. A family of gentry of this name resided during the last century at Woodends and Eccleswall Court, and early in this century at Hereford (D.), where the name yet remains. Two centuries ago, there was a family of gentry named Bonner in Combe St. Nicholas, in the county of Somerset (Collinson's "Somerset"). Bonner, the noted Bishop of Queen Mary's reign, was born of humble parentage, at Hanley, Worcestershire. (*See under "SURREY."*).....The BARRELLS of Herefordshire were in the 13th century represented in the adjoining county of Shropshire by the Barels or Barells (H. R.). (*See under "SUFFOLK."*).....The name of CASWELL only occurs in my list for Lincolnshire in the form of Casswell. During the 17th and 18th centuries, however, Caswell or Caswall was a very notable name in Leominster in this county: this Leominster family supplied several bailiffs or mayors to the town as well as representatives in Parliament: Sir George Caswall, who represented this town in 1720, lost his estates through the South Sea Scheme (T.). Caswell is the name of a Somerset tithing and of a Dorset hamlet.....Thomas CRUMP was mayor of Hereford in 1610 (P.), and the name is still in the city. The Crumps are also established in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Monmouthshire, and further reference to them will be found under one or more of those counties.....ECKLEY was the name of the sheriff of the county in 1740 (D.).....Amongst the many names of note during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, which have since become rare or extinct in the county, mention should

be made of CACHEPOLL and HAKLUIT. The Hakluits were prominently connected with Leominster during the 16th century, filling the office of mayor and representing that town in Parliament: they lived for 200 years at Eaton Hall near the town: their ancestors were sheriffs of Herefordshire in the reign of Edward I., and Richard Hakluyt, prebendary of Westminster, but better known as the chronicler of the early voyages, was of this stock (T.). In the reign of Edward I., Walter Hakelutel was connected with the adjoining county of Shropshire (H. R.); and in the time of Edward II., John Hekelut was connected with Rutland (Wright's "Rutland"). In the 14th and 15th centuries, a family of Hakluyt held the Duchy or Hakluyt manor in Hallaton, Leicestershire (Curtis' "Leicestershire"). The name was also in those early times connected with Hampshire (Woodward's "Hampshire").....HOBBY or HOBIE was the name of a distinguished Leominster family in the reign of Henry VIII., itself a branch of the Hobys of Badland, Radnorshire: from the Leominster family sprang a line of baronets that became extinct in 1766 (T.).....JAY was the name of the bailiff or mayor of Leominster in 1602 and 1674 (T.). The name is still in the town.The GODSALLS or GODSELLS of Hereford and its vicinity may be connected in their descent with a Gloucestershire family of Godsell engaged in the cloth trade at Kingswood during the 17th and 18th centuries (Bigland's "Gloucestershire").

K—Z.

MADDOX and MADDY are at present Hereford names, associated in the past with the history of the corporation of that city; Maddox was the name of four mayors during the first half of last century, whilst Benjamin Maddy was mayor of the city in 1790 (D.). (See under "WALES.").....Herefordshire is the principal home of the MEREDITHS, who are also to be found in North and South Wales, Shropshire, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire. Several of the mayors of Hereford in the 16th and 17th centuries bore this name (P.).....NELMES was the name of the bailiff or mayor of Leominster in 1652 and 1721 (T.). (See under "GLOUCESTERSHIRE.").....NASH is now an uncommon name in the county. In 1651, 1676, 1716, and 1722, the bailiff or mayor of Leominster bore this name (T.), and the name is still in the town. (See under "GLOUCESTERSHIRE.").....PHILPOTT and PHILPOTTS were the names of five mayors of Hereford between 1587 and 1673 (P.).

These names are still in that city. They are well established in other counties, as in Shropshire, Kent, Hants, etc.....The founder of the MAINWARING family is said to have come over with the Conqueror; and his descendants, who spread themselves over Cheshire and the adjacent counties, often included persons of eminence (L.). During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Mainwarings were lords of the manor of Annesley, in the parish of Rolleston, co. Stafford (Shaw's "Staffordshire").....The MERRICKS or MEYRICKS have long been established in this county as well as in the adjacent county of Shropshire. Charles Merrick of Weston (Heref.) contributed £25 toward the fund raised in 1588 to resist the invasion of the Spanish Armada. Richard Meyrick was bailiff or mayor of Leominster in 1558 (T.). In 1742, Thomas Meyrick was buried in Hope Mansell church (D.).....The MONNINGTONS, who probably derive their name from the parish of that name, were a distinguished family in the county during the 15th and 16th centuries, when they occupied the position at different times of sheriff: a Monnington was mayor of the city of Hereford in the reign of Edward IV. (D.).....NORGROVE was a name represented in Bromyard more than 200 years ago (D.).....The family of PANIERS or PANNIERS of Hereford, or its vicinity, bear an ancient English name: there was an Edith Panier in Cambridgeshire during the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....During the 17th and 18th centuries there were tradesmen of the name of RUDGE in Dean Michel, in the adjoining county of Gloucester (Bigland's "Gloucestershire").....SKYRME is also an ancient English surname: the Skyrmes of Hereford may find ancestors in the Skermes of Oxfordshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). Isaac Skyrme was mayor of Hereford in 1772 (D.).....The SCUDAMORES for centuries were a distinguished and powerful county family, occupying at intervals the office of sheriff during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and representing the city of Hereford in Parliament for many years during the last century. They appear as county gentry in the reign of Edward I. (D. & L.). Ross is the locality in which the name is now most frequent.....The SCARLETTs were a Leominster family in the 17th century, and bailiffs or mayors in 1618, 1635, and 1664 were thus named (T.). The name is now rare in the county.....WOODHOUSE is a name that was represented by a gentle family in the county in the reign of James II. (D.).....VALE is an old Leominster name. The bailiffs or mayors in 1611, 1780, 1800, and 1826, bore this name (T.).

HERTFORDSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk denotes that, though characteristic of the county, the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

Clark	Smith	*Wright
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COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

Bailey	Chapham	*Saunders
	*Davis	

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Atkins	*Gray
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DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

*Aldridge	*Giddins	*Nash
*Dickinson	*Mead	Prior

COUNTY NAMES (2–3 counties).

*Batchelor	Grange	*Rowley
Camp	Janes	Sale
Cannon	*Lines	*Seabrook
Childs	Pearman	*Silvester
Coggin	Pigg	Sworder
*Cornwell	Piggott	*Thirgood
Dorrington	* { Puddephatt	* { Willmott
*Farr	{ Puddifoot	{ Wilmot
Finch		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Acres	Hankin	Parkins
Ashwell	Ivory	Patten
Bonfield	Kingsley	Sears
Campkin	Kitchener	Tittmuss
Chalkley	Mardell	Vyse
Chennells	Orchard	Walby
Clinton	Overell	Woollatt

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC HERTFORDSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

Ch.	indicates	Chauncy's "Hertfordshire."
Cl.	"	Clutterbuck's "Hertfordshire."
Cus.	"	Cussans' "Hertfordshire."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
T.	"	Turnor's "Hertford."

A—D.

ACRES is an old name in Ayot St. Lawrence (Cus.).....The ASHWELLS, who derived their name originally from the Herts parish thus called, have been for many centuries represented in this county. William Ashwell owned land in Stapleford in the reign of Richard II. (Cl.); and a monk of St. Albans in the time of Henry VI. bore also the name of William Ashwell (Ch.). Charles Ashwell, Esq., of Grenada, and formerly of Ayot St. Lawrence, died in 1798 (Cus.). The name of George Ashwell, Esq., occurs on the slab of a family vault in the church of St. Michael's, but without a date (Cus.).....APPLEYARD is now a rare name in the county. The Appulyards or Apleyards were an old

knightly family of Bigrave in the 15th and 16th centuries, where they owned both the manor and the living (Cus.). Applegarth is at present the north of England form of this name.....BONFIELD is an old name in St. Paul's, Walden (Cus.).....CAMP is a name that has been for six centuries characteristic of this part of England. It was represented in the adjoining counties of Bedford and Cambridge in the 13th century (H. R.). In the county of Herts, Camp is an old Sandon name (Cus.). John Camp was thrice Mayor of Hertford in the middle of last century (T.). There are also Camps in Derbyshire. CAMPKIN is an old Clothall name; there have been also Campkins at Datchworth during the last and the present century (Cus.).....CANNON is an old name in this county, both at Nast Hyde in St. Peter's and at Clothall; there was a John Canon of Ware or Shenley in the time of Henry VI. (Cus.). In the 13th century the name occurred, usually in the form of Canon, in Oxfordshire, Hunts, Cambridgeshire, etc. (H. R.). There are a few representatives of the name in Somerset.In the 14th and 15th centuries the Earls of Huntingdon, who bore the family name of CLINTON, owned the manor of Linsey, Herts. In the reign of Henry VIII. John Clynton of Yardley held some land in that parish; and there was a Robert Clinton of Cottered, in the reign of James I. (Cus.).....The CLUTTERBUCKS of this county during last century hailed from Hinton, Gloucestershire, in the previous century (Cus.). To the Clutterbucks of Herts belonged the antiquary who wrote the history of the county quoted in this book. (See under "GLOUCESTERSHIRE.").....The name of COGGIN was represented by Coggin and Cogan in the adjacent county of Cambridge in the 13th century (H. R.). Cogan or Coggan is now a Somerset name.....The CORNWELLS of this county may be connected in their descent with John Cornwall, Esq., of Yardley, Herts, and Stebbing, Essex, in the 16th century (Cl.). Early in the 15th century, John Cornwall was a gentleman of Willesden, Middlesex (Cus.). The name of Cornwell also occurs in Cambridgeshire and Sussex. (See under "SUSSEX.").....The DORRINGTONS were an old gentle family of Kelshall in the 17th century (Cus.). There is a parish of the name in Lincolnshire, and a township in Shropshire is thus called.....DIMSDALE, a name now rare in the county, is an old Hertford name; the Dimsdales frequently filled the office of mayor from the reign of Charles II. to that of Anne; a member of this family, distinguished as a physician and as an advocate of inoculation, was made a Baron

by the Empress of Russia. Dimsdale is a name that has its home at Bedale in Yorkshire (T.).

E—I.

FARR is an old Hatfield name (Cus.). The name is also now represented in Herefordshire and Lincolnshire.....The family of FINCH of Redheath, Watford, during last century, had been in that neighbourhood since the reign of Henry VIII. (Cus.). The name of Finch was well represented in the eastern counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, and Bedford, in the reign of Edward I., and there were at that time a few of the name in Shropshire (H. R.). It now occurs also in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire.....GAPE is an old St. Albans name, now rare in the county though still in that town; several mayors of St. Albans bore the name in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (Cl.).....GRANGE is an ancient English surname. It is also represented in the West Riding and in Bucks. Two centuries ago John Grange was patron of the living of Widford, Herts, and Francis Grange was the incumbent (Cus.). This is a common place-name in England.....GRAVENOR was a Hertford name in the 16th and 17th centuries; several of the mayors in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. bore the name (T.). It is now rare in the county.....GYNNE was the name of a Stevenage family in the 16th and 17th centuries, the source of several bequests to the poor of the parish (Cl.). The name is now rare in the county. (*See under "CORNWALL."*).....HANKIN has been a Hertfordshire name for several centuries, and is an old name in Baldock, Sandon, and Ashwell; Hugh Hankyn was placed on an Inquisition in the parish of Clothall in the reign of Edward III. (Cus.). In the 17th century a family of Hankin resided in Harwich, Essex; and in 1603, 1609, 1644, and 1655, the mayor of Harwich bore the name (Taylor's "Harwich").....IVORY is an ancient name in this county. It has been represented at Harpenden three centuries and more (Cus.). In the first half of last century there was a Watford family of this name; and Thomas Ivory held land of the Dean of Westminster in Wheathampstead in the reign of Anne (Cus.) About 1650, Robert Ivory was receiving £80 a year from Thomas Willshire, incumbent of Welwyn, "to serve the cure"; the mayors of St. Albans in 1631, 1653, and 1664, were named Robert Ivory (Cl.). John Ivorie was rector of Ayot St. Peter in 1630, Edmund Ivorie of Henslow being the patron;

Robert Ivory was owner of the manor of Brooks, Stevenage, for a short time in the reign of Elizabeth; he may have been the Robert Ivery who was an Offley freeholder in that reign (Cus.). Probably this name is a modern form of Ivri or De Ivery, the name of a Norman family that held the manor of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire, in the 11th century (L.); and concerning this early family we also learn from Warton's "History of Kiddington" that ample possessions in Oxfordshire were granted by William the Conqueror to Robert De Iveri, a Norman adventurer.

J—O.

The KINGSLEYS have been long established in this county. A family of this name held the patronage of the living of Willian in the reign of Anne, and a person of the name filled the living in 1725 (Cl.). There were Kingsleys in Hitchin in the 17th century; and the Kingsleys held the estate of Rose Hall in the parish of Sarratt in the 16th and 17th centuries (Cus.). The name is still represented in Hitchin. There are places of this name in Cheshire, Hampshire, and Staffordshire.....There was a family of KITCHENER at Chells in Stevenage parish last century (Cus.), and the name is still in the parish.....LINES was the name of an old family of Harpenden in the 17th century, and the name still occurs in that locality. Joseph Lines held land of the Dean of Westminster in Wheathampstead in the reign of Anne (Cus.).MANISTY or MANESTY, a name now rare in the county, was the name of a Hertford family which supplied two mayors to that town in the reign of James I. (T.).....MARDELL or MARDALL is an old Wheathampstead name (Cus.). Mardele is a Hertfordshire manor.....ORCHARD is an ancient name in this county. William Ordgor held land in Hatfield in the reign of Edward I., and Adam Orgar held land in Stevenage in the time of Charles I. (Cl.). The arms of Orchard are quartered on a memorial in Aldenham church that bears the date of 1650; in 1811 Thomas Orchard made a small annual bequest for the oldest widow of Sawbridge-worth "not being a dissenter" (Cus.). In the reign of Edward I., Orchard and Oregare were Oxfordshire names, Orgar was found in Cambridgeshire, and De la Orcharde occurred in Somerset (H. R.). If it were not that Appleyard was an old Herts name and that Applegarth, its synonym, was represented in the 13th century in the surrounding counties of Essex and Bucks (H. R.), I should

be inclined to think that the name of Orchard might have had more than one origin. It is, however, remarkable that Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," speaks of Orgar as Duke of Devonshire in the 9th century.....OYERALL or OVERELL is an old Ardeley name (Cus.). John Overell or Overhall who was rector of Cley Hull in 1603, was afterwards Bishop of Litchfield and then of Norwich (Ch.).

P—R.

In 1778 William PARKINS, son of Richard Parkins of Newington Butts, Surrey, came into the possession of the manor of Chisfield; Sir William Parkins, of Bushey, Herts, was noted for his opposition to William of Orange. Parkyns is an old name in Great Berkhamstead (Cus.).....A family of PATTEN or PATINE resided near Chelmsford, Essex, in the 12th century, and the Pattens of Bank Hall, Lancashire, claim to be from this origin (L.). James Patten held the Woodwicks estate in Rickmansworth, Herts, apparently some time during last century (Cus.). Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester in the reign of Henry VI., is said to have changed his name from Patten to Waynflete, after his birthplace in Lincolnshire, a common practice in those days, according to Holinshed, amongst learned and spiritual men.....PEARMAN is an old Weston name; there are memorials to a family of Pearman in Sandridge churchyard (Cus.).....PIGGOTT is a name that has been represented amongst all classes in this county for many centuries, its early form in the 14th century being sometimes Picot or Picote. Further particulars concerning the past and present distribution of this ancient name are given under the Pigotts of Cambridgeshire.....The singular Herts name of PIGG is evidently of the same origin as Peck, an ancient east country name, which is represented by Pick in Lincolnshire and Pigg in Herts. In the 13th century, Peck, Pick or Picke, Pik, Peke, Peeke, Pig or Pigge, were frequent names, especially in the east of England. Under the Pecks and the Peeks of Cambridgeshire, I have referred to all these varieties, excepting the last. In the 13th century, Pig was a Berkshire and a Norfolk name, and Pigge occurred in Northamptonshire (H. R.). I regard all the varieties enumerated above, from Peck to Pigg, as east-country abbreviations of Piggott or Pigott, itself a form of Picot or Pikot, an ancient personal name, which, according to Lower, was

represented in Cambridgeshire and Hants in Domesday times, and which existed as a surname in later times. With regard to Pigg, it is very noticeable that it is established in a county like Herts, which has been a home of the Piggotts for many centuries. It is also remarkable that in the 13th and 14th centuries the names of Pik, Pick, and Pigot, were associated in Shropshire (H. R. and L.). Pigg is also a Northumberland name, especially characteristic, I believe, of the vale of the North Tyne.....PUDDEPHATT is an ancient Herts and Bucks name, that at present is most numerous across the Bucks border in the neighbourhood of Chesham. It was a frequent name in Abbots Langley and in Sarratt, both in Hertfordshire, during the 16th and 17th centuries (Cus.), and it still occurs in Sarratt. In Puddifoot, also a Herts name, it possesses a modern corruption, whilst it is itself probably an altered form of Pedefor (as suggested by Cussans), an Ippolit name in the reign of Edward III. (Cus.). The similar name of Pettipher is still found in Oxfordshire, and further reference to this subject will there be found.....The family of ROWLEY owned the manor of Rushden in the beginning of the 17th century; Francis Rowley, a gentleman of Brent Pelham, died in 1686, at the age of 89 (Cus.).

S—Z.

SALE is a name that has been represented for ages in this county. About the time of Edward I., Thomas, son of William De la Sale, held twelve acres of land in Ickleford (Cus.). There was a Robert De la Sale of St. Albans, in the reign of Edward III. (Cl.). George Sale, the translator of the Koran, was son of a London merchant; he died at Great Marlow, Bucks, in 1737 (Cl.). According to Cussans, the Hertfordshire Sales hailed from Scotland nearly two centuries ago, and he mentions Francis Sale, a gentleman who was married at Ashwell in 1694. Their early origin, however, may more probably be found within the limits of this county. The present Sales hold extensive estates in Odsey Hundred (Cus.). Sale is also a Derbyshire and a Staffordshire name; in the former county it has probably often been confounded with Seal. Sale is a Cheshire township.....SEABROOK is also an Essex name, but it has been long established in Herts. Edward Sebrook was a freeholder of Hitchin in the reign of Elizabeth (Cus.). The name of Edward Seabrook figures in the list of the

mayors of St. Albans as mayor for 1687, 1701, and 1729 (Cl.). Thomas and William Seabrooke held land of the Dean of Westminster in Wheathampstead in 1705 (Cus.). In the middle of last century there was a gentle family of Seabrook at St. Peter's (Cus.). The name is still in St. Albans and Wheathampstead.The family of SEARS, or SAYERS as it was sometimes spelt in early times, for many centuries up to the close of the last century possessed landed estates in the adjoining county of Essex (L.).TITTMUSS is an old name in Stevenage and Ippolitts (Cus.). It is represented by Titmas in the adjoining county of Bedford, and as Tytemers it occurred in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.).WALBY is an old Hatfield name, and WOOLLATT is an old Knebworth name (Cus.).VYSE is the name of an old Elstree family (Cus.). John Vyse was vicar of Willian in the reign of Henry VIII. (Cl.).The WILMOTS, who once possessed Long Marston, were the ancestors of the Earls of Rochester (Cl.). An old gentle family of Willymot owned the manor of Kelshall in the 17th century (Ch.). There is a tablet in All Saints' Church, Hertford, to Sheirecliffe Willymott, gent., who died in 1723, at the age of 24 (T.). Two Hertfordshire clerics bore the name of Wilmot last century, a rector of Stapleton and a rector of Digswell (Cl.). This name is also established in Derbyshire and Somerset.One of the most ancient of Herts names is that of WILSHERE or WYLSHERE, now rare in the county. There have been Wilsheres of the Frythe, Welwyn, from the 14th to the present century (Cus.); and we find them there in our own day.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is better represented elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Smith

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

Newton

COUNTY NAMES (2–3 counties).

*Abraham	*England	*Turnill
Bedford	*Fairy	*Whiteman
Blott	*Pentelow	
Brawn	Topham	

PECULIAR NAMES (mostly confined to this county).

Achurch	Humbley	Mash
Bletsoe	Jellis	Speechley
Cheney	Ladds	Spriggs
Corney	Lenton	
Ekins	Looker	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC HUNTINGDONSHIRE NAMES.

(The letters H. R. indicate the Hundred Rolls.)

A—Z.

The name of ABRAHAM has been represented in this county since the reign of Edward I. (H. R.) (*See* under "LINCOLNSHIRE.").....CHENEY or CHEYNEY is an ancient name in the east of England, but it is not of frequent occurrence now. In the 13th century it was established in most of the eastern counties in the forms of De Cheney, De Chenée, Le Cheny, etc., in Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Norfolk, Beds, etc. (H. R.). The Cheyneys of Boston, Lincolnshire, were well-known merchants of last century, and frequently filled the office of mayor of the town (Thompson's "Boston"). Cheney was an old Herts name in the 16th century, when Sir Thomas Cheney owned the manor of Willian (Cussans' "Herts").....EKINS was the name of a gentle family owning, in the 17th and 18th centuries, Favell manor and other properties in Northamptonshire, which were sold in 1814 for £23,970 (Cole's "Weston Favell").....The name of ENGLAND was represented in this county six centuries ago by Engeland (H. R.). (*See* under "YORKSHIRE, West Riding.").....During the last half of the 17th century several of the bailiffs of Godmanchester bore the name of LADDS (Fox's "Godmanchester").....LENTON is the name of parishes in Lincolnshire and Notts. As a surname it occurred in Hunts and Notts 600 years ago (H. R.)......MASH is a name that was represented six centuries ago in the form of Masse, in the hundred of Norman Cross, in this county (H. R.).....Several of the bailiffs of Godmanchester, in the 17th and 18th centuries, bore the names of MAILE, SKEGGS, STOCKER, and TRICE or TRYCE (Fox's "Godmanchester").

KENT.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of this county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Brown	*Martin	*Taylor
*Cook	Smith	

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Chapman	Palmer	Wood
*Ellis	*Rogers	*Young

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Austen	Harvey	*Pearson
*Bates	*Long	Reeves
Collins	Marsh	*Russell
Day (Maidstone)	*May	*Sharp
Goodwin	Miles	Sutton
{ Hammon	Mills	*Wells
{ Hammond	Paine	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Alexander	Hills	Sampson
{ Barten	Jarvis	Skinner
{ Barton	*Jenner	*Walter
Bourne	*Kemp	*Waters
Butcher	{ Monk	Weeks
Champion	{ Munk	Wootton
Coleman	Philpott	
*Daniels	*Rolfe	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Amos	Cornes	Levett
Baldock	Craddock	Marchant
Bartholomew	*Guest	Mercer
Bassett (Sevenoaks)	Hickman	Neve
Bath	*Hilder	*Noakes
Brooker	Homewood (Ashford)	Pye (Rochester)
Cheesman	Hooker	Sloman
Clifford	Jessup	*Standen
Collard	Kelsey	*Stedman
Collison	Kennard	Tanton
Constable	Ledger	Terry

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Ballard	Gower	Miskin (Rochester)
Barling	Hambrook	Missing
Belsey	Harden	Morphett
{ Benstead } (Sitting-	Hartridge	Murton
{ Bensted } bourne)	Hickmott (Staplehurst)	Neame (Faversham)
Bing	{ Hogben	Offen
Boorman	{ Hogbin	{ Orpen
Boulden	{ Holness	{ Orpin
Brenchley	{ Honess	Oyler
Brice (Canterbury)	Hollamby	{ Pidduck
Broadley (Hythe, Dover)	Hollands	{ Pittock
Buss	Inge	Pilcher
Chantler (Staplehurst)	Jarrett	Prebble
Clinch (Sittingbourne)	Kingsnorth (Ashford)	Quested
Coultrip (Sheerness)	Langridge	Rigden
Coveney	{ Larkin	Scoones
Crowhurst	{ Larking	Seath
Curling (Faversham)	Laslett	Shorter
Dark	Leney	Solley
Dilnot	Love	Solomon
Dungey	Luck	Southon
Fagg	Manwaring (Staplehurst)	Stace
Fife (Canterbury)	Matcham	Stickles
Filmer	Maylam	Sturt
Finn	Maxted	Stuppies
Fremlin	{ Millen	Swaffer (Ashford)
Godden	{ Milne	Tassell
Goodhew (Sittingbourne)	Minter (Faversham)	Thirkell

Tickner	Unicum	Whitebread
Tomkin	Vinson	{ Wiles
Tompsett	Wacher	{ Wyles
Tuff	Waterman	Witherden (Staplehurst)
Usherwood		

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NAMES OF KENT.

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

H. indicates Hasted's "Kent," a work sufficiently exhaustive for the purpose of this work.

H. R. ,, Hundred Rolls.

A—B.

The present family of AMOS, established in the Faversham district, probably can claim an ancestor in Thomas Amos, a well-to-do yeoman of Ospringe, who in 1769 bequeathed £100 for the poor of Molash (H.).....The ALEXANDERS of Kent were represented a hundred years ago by John Alexander, who owned Upper Golsdon Farm, in Ash (H.).....BALDOCK is an old Kent name. The vicar of Reculver in 1594 was thus called, and the name was represented in Aylesford at the end of the 17th century. During the last century there were memorials to the Baldock family in Lenham Church, and a hundred years since there were Baldocks in Canterbury (H.); the name is also represented in Notts. Baldock is a parish in Herts.....The BARLINGS belong to a very old family in this county, who, when Hasted wrote in 1790, had been in possession of Barlings, a manor in Egerton parish, from the year 1500, and even before. There was a Mr. Barling who in 1670 left legacies to Cogan's Hospital, Canterbury. The name was in Faversham a century ago (H.). Perhaps this old family came centuries ago from the Essex parish which bears the same name.....The BASSETTS were an ennobled family in mediæval

time; they held the posts of constable of Dover and lieutenant of Dover Castle in the reigns of John and Edward III. The rector of Tunstall in 1368, and the rector of Luddenham in 1580, bore this name; and in Elizabeth's time a Bassett held a messuage in the village of Cowdham, in Dartford deanery (H.). The Kentish Bassetts are now mostly gathered around Sevenoaks. (*See under "CORNWALL" for an account of the Cornish Bassetts.*).....BALLARD is another old Kent name. The Ballards owned Sapinton manor from the time of Henry IV. until that of Philip and Mary. Robert Ballard, butler of Richard II., received from his Sovereign the manor of West Combe. In the reign of Henry VI., Thomas Ballard, of Horton Parva, was one of the sheriffs of Kent (H.).

.....BARTHOLOMEW was the name of two county families of Addington and Oxenhoath last century (H.)......The BINGS held property in Wrotham in the time of Elizabeth, and one of this family was sheriff of Kent in the same reign. In the time of James I. the Bings also owned property in Tunbridge, where the name still remains; and in this reign George Bing was mayor of Dover, and also the representative of the city in Parliament. There are several memorials of Bings in the church of St. John, Margate, erected in the latter half of last century; and in 1782 Mr. H. Bing owned Yokes Court, in Frinsted (H.)......The family of BELSEY came into possession of Boswell Banks in 1777 (H.).

.....The BENSTEADS or BENSTEDS of Sittingbourne bear an ancient Kent name; and we learn from Hasted that Merston in the reign of Henry III. belonged to John de Banstede, Benstede being a parish in Hunton parish. In 1486, Andrew Bensted was rector of Stonar, Thanet; and in 1511, Andrew Benstede was vicar of Herne (H.). Binsted is also the name of places in Sussex and Hants.....BRICE was a Kent name in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). The name is at present best represented around Canterbury. In 1677 a Mr. Brice presented a small amount of land to the corporation of Dover for the relief of the plague-affected; and early last century John Brice purchased property in Eleham (H.)......BROADLEY was a Dover name during last century. John Broadley, a surgeon there, died in 1784, aged 79; his heirs possessed the estate of Upper Hales, at the close of the century (H.). The family still have their principal home in the same locality, namely, in and around Dover and Hythe.....The BRENCHLEYS belong to an old and distinguished Kentish family, possessing property in Brenchley in the time of Henry VI. In

the same reign Sir William Brenchley, chief justice of the King's Bench, owned the manor of Benenden. The vicar of Ash in 1660 was thus named (H.).

C—D.

The CLIFFORDS of Bobbing were an ancient Kentish family who held the manor of Shorne during the 15th century; they were descended from the Herefordshire Cliffords of Clifford Castle, who are still represented in the county of Gloucester (H.).....The family of CLINCH, now best represented in and around Sittingbourne, resided in Hernehill in this county during the 17th century (H.), where the name still remains.....The CURLINGS of Faversham bear an old Thanet name; we find a William Curlyng in that locality in 1513 (H.). A century ago there was a Mr. John Curling of Ham, who bought the Betshanger estate (H.).The COLLARDS of Kent may find an ancestor in Simon Colard, who represented Dover in Parliament in the reign of Edward III. Christopher Collard was rector of Blackmanstone in the time of Charles I. (H.).....In the reign of Henry VIII., Richard COVENEY owned property in Maidstone parish; and in the time of Mary, Nicholas Coveney possessed property in Boxley (H.).....The CRADDUCKS may claim connection with a gentle family of Cradock in Luddesdowne in the middle of the 17th century; Cradock was the name of the vicar of Tong in 1672 (H.).....The Kentish CHEESMANS date back to the 16th century. In the reign of Henry VIII., John Cheseman held for a time the manor and parsonage of Lewisham (H.), and Chiesman is still a Lewisham name. In Elizabeth's time he represented New Romney in Parliament and filled the office of mayor (H.).....The CROWHURSTS derive their name from parishes of that name in the adjacent counties of Surrey and Sussex.....William d'Arques, lord of Folkestone, who came to England with the Conqueror, may, according to Lower, have given rise to the Kentish name of DARK.....DILNOT was a Sandwich name in the middle of last century; and the name is still in the district. John Dilnot of Sandwich a hundred years ago owned Brook-house in Ash (H.).....The name of DANIELS was represented 600 years ago by Daniel in the hundreds of Maidstone and Worth (H. R.).

E—G.

FAGG is a very old Kentish name. The Faggés of the 16th and 17th centuries were a family of influence and position, and had their principal home at Chartham (H.). Lower, however, says that they were also long connected with Rye in the adjacent county of Sussex. Further back we have the Faggés at Willesborough in the 14th century (H.). A member of this family was created a baronet by Charles II., and Sir John Fagg was vicar of Sarre a hundred years ago; during the first half of last century, several of the family were buried in Ham church (H.). Fagg is an ancient English name; we find it six centuries since in Oxfordshire and Somerset (H. R.).....FREMLIN is another old Kent surname. Henry VIII. granted to John Fremling and his heirs $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Great Dawfield, Kemsing; and in the reign of Elizabeth, Gilbert Fremlin owned the mansion of Croft in Hartlip (H.).....The FILMERS belong to a distinguished Kentish family that had its home at East Sutton during the 17th century; some of its members were baronets, and others were sheriffs of the county (H.).....The present family of FINN may be connected with John Finn of Chilham in 1702 (H.).....GOODHEW, a name now well represented around Sittingbourne, has long been found in Kent. In the time of Henry VIII., John Goodhewe held property in Seasalter and Hernehill, and in 1511 John Godhew was master of Wye College; in Elizabeth's reign, a Goodhugh owned a manor in Sturry (H.). Richard Goodhugh of Tunbridge was sheriff in 1697; and the family possessed the manor of Sheldhurst in the reign of George I. (H.).....GOWER was the name of the vicar of St. Stephen's in 1457; and John Gower had property in Hollingborne in the time of Edward III. (H.). The noble family of this name has been connected with this county.....GODDEN is an ancient Kent surname. The vicar of Reculver in 1663 was thus named, and in Folkestone church there is, or was, a memorial to a Godden of the date of 1636 (H.). The Goddens held the manor of Leyborne and much other property in the county during the 16th century; and back in the 14th century we find a family of De Godden holding the manor of Godden in Tenterden parish (H.), where the surname yet remains. This is in fact an early English surname, being represented in the forms of Godin and Goding in the adjacent county of Sussex during the 13th century, and occurring at the same time in the counties of Bucks, Oxford, Cambridge, Somerset, etc. (H. R.).

H—J.

The HARTRIDGES of Hartridge, Cranbrook, were an ancient family, one of the name occurring amongst the Conservators of the Peace in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. (H.)..... During last century the HOOKERS held properties in the parishes of Biddenden and Great Chart. John Hooker of Little Peckham, who was sheriff of Kent in 1712, belonged to the Hookers of Tunbridge, who came originally from Hants. In 1595 Hooker, the ecclesiastical writer, held the living of Kingston (H.).....Mr. HOGBEN, who owned the Copthall estate in Aldington parish about two centuries ago, may be an ancestor of the present Hogbens and Hogbins. In 1712, Thomas Hogben of Aldington left bequests to the poor; and in 1737 Mr. John Hogben of Ash (where the surname still remains) owned property in Wimplingswold parish (H.).....The noble house of HOLLAND was connected with Kent during the last two centuries. Long before this, however, in the reign of Richard II., the Holands were the lords of Kent (H.).In 1554, Andrew HOLNESS, of Seton in Ickham parish, left small bequests to the poor; and in 1667 Edward Holness was lessee of Bramling manor in the same parish (H.).....INGE is an ancient Kentish name. In the reign of Edward II., William de Inge, a justice of the Common Pleas, held Ightham (Ickham) manor; and John Inge was a justice in the same court in the time of Edward III. (H.). The vicar of Petham in 1627 was thus named; and in 1790 Mr. Peter Inge lived in the village of Littleborne (H.). In the reign of Edward I. this surname occurred in Hunts and Oxfordshire (H. R.); and we learn from Lipscomb that Inge was a clerical name in Bucks in the 14th and 15th centuries.The Kentish family of JESSUP, a name also represented in Essex, may possess a namesake, if not an ancestor, in Jessuppe, the vicar of Preston church in 1579 (H.). There were two freeholders of the name of Jesopp living at Mattersey, Notts, in 1698 (Harl. MS. 6846).

K—L.

The KELSEYS bear an old Kent name. The ancient Kelseys possessed Kelsey, Beckenham, in the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1659 Colonel Kelsey represented Dover in Parliament, and was lieutenant of Dover Castle (H.). A hundred years since, there

were Kelseys in Hawking parish (H.).....The **KINGSNORTHS** of Ashford and its vicinity bear the name of a Kentish parish; whilst the family of **KENNARD** may have a namesake or an ancestor in the rector of Fordwich in 1619 (H.).....**LANGRIDGE** is the name of an ancient manor in Halling. However, Lower remarks that the Langridges of Sussex appear to be indigenous to that county, the name of De Landrigg occurring there in the 14th century..... A hundred years since, the principal family of **LARKIN** lived at Grove in Wickham parish, and there were then several memorials to the family in the church; the name was also represented last century in the parish of Bredhurst (H.).....The **LEVETTS** were the patrons of the living of Brenset in the time of Elizabeth, and they also held it as incumbents (H.). In the middle of last century, Francis Levett, Turkey merchant, died at Nethersole in the parish of Wimplingswold (H.). This is also a Sussex name. (*See* under that county.).....**LOVE** is an ancient Kentish surname. Reginald Love held property around Chatham and Rochester in the reign of Henry V.; and in the time of Henry VIII., Giles Love was a gentleman of Dover; John Love was rector of Woodchurch in 1685 (H.). The Loves have long been an old Staplehurst family of gentry; a hundred years since there were several inscriptions to this family, some of them obliterated, in the church and churchyard (H.).....**LUCK** was the name of the rector of Sevington in 1727; and in the reign of Elizabeth, Richard Luck owned Newhall manor, Sheppey (H.).

M—N.

The **MANWARINGS** of the vicinity of Staplehurst may be connected with the family that owned the manor of Waltham in the time of Elizabeth: in the same reign one of this family was vicar of Petham (H.). (*See* under "HEREFORDSHIRE.").....The **MERCERS** were another old Staplehurst family. In 1730 the Mercers of Hawkhurst bought the Newsted estate in Staplehurst, which they still possessed when Hasted wrote in 1790. Mercer was the name of one of the representatives for Canterbury in the reign of Edward III. (H.).....The **MATCHAMS** may possess an ancestor in Mrs. Catherine Matcham, to whom a memorial was erected in Wye Church, dated 1713 (H.).....The **MORPHETTS** may be connected with Thomas Morphett, who was rector of Newenden and Rolvenden in 1790, and with William Morphet, the rector of

St. Andrew's, Canterbury, in the time of Elizabeth (H.).....The NEAMES are still established in Faversham. A century ago there was a vault in Birchington church containing the remains of several members of the family of Neame of Gore-end (H.)..... NEVE is a very ancient name in this county, as well as in other counties. Robert le Neve held Woldham Hall in the reign of Edward I. (H.) In the first half of last century, Gabriel Neve, attorney-at-law, lived at Hayes, near Bromley (H.). It is remarkable that this surname, which is now usually spelt Neave in Norfolk and Suffolk, has been for six centuries confined to the same area. The Hundred Rolls inform us that during the reign of Edward I. it occurred in the form of Le Neve in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; and, as shown above, Hasted alludes to its being in Kent during the same reign. Even towards the close of the 19th century its home is still in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent.....The name of NOAKES a century since was represented in the parishes of Goudhurst and Faversham (H.).

O—R.

PHILPOTT, a name occurring in several other counties, has long been found in Kent. Philipotts is the name of an estate in Tunbridge, which, in the reign of Edward I., gave its name to the family possessing it. Sir John Philipott, who was lord mayor in the reign of Richard II., owned The Grange in Gillingham. Henry Philpot represented Hythe in the time of Henry IV. John Philipott, the Somerset Herald, and the author of "Kent Illustrated and Surveyed," lived in the time of Charles I., and was born at Folkestone. Robert Philpott was vicar of Bobbing in 1690; and there were several Philpots in the parish of Crundal early last century (H.).....The Kentish PIDDUCKS and PITTOCKS may hail originally from Norfolk. Blomefield, in his history of that county, mentions a gentleman named Piddock, of Brisingham, 200 years ago.....Swingfield church, a century ago, contained several memorials to members of the family of PILCHER, who were tenants of St. John's (H.). Last century there flourished a New Romney family of this name, a member of which, Stephen Pilcher, gent., who died in 1768, was four times bailiff of the Marsh (H.). The names of Pilcher and Pilchere occurred in Cambridgeshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....In the past century, the QUESTEDS held Elverden manor and Battle Hall, in Leeds parish

(Kent); and in the time of Charles I. Mr. Mark Quested, of the Company of Fishmongers of London, owned the manor of Pen Court, Hollingborne (H.)......The RIGDENS bear an ancient Kentish surname. Robert Rigden owned the manor of Morton, Canterbury, for a short time in the reign of Henry VI.; and during the 16th and 17th centuries the Rigdens owned part of the manor of North Court or Lower Hardres (H.). John Rigden, a native of Canterbury, was incumbent of St. Mildred's church in that city in the early part of last century; and William Rigden was the name of a Canterbury brewer in 1771 (H.). A hundred years since, there were Rigdens in Faversham, Wingham, etc. (H.). The name is still in Canterbury and Faversham, and in other places in the county.

S—Z.

The SHORTERS have long been known in Kent. In 1688, the ancient seat of Bybrooke, in Kennington, became the property of Sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London: the family held it until the middle of last century; but in 1790 it was uninhabited and in ruins (H.)......SOLLEY or SOLLY is an ancient Kentish surname. John Solley owned Linacre manor, Whitfield, in the reign of Edward III.: Pedding in Ash was the residence of this family from the time of Elizabeth until 1748, and from them the Sandwich Sollys have sprung (H.). Richard Solly, who was thrice mayor of Sandwich in the early part of last century, owned the estate of Great Poulders, Woodnesborough (H.)......The STACES are an old Tenterden family, resident there as far back as the beginning of the 17th century: Stace was the name of a parliamentary representative for Hythe in the time of Edward IV. (H.)......The STEDMANS may possess an ancestor in Canon Stedman of Canterbury Cathedral in 1739, afterwards Archdeacon of Norfolk (H.); and the STUNTS may claim kinship with the rector of Eythorne in 1569, who bore the name of Stynte (H.)......TASSELL was the name of a gentle family in Linsted in the early part of last century (H.)......The TERRYS or Terreys include an old Thanet family of gentry, several of whom were buried in Monckton church in the latter half of the 17th century (H.). In Elizabeth's time the Terrys held the manors of Bicknor and Swanton Court; and in the same reign there lived a family of yeomen of the name in Herne, and in the time of Charles I. in

Shoreham. Much property was held by the Terrys in the early part of last century, when there were Terrys or Terreys of Faversham, Brookland, Ospringe, Staplehurst, Trapham, etc. (H.). It was also an old clerical name in the county. The incumbents of Petham in 1664, of St. Mary church, Sandwich, in 1622, and of Goodneston in 1736, were thus named (H.). Terry is a name now also represented in Bucks and the West Riding; and it is remarkable that, as far back as the reign of Edward I., it occurred still in Yorkshire, and also in the counties adjacent to Bucks, namely those of Oxford, Northampton, and Hunts (H. R.).....THIRKELL is a contraction of Thirkettle, an ancient Scandinavian name, now found in Norfolk and Suffolk. (See under "SUFFOLK.") Thurkil and Thurkill were Norfolk and Cambridgeshire names in the 13th century (H. R.).....The family of WATERMAN owned property during last century in Rucking, Halden, and Otham (H.). In 1696, Edward Waterman was vicar of Hollingborne (H.).....The WHITEBREDS possess the name, if not the blood, of Samuel Whitbread, who purchased an estate in Woodnesborough in 1783 (H.).....The WITHERDENS were an ancient family of gentry, holding the manor of Eytchden, in Bethersden, from the time of Henry VIII. until the close of last century, when Hasted wrote. The present representatives of the name are mostly confined to Staplehurst and its neighbourhood. Withernden is the name of a Sussex manor.

LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Green	*Robinson	*Turner
*Hall	*Smith	*Wilson
*Johnson	Taylor	*Wright

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Harrison	Mason	Shepherd
Jackson	Parker	*Thompson

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Atkinson	*Fisher	{ Procter
Ball	Gardner	{ Proctor
*Barnes	Howard	*Shaw
Berry	*Marsh	*Spencer
*Cross	*Miller	*Webster
*Dixon	*Porter	Wilkinson

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Ashton	*Bond	*Clarkson (Preston)
{ Baines	*Booth	Crook
{ Baynes	Bradley	Dickinson
*Baldwin	Bradshaw	Dobson (Prestor.)
Banks	*Braithwaite	{ Fielden
*Barlow	*Briggs	{ Fielding
Blackburn	*Buckley	Glover

*Greenwood	*Latham	*Sanderson (Preston)
Grundy (Manchester)	Law (Manchester)	Slater
{ Hayes	*Leach	Stott (Manchester)
{ Heyes	*{ Lund	Sutton
*Hodgkinson	{ Lunt	Swift
*Hodgson	*Moon (Chorley)	*Tomlinson
Holden	Nelson	*Whitehead
Houghton	Norris	{ Whitaker
*Hunter	Parkinson	{ Whittaker
*Kirkham	*Pollard	*Whittle
*Kitchen	Preston	*Wilcock
Knowles	*Rhodes (Preston)	Woods
*Lancaster	*Riley	Yates

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Ainsworth (Blackburn)	{ Cotham	Heap
*Appleton	{ Cottam	Heaton
{ Armistead	Coupe	Higham
{ Armitstead	*Cowell	Hilton (Oldham)
Asheroft	Crabtree	{ Hitchen
Ashworth	*Crossley	*{ Hitchin
Bamford	*Deacon (Preston)	{ Hitchon
{ Banister	*Dodgson	*Hodge
{ Bannister	Draper	*Holcroft (Ormskirk)
Bargh	Dugdale	*Holgate
{ Baron	{ Edmondson	Holt
{ Barron	{ Edmundson	Hornby (Preston)
*Barrow (Ambleside)	Ellison	*Hough
Beesley	Fitton (Bury)	Howarth
Billington (Preston)	Garnett	*Hoyle
Birchall	{ Gaskell	*Hulme
Birkett	{ Gaskill	Hurst
Blundell	*Gerrard	Ireland
Boardman	*Grace	Jenkinson
Bolton	*{ Gratrix	Jolly
*{ Bownass	{ Greatrix	Kay
{ Bowness	{ Hardacre	Kelsall
Bridge	{ Hardaker	Kershaw
*Burrow	{ Hardiker	*Leeming
Chadwick	{ Hardicker	*Leigh
Clegg	Hargreaves	Lord
*Cliff	*Hartley (Burnley)	Marsden
*Collinson (Blackburn)	Harwood (Over Darwen)	Mather
Cookson (Preston)	Haslam (Bolton)	Mercer

Mort	Raby	*Strickland (Preston)
Nightingale	Rigby	Sumner
Nuttall	*Royle	Tinsley
*Oddie	*Rushton	Travis
{ Ormerod	Salisbury (Preston)	*Tyson
{ Ormrod	*Schofield	*Waddington
*Park	Seed (Preston)	*Warburton
Parr	Shuttleworth	Whalley
Partington (Manchester)	*Slinger	*{ Wolfenden
Peet	Speakman (Wigan)	{ Woolfenden
Pennington	*{ Stothert	*Worthington
Prescott	{ Stuttard	
Pye		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Alker (Wigan)	Cropper	Haydock (Blackburn)
Almond	Culshaw (Ormskirk)	Hayhurst
Alty	Cunliffe	Haythornthwaite
{ Aspinall	Dagger (Preston)	(Lancaster)
{ Aspinwall	Dearden	Hesketh
Atherton	Dewhurst	Hesmondhalgh (Preston)
Bamber (Preston)	Drinkall	Higson
Battersby	Duckworth	Hindle
Bent (Manchester)	Dunderdale (Garstang)	Horrocks
Bibby	Duxbury	Huddleston
Bleasdale (Preston)	Eastham	Ibison
{ Bleazard	Eaves	Iddon (Preston)
{ Blezard	Eccles (Preston)	Kellett
{ Blezzard	{ Entwisle	Kenyon (Blackburn)
Bonney	{ Entwistle	Kilshaw
Bretherton (Preston)	Faireclough	Lawrenson
Brindle	Fazakerley (Ormskirk)	{ Leaver
Bulcock	Fish	{ Lever
Butterworth	Forrest (Preston)	{ Livesey
Caldwell	Forshaw (Ormskirk)	{ Livesley
Cardwell	Gornall (Preston)	Longton
Cartmell	Gorst (Garstang)	Longworth
Catlow	Greenhalgh (Middleton)	Lonsdale
Catterall	Gregson	Lyon
Caunce (Ormskirk)	Grimshaw	{ Lythgoe
Charnley (Preston)	{ Hacking	{ Lithgoe
Charnock (Ormskirk)	{ Hakin	Maden
Collinge	Halliwell	{ Margerison
Coward	Halsall (Ormskirk)	{ Margerson
Critchley	Hardman (Preston)	{ Marginson
Crompton (Bolton)	Haworth	{ Margison

Martland (Ormskirk)	{ Riding	Silcock
Mashiter	{ Ryding	Singleton (Preston)
{ Maudsley	Rimmer (Ormskirk)	Stanworth (Burnley)
{ Mawdsley	Rogerson	Starkie (Burnley)
Mayor	{ Rosbotham	Stuart
Molyneux	{ Rosbottom	Swarbrick
Newby	{ Rosebotham	Tattersall (Burnley)
Nutter	{ Rossall	Threlfall
Ollerton	{ Rossell	Topping
Pemberton	Rothwell	Townson
Pendlebury (Bolton)	{ Sagar } (Burnley)	Tyrer
Pickup	{ Segar }	Unworth
Pilkington	Salthouse	Wallbank
Pilling	Scholes	Walmesley (Preston)
Pimblett	Seddon	Walsh
Pollitt	{ Sefton	{ Wareing
Pomfret	{ Sephton (Ormskirk)	{ Waring
Postlethwaite	{ Shacklady	Whipp
Rainford	{ Shakelady	Whiteside
Ramsbottom	Sharples (Blackburn)	Winder
Rawcliffe	{ Sharrock	Winstanley
Rawlinson	{ Shorrock	Worsley

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC LANCASHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

A.	indicates Abram's "Blackburn."
B.	" Baines' "Lancashire."
B. L.	" Baines' "Liverpool."
F.	Fishwick's "Rochdale Parish Registers."
F. G.	Fishwick's "Garstang" } Chetham Society's
F. K.	Fishwick's "Kirkham" } "Remains."
H.	" Hardwick's "Preston."
Har.	Harland's "Manchester Court Leet Records." Chetham Society's "Remains."
H. L.	"History of Lancaster."
H. R.	Hundred Rolls.
L.	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
W. W.	Whitaker's "Whalley."
Sp.	"Contributors to the Defence of this Country at the time of the Spanish Invasion in 1588" (Brit. Mus., B. 474).

A.

The AINSWORTHS, who derive their name from a Lancashire township, are at present most numerous in the Blackburn district. The Ainsworths of Plessington, an ancient family, came into the possession of the manor of Plessington in the reign of Henry VI. Another ancient family of the name lived in the vicinity of Bolton. Henry Ainsworth, the eminent biblical scholar of the 16th and 17th centuries, belonged to the Plessington family: whilst Robert Ainsworth the celebrated lexicographer of the 17th and 18th centuries hailed from the Bolton stock (B.).....ALKER, a name evidently derived from the Lancashire parish of Altcar, is now best represented in the district of Wigan.....ANDERTON is an old Lancashire name now scantily represented in the county. The Andertons took their name from a Lancashire township and estate, which last they possessed in the 16th century (L.). The Andertons of Anderton in the time of James I. branched off into two gentle families, those of Euxton and Lostock (B.). Richard Anderton, a York surgeon, died in 1666, aged 59 (Drake's "Eboracum"). A Cheshire township also bears this name..... The APPLETONS of Lancashire have taken the name of a village in the county. The surname is better represented in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.....The ASHWORTHS are named after a township in the county.....ASPINALL or ASPINWALL occurs in various forms as an old Clitheroe and Standen name of the 16th and 17th centuries. Aspenhalgh, Aspinhaugh, Aspinall, Aspinwall, such are the principal forms and gradations of a name originally signifying "an aspen mead." Standen Hall has been in the possession of a family of the name since last century (W. W.) There were Aspinalls of Royshaw, Blackburn, in the 17th century. (A.). A gentle family of Aspinwall that once resided at Aspinwall, a house in Aughton parish, lived at Hale during last century (B.). The name is still in Aughton and Blackburn.....ASHTON is also a Lancashire place-name. The Asshetons belonged to a notable family that for many centuries played a conspicuous part in the county; the Asshetons of Downham and Midleton, going back to the 15th and 16th centuries, were amongst the oldest branches (W. W.).....ATHERTON is still the name of a Preston family, members of which several times filled the office of mayor during last century (H.). There is a Lancashire township of this name.

B.

The BAMBERS have their present home in the Preston district. Bamber-bridge is the name of a Lancashire village.....In the 17th century there was an old family of BAMFORD of Bamford House; there was also another family of Bamford Hall (B.). Jerome Bamford held land in the Mealegate in the manor of Manchester during the reign of Elizabeth (Har.). The name was well established in Rochdale parish in the 16th century (F.), and still occurs there. There is a Lancashire village thus called.....The BANISTERS or BANNISTERS, who have been for ages in the Burnley district, possess a very ancient Lancashire name. Bank Hall was for centuries the manorial residence of the Banastres or Banisters, an ancient and distinguished family possessing the lordship of the manor of Bretherton as far back as the reign of Edward III. (B.). They are said to have come from Prestatyn in North Wales in the reign of Henry II. (Hill's "Langton"). The Banisters of Bank retained their eminence in the 16th and 17th centuries, and served at times as high sheriff of the county (B.). Henry Bannester and Nicholas Banester of Lancashire contributed £25 apiece to the national fund collected at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). Banastre was the name of two bailiffs and a mayor of Liverpool in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (B. L.). Christopher Banister was one of the Lancashire men who were included by Charles II. in his list of "intended Knights of the Royal Oak," an Order, however, never instituted; his estate was valued at £1,000 per annum (B.). (*See under "SUSSEX."*) There was an influential family of Banastre at Hadnall and Smethcott, Shropshire, from the 12th to the 14th century (Eyton's "Shropshire")..... The Lancashire BARLOWS included an ancient knightly family of Barlow Hall, near Manchester, in the 16th and 17th centuries, and carried their pedigree back to the reign of Edward I.; the Bishop of Lincoln in the year 1610 belonged to this family (B.).....The Lancashire BARROWS, who are named after a borough in the county, are best represented in the Ambleside district.....The BATTERSBYS derive their name either from an estate or from a township in the county of York, the former of which was long in the possession of the family (L.). Thomas Battersbee was one of the Manchester boroughreeves in 1760 (B.).....BIBBY was the name of a tenant in Over Darwen before the reign of Henry VIII. (W. W.).....The BILLINGTONS of

Preston possess the name of a Lancashire township; they are also represented in Cheshire and Staffordshire.....The BLEASDALES of Preston are named after a chapelry in the county. Lawrence Bleasdale was master of the Clitheroe grammar-school in 1748 (W. W.).....The BLUNDELLS were an ancient and distinguished family of Crosby Hall in Sefton parish two centuries ago; they held extensive property in that parish as far back as the reign of Henry III. (B.). They are still seated in the parish of Sefton, but reside now at Blundell Hall in Ince Blundell. Richard Blundell of this county contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Sp.). Bryan Blundell was mayor of Liverpool in 1721 and 1728 (B. L.). Blundel is an ancient name in other parts of England, having been represented in Shropshire, Oxfordshire, and Bucks, in the 13th century (H. R.). The name is also now represented, though scantily, in Beds. Blundellsands is a place in Lancashire.....There was a yeoman family of the name of BOARDMAN in Livesey during last century (A.). John Boardman, Esq., was a boroughreeve of Salford in 1799. Thomas Boardman was a Manchester constable in 1764, and another of the name held the same office in 1796 (B.).....The Lancashire BOLTONS derive their name from parishes of the name in the county.....BRADSHAW is the name of a township in this county where the Bradshaws, an ancient and knightly family, have flourished since the time of the Saxons; the Bradshaws were lords of Haigh in the 14th century, and to this county belonged the notable President Bradshaw of the time of Cromwell (B. and L.). Reference to the Bradshaws of Derbyshire and Northamptonshire will be found under those counties.....The BRETHERTONS of the Preston district are named after a Lancashire township.....BRINDLE is the name of a parish in the county.....BURROW is a Lancashire township.....The BUTTERWORTHS were an ancient knightly family of Belfield in Spotland from the 15th to the 17th century; they were lords of the manor of Butterworth as far back as the reign of Henry II., and from it they derived their name (W. W.). There were several representatives of the name in Rochdale in the 16th century (F.), and it still occurs there. Butterworth is a Lancashire township.Amongst the old Lancashire families now rarely represented in the county is that of BARCROFT. There were Barcrofts of Barcroft in the parish of Whalley from the 15th to the 17th century (B.). A branch of this family held an estate in Blackburn in the reign of James I. (A.).....BICKERSTETH is an old

Liverpool name. From the 15th to the 17th century the name of Bykersteth or Bicksteth or Bixteth occurs several times in the list of the mayors and bailiffs of the town (B. L.). Though rare in the county, Bickersteth is still a Liverpool name.

C.

CARTMELL was the name of four tenants in Garstang in the reign of James I. (F. G.). There is a Lancashire parish thus called.....CATLOW is the name of an old manor, which gave its name to the ancient family of De Catlowe or De Cattelowe in Whalley parish during the 13th and 14th centuries (W. W.).....The CATTERALLS, who are now represented in Preston, derive their name from a Lancashire township. Henry Catterall was guild-mayor of Preston in 1602 (B.). In the list of Lancashire Roman Catholics registered after the rebellion of 1715 occurs the name of Catterall, a small estate-holder (B.).....The CHADWICKS of Chadwick in Rochdale parish are a very old and distinguished family dating back from the present to the 14th century; the hamlet of Chadwick has been in their possession since the family was founded: Healey Hall has been for many centuries a seat of the family (B. and L.). The name is common in the Rochdale parish registers of the 16th century (F.), and still occurs in the town. There are also Chadwicks of Staffordshire and Derbyshire; and there are places of the name in Worcestershire and Warwickshire.....The CHARNOCKS, who have their present home in the Ormskirk district, take their name from Lancashire townships. Roger de Chernock was mayor of Liverpool in 1437 (B. L.). Robert Charnock was a Lancashire gentleman who contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Sp.). A family of Charnocke held land in Garstang in 1604 (F. G.). In the list of the Roman Catholics of Lancashire registered after the rebellion of 1715 occurs the name of Charnock in the case of a small land-owner (B.). The knightly family of Charnock of Sharnbrook, Beds, in the 16th and 17th centuries (Harvey's "Willey"), probably sprang from the Lancashire stock; Richard Charnock of Bedfordshire, armiger, contributed £40 to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Sp.).....CLEGG was the name of a very ancient family of Clegg Hall near Rochdale; but the estate passed out of the family by marriage in the reign of Edward VI. (B.). The name is common in the Rochdale registers of the 16th century (F.), and it is still in the town. Richard Clegg was vicar of

Kirkham, 1666–1720 (F. K.). Joshua Clegg was mayor of Liverpool in 1748 (B. L.). John Clegg was elected a Manchester constable in 1781 (B.). Clegg is a Lancashire hamlet. The surname is also established in the West Riding of Yorkshire..... The COTTAMS take their name from a Lancashire township. John Cottam was a Lancashire Catholic who gave up his life for his religion in 1582; Cottam was the name of a small estate-holder in the county who was then included in the register of Papists after the rebellion of 1715 (B.). (*See under "NOTTS."*).....COUPE is the name of a Lancashire township. Cowhope or Couhope or Cuhope was the name of an enclosure in Rossendale forest, and was also adopted as a surname in that district in the 15th century (W. W.). Coupe was an Oxfordshire surname in the 13th century (H. R.), and it also now occurs in Notts.....The COWELLS of Lancashire probably take their name from Cowhill, a district and seat in Lancashire.....The CROMPTONS are best represented in the Bolton district. They derive their name from more than one township in the county. They were well established in the parish of Rochdale during the 16th century (F.), and still occur there. Peter Crompton was one of the constables of Manchester in 1767, and Nathan Crompton filled the office of boroughreeve of that town in 1791 (B.). Samuel Crompton, a weaver of Hall-in-the-Wood near Bolton, made his family and his fortune by his invention of the mule spinning-frame in 1775 (B.). The Derbyshire Cromptons, a distinguished family of last century, were descended from Abraham Crompton of Brightmet, Lancashire, in the reign of James I. (Glover's "Derbyshire").....CROPPER was a common Rochdale name in the 16th century (F.), and it yet remains in the town.....CROSSLEY is the name of an ancient gentle family of Todmorden during the 14th and 15th centuries and of Scatcliffe since the reign of Elizabeth (B.). The name was well established in the parish of Rochdale during the 16th century (F.).....The CUNLIFFES belong to an ancient and a notable family originally of Cunliffe Hill, but for the last 250 years of Wycoller Hall, in the parish of Whalley (B.). Foster Cunliffe was mayor of Liverpool in 1716, 1729, and 1735; and Robert Cunliffe held the same office in 1758 (B. L.). Besides the seat, there is a Lancashire village of this name.....Amongst the names now rare in the county is that of CROSBIE which was well known in connection with the Liverpool mayoralty during the latter half of last century (B. L.), and is still represented in that city.

D—E.

The DAGGERS are best represented in the Preston district. Daggard was a Cambridgeshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).

.....DEARDEN, in one form or another, is an old name in the parish of Rochdale, where it was well established during the 16th century (F.) and where it still remains. In 1823 Rochdale manor came into the possession of James Dearden, a Rochdale man, who was descended from Elias de Duerden in the reign of Henry VI. (W. W. and L.). Abel Deurden was a Rochdale lawyer in the time of Charles II.; and Robert Deardend was churchwarden of Holme in 1793 (W. W.). In the 13th century Duredent or Durdent was a Derbyshire name, and there were a few of the name in Bucks (H. R.). Dearden is a place near Edenfield, Bury, in Lancashire (L.).

.....The DEWHURSTS were copyholders of Beardwood Green and Billinge Carr, Blackburn, in the 16th and 17th centuries: William Dewhurst was the first governor of the Blackburn grammar-school, in 1567 (A.); the name is still in Blackburn. John Dewhurst was a Lancashire gentleman who contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada Fund, in 1588 (Sp.). Robert Dewhurst was a divine of Newchurch, in Rossendale, in 1650 (W. W.).

.....DUCKWORTH is the name of a seat in Whalley parish. John Duckworth was minister of Haslingden in 1681 (W. W.). A family of Duckworth resided at Empingham, Rutlandshire, in the 16th and 17th centuries: the vicar in the reign of Elizabeth bore this name (Blore's "Rutland").

.....DUGDALE was the name of a Clitheroe family in the reign of Elizabeth, to which belonged Sir William Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary of the 17th century, whose father settled with his family at Shustoke, Warwickshire (B.). There were Dugdals of Great Harwood, Blackburn, last century (A.). The name is still in Clitheroe and Blackburn. Dugdale is a North Staffordshire hamlet. (*See* under the "WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE").

.....DUNDERDALE has been a Garstang name for the last three centuries. John and Richard Dunderdale were Garstang tenants in 1604; and in 1734, John Dunderdale was gentleman sidesman for the Barnaker Quarter of Garstang parish (F. G.). Dunnerdale is a Lancashire township.

.....The DUXBURYS take their name from a township in the county.

.....ECCLES is the name of a Lancashire parish. The surname is most numerous in the Preston district.

.....The ENTWISTLES or ENTWISLES originally derived their name

from the Lancashire township. The Entwises of Entwisle were an ancient and very distinguished family: Sir Bertine Entwissell, one of the heroes of Agincourt, and high sheriff of Leicestershire and Warwickshire in 1483, belonged to this family: the later representatives have been seated at Foxholes since the 16th century (B.). The name was represented in Manchester a hundred years ago (B.).

F—G.

FAIRCLOUGH has long been, and is still a Liverpool name. Thomas Fayerclough was mayor of Liverpool in 1544 (B. L.). There was a gentle family of Fairclough of Fairclough Hall, Herts, in the 17th century (Clutterbuck's "Hertfordshire")..... The FAZACKERLEYS or FAZAKERLEYS, who are at present at home in the Ormskirk district, have taken the name of a Lancashire township. Roger Fazakerley was mayor of Liverpool in 1530 (B. L.). Robert Fazakerley was a Lancashire Catholic of the early part of last century, whose estate was valued at £187 (B.). Nicholas Fazackerley represented Preston from 1735-1767 (H.)..... FITTON is an ancient Lancashire name now mostly characteristic of the district of Bury. The Fittons were lords of Great Harwood in the 12th and 13th centuries; and in fact in that early period the name occurred in various forms in the extensive parish of Whalley, such as, Fittun, Fitun, Fitton, Fyton, Phiton, Phitun, etc.: Roger Fitton of Martholm, Harwood, gave a bell to Stanlaw Abbey, apparently in the 16th century (W. W. and A.). The Cheshire Fittons are referred to under that county..... The name of FORSHAW is best represented in the Ormskirk district. There was a William de le Forsire of Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.)..... Alexander GARNETT was mayor of Liverpool in 1559 (B. L.). An ancient family of Gernet held the manor of Heysham in the 13th century (B.). The name is also represented in Westmoreland and Cheshire..... GERRARD or GERARD is a very old Lancashire name. The Gerards of Bryn were lords of the manor of Brindle from the 14th to the 16th century: this distinguished family stands amongst the foremost of the Lancashire families, both in early and in more recent times, and received a baronetcy from James I.: the Gerards of Gerard Hall, Aughton, in the 16th and 17th centuries, were probably a branch of the Gerards of Bryn (B.). Miles Gerrarde of this county contributed

£25 to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Sp.). Sir George Gerard represented Preston in Parliament in 1628 (H.) The Cheshire Gerrards are referred to under that county. In the 13th century, Gerard was a name much more widely distributed than it is at present (H. R.).....The GREENHALGHS, who are best represented in the Middleton district, derive their name from a Lancashire township. During the 15th century, the Grenehalghs of Brandlesome were hereditary bailiffs of Tottington, and during the two succeeding centuries they gained and retained the position of gentry (W. W.). The name of Thomas Greenhalgh occurs in the list of intended Knights of the Royal Oak, amongst those of other Lancashire gentlemen, the annual value of his estate being there placed at £1,000: this Order, however, which Charles II. intended as a reward for his followers, was never founded (B.).....GREGSON was a Preston name from the 16th to the 18th century: Josiah Gregson was guild-mayor of that town in 1702 (B.).....The GRIMSHAWs take their name from a Lancashire township. The family was once widely spread in Pendle Forest, one branch of it dates back to Nicholas Grimshaw of Heyhouses in the time of Elizabeth, and his descendants resided at Oakenshaw, Clayton-les-Moores (W. W.). Some of the mayors of Preston during the latter half of last century, and the early part of the present century, also bore the name of Nicholas Grimshaw (H.).....GRUNDY is a common name in the Manchester district. The name is also found in Herefordshire, Lincolnshire, and Notts. There were Grundys in Leicestershire last century (Nichols' "Leicestershire"). Grindy and Grindey are Derbyshire and Staffordshire names.

H

HACKING is the name of a seat in Whalley parish which was in the possession of the ancient family of Del Hacking in the 13th and 14th centuries (W. W.). The surname is sometimes now corrupted to Hakin.....An old family of HALLIWELL once lived at Pike House, Spotland; W. Halliwell was minister of Holme in 1793 (W. W.). There is a Lancashire township of the name.....The HALSALLs, who are most numerous in the Ormskirk district, take their name from the parish of Halsall, where they once resided and where they still reside. The Halsalls of Halsall were connected with Liverpool in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.,

Edward Halsall being mayor in 1579, whilst Sir Cuthbert Halsall, previously sheriff of Lancashire, was mayor in 1615 (B. L. and W. W.).....**HARDMAN** was a Rochdale name in the 16th century (F.), and it still remains there. Joseph Hardman was a Manchester boroughreeve in 1796 (B.).....**HARGREAVES** is an old Lancashire name (W. W.). It is also common in the West Riding, particularly in the Leeds district. There are two Cheshire hamlets called Hargrave.....**HASLAM** is an old Rochdale name of the 16th century (F.) It also occurs in Derbyshire. Several mayors and aldermen of Newark, Notts, in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries bore this name (Shilton's "Newark").....The **HARWOODS** have their home in the Over Darwen district, and derive their name from townships in the county. The name has probably an independent home in Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.....The **HAWORTHS** or **HOWARTHS** are very characteristic of Lancashire, **HOWORTH** being of less frequent occurrence. The Haworths of Great Haworth, a very old gentle family, have resided in that place for many centuries; the Haworths of Higher Croft branched off from them in the middle of the 17th century; whilst those of Sale in Cheshire belong to a still later branch (W. W.). Haworth was a common Rochdale name in the 16th century (F.). Abraham Hawarth was a Manchester boroughreeve in 1746 (B.). Haworth is a place or a seat in the county, but I scarcely think that this is a sufficient explanation of the frequency of a name which, in one form or another, is borne by nearly one in every hundred of Lancashire men. It is remarkable that Howard is a name nearly as frequent in the county. The significance of this fact is referred to in Chapter II., under "**HOWARD**".....The **HAYDOCKS**, who are most numerous in the Blackburn district, take their name from the township of Haydock. An old gentle family of this name held the manor of Hesandford or Pheasantford in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; there were four generations of Simon Haydocks (W. W.). James Haydock was a Liverpool bailiff in 1507 (B. L.); and there was a Sir Gilbert de Haydock of this county in the time of Henry V. (B.).....**HEAP** and **HEATON** are Lancashire townships. The Heatons of Heaton gave rise in early times to the North Welsh family of the name (L.).....The distinguished family of the **HESKETHS** of Rufford Hall carry their pedigree back to the 13th century (B.). Probably to this family belonged Robert Heskeith, a Lancashire gentleman who contributed £50 to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Sp.). Hesketh is a Lancashire

parish.....The HIGHAMS take their name from a hamlet in the county.....The Lancashire HILTONS are best represented in the Oldham district (*See* under "WESTMORELAND").....For centuries, Holcroft Hall, near Leigh, was the abode of the HOLCROFTS, a distinguished family, of which the Holcrofts of Hurst Hall in the same neighbourhood in 1692 were a branch; the old residences were, fifty years since, occupied as farmhouses; in the reign of Henry VIII., the Holcrofts were noted traffickers in monastic property (B.). Thurstan de Holcroft was mayor of Liverpool in 1425, and John Holcroft filled the same office in 1644 (B. L.). This name, however, in different forms is more characteristic of Staffordshire. In Lancashire it is now best represented in the Ormskirk district.....Lancashire is the great home of the HOLDENS. The ancient gentle family of the Holdens, of Holden, Haslingden, dates back to the 13th century; from it there branched off in the 16th century the Holdens of Todd Hall in the same parish (W. W.). The Holdens of Ewood, Livesey, date back to the reign of Henry VIII. (A.). The Holdens of Aston, Derbyshire, who go back to the beginning of the 17th century (Glover's "Derbyshire"), may hail from the Lancashire stock.....The name of HOLGATE probably has its home in the West Riding, where it is now also established, and where the township of Holgate occurs. There is also a Shropshire parish of the name.....The name of HOLT has been for centuries associated with dignity and opulence in the parish of Rochdale. Stubble House was an early residence of the family, but from 1640 to 1713, when they were warm adherents of the Stuarts, the Holts lived at Castleton Hall; the Holts of Holt Farm, Standish, in the 17th century, may have been a branch (B.). Thomas Holt and Robert Holte, whose respective estates were valued at £1,000 per annum, were amongst the Lancashire gentlemen selected for the Knighthood of the Royal Oak by Charles II., an Order, however, that was never founded (B.). The Holts of Bucks are referred to under that county. Holt is a common place-name in England, especially in the midland counties.....The HORNBYS, who take the name of a Lancashire township, are best represented in the Preston district. The surname is also well established in the North and East Ridings.....John HORROCKS from Horrocks Hall, minister of Colne, died in 1667, at the age of 77 (W. W.). Jeremiah Horrox, the eminent astronomer of the 17th century, was born in 1619 at Toxteth near Liverpool; John Horrocks founded the muslin manufacture in Preston in 1791, and

afterwards represented the town in Parliament (B.). In the 13th century there was a John Horroc in Bucks (H. R.).....HOUGH is the name of a seat and a place in this county, but the surname is more characteristic of Cheshire.....The HOUGHTONS are most numerous in Lancashire, though they have been established in several other counties, the name being evidently a place-name. One of the principal stocks of the Lancashire Houghtons is that of Little Pendleton, which dates back to the 15th century (W. W.).The HULMES of Hulme date back to the reign of Henry II.; the Hulmes of Halsall were lords of the manor of Maghull in the 16th and 17th centuries (B.). There was an old Manchester family of this name in the reign of Elizabeth. Hulme Hall near Manchester was a seat of the family (Har.). James Hulme was constable of Manchester in 1752; Dauntsey Hulme, Esq., was a Salford boroughreeve in 1797 (B.). The name is more characteristic of Cheshire and Staffordshire.....Hoddlesden Hall, in the ancient parish of Whalley, was probably the residence of the Hoddlestons or HUDDLESTONS of former times (B.). An old family of Huddleston owned the manor of Westhall, Whittington (Whittaker's "Richmond"). Huddlestons was a well-known name in Lincoln from the 14th to the 16th century, during which period six mayors and one sheriff of the city bore the name (Stark's "Lincoln").....The Lancashire HURSTS have taken the name of a town in the county.

I—L.

The ancient and knightly family of IRELAND were lords of the manor of Hutte in Halewood in the time of John; in the reign of Elizabeth the family held this and other manors from the Earl of Derby (B.). George and Lawrence Ireland were two Lancashire gentlemen, evidently of this family, who contributed £25 apiece to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588 (Sp.). The name is also found in Sussex and in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.KAY is an old name in this county. It was well established in Rochdale in the 16th century (F.) Kay was the name of the rector of Mitton in 1604, and of the second founder of Bury School early last century (W. W.). John Kay of Bury invented the fly-shuttle in 1738 (B.). (See under the "WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.") The KELLETTS take their name from townships in the county.....The KELSALLS probably hail originally from

Cheshire, where there are villages of the name and where the surname is also established. Thomas Kelsall was mayor of Liverpool in 1717 (B. L.).....The KENYONS of Kenyon, a Lancashire township, were lords of Kenyon in the 13th and 14th centuries (B.) The name now has its home in the Blackburn district..... KERSHAW was a Manchester name in the reign of Elizabeth; Richard Kyrshaw was elected town "wayte" (musician) in 1562 (Har.). Kirshaw was a Rochdale name in the 16th century (F.) and it still survives there. James Kershaw was minister of New Church, Rossendale, in 1598 (W. W.). John Kershaw bequeathed, in 1701, two estates for founding a free school at New Church (B.). The name is still in New Church. Kirkshaw was an old form of the name in the 15th century (W. W.). The name is also established in the West Riding.....The LATHAMS are referred to under "CHESHIRE".....The LEAVERS or LEVERS derive their name from Lancashire townships. The Levers of Alkrington have been seated at Alkrington Hall since the middle of the 17th century; Sir Ashton Lever of this family attained note as a naturalist last century (B.). The Leavers were established in Rochdale parish in the 16th century (F.The LEIGHS take their name from the Lancashire town. The ancient and knightly family of Legh, of Haydock, Lancashire, and of Lyme, Cheshire, carries its pedigree back to the 15th century (B.). The name is frequent in Cheshire.....The LIVESEYS of Livesey Hall held the manor of Livesey for 500 years (A.), and their name is still in the parish. There was a Thomas de Livesey of Fenescholes in the 15th century (W. W.). Robert Livesey was a Manchester boroughreeve in 1750 (B.).....LONGTON, LONGWORTH, and LONSDALE are the names of townships and parishes in the county.....Lancashire is the northern home of the LORDS. The name was numerous in Rochdale parish in the 16th century (F.). The Lords of the east of England have their home in Suffolk.....The LUNDS or LUNTS have their principal home in the West Riding, but they also occur in Cheshire as well as in this county. John de Lunt and Nicholas Lunt were bailiffs of Liverpool in 1402 and 1433 (B. L.).

M—O.

The MARSDENS take their name from Lancashire townships. William Marsden was mayor of Liverpool in 1725 (B. L.). The name is equally frequent in Derbyshire and in the West Riding

.....Richard and Samuel MATHER, father and son, natives of Lowton, were two noted Lancashire Nonconformist divines of the 17th century. (B.).....The MAWDESLEYS of Mawdesley possessed the demesnes of Mawdesley from the 12th to the 17th century (B.), and the name still occurs there.....William MAYOR was elected a Manchester constable in 1791 (B.) Mayer is a Staffordshire name.....The noble and very ancient house of MOLYNEUX, of Sefton, has been for several centuries one of the most powerful and most distinguished of Lancashire families (B.).....MORT is also a Shropshire name. Adam Morte, the intrepid Royalist mayor of Preston, was killed at the storming of that town in 1642 (B.).....The Fairhurst NELSONS, who owned Fairhurst Hall, Eccleston, during the last and in the present century, belong to an ancient family, a branch of which held lands in Mawdesley as far back as the reign of Richard II. Nelson is a Lancashire town. Richard Nelson was mayor of Lancaster in 1512 (H. L.). (See under "CUMBERLAND" and "WESTMORELAND.").....NEWBY is the name of a Lancashire village.....NORRIS is a name that has now its principal homes in Lancashire and Somerset. In the 13th century it was frequent in the forms of Noreys, Norreys, Norries, and Norrays, often preceded by "Le," in Notts, Oxfordshire, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Bucks, etc. (H. R.).....NUTTALL was a common name in Rochdale parish in the 16th century (F.), and it still occurs there. There was a gentle family of the name at Newhall-hay, in Rossendale, in the 17th century: Robert Nuttall was the name of a Bury gentleman last century (it is still a Bury name), and of the owner of Hollins in Accrington in 1734: Nuttall is a place in the county, originally written Nuthalgh (nut-field), and often corrupted to Nutto and Nuthow in old charters (W. W.).....NUTTER has the same origin, from Nuthalgh, through Nuthow and Nutto. The Nutters were master foresters and keepers of the Chace of Trawden in the 15th century: in the time of Elizabeth one of the family was steward of Pendle: Ellis Nutter was for 33 years master of Burnley School during last century (W. W.).....The master of the Blackburn grammar-school in 1670 bore the name ODDIE (A.). The name is also established in the West Riding.The ancient gentle family of ORMEROD resided at Ormerod House, Whalley parish, from 1311 to 1793: amongst the branches of this family are the Ormerods of Bury during last century, and the Ormerods of Gambleside: Oliver Ormerod, of the parent

stock, was a noted polemical writer in the reign of James I. (B.).
(See under "CHESHIRE.")

P.

PARR is the name of a Lancashire township and manor where the Parrs have been settled since the 13th century (L.) They are also represented in Notts and Lincolnshire.....The PARTINGTONS are best represented in the Manchester district. There is a Cheshire township thus called. There are also Partingtons in Worcestershire.....PEMBERTON is the name of a Lancashire township.....The PENDLEBURYS, who possess the name of a township in the county, are now mostly found in the Bolton district. In 1588 William Pendleburie of Wichford, Warwickshire, contributed £12 to the Armada Fund (Sp.).....The ancient and influential knightly family of the PENNINGTONS were lords of Pennington from the 11th century to the reign of Henry VI., a monarch who numbered Sir John de Pennington amongst his most trusted adherents (B.). In the first quarter of the 17th century there was a gentle family of the name at Mitton Magna (W. W.). The name is also established in Cheshire.....The PICKUPS derive their name from Pickup Bank, or Piccopbanke, a village in Whalley parish. In the 16th century the Piccopps lived at Lower Darwen, a family with which the Piccopps of Eccleshill in the succeeding century were connected: from early in the 17th century the Pickops have held their own estate on the borders of Livesey and Tockholes (A.).....The PILKINGTONS originally took their name from the Lancashire township. The Pilkingtons of Pilkington, from whom the Yorkshire Pilkingtons are derived, were a distinguished Lancashire family during the 15th century: the Pilkingtons of Rivington, a powerful knightly family of considerable antiquity, traced their pedigree back to the reign of Henry I.; they lost much of their possessions after the battle of Bosworth (B.). There was a gentle family of this name in Manchester in the reign of Elizabeth (Har.).....PILLING is the name of a Lancashire township.....It would seem that the Lancashire name of PIMBLETT is a corruption of the old Cheshire name of Pimlot, which is referred to under "CHESHIRE".....The POLLITTS may possess an ancestor in John Pollett, minister of Butterworth in 1660 (W. W.).....POSTLETHWAITE is still an old Lancaster name: four of the mayors during last century bore

this name (H. L.).....The PRESCOTTS take their name from a Lancashire parish; they are also represented in Cheshire..... Lancashire is the home of the PYES of the north of England, whilst Kent is their home in the south. In the 13th century the name was represented in Norfolk, Suffolk, Hunts, etc. (H. R.).

R—S.

RABY is also a Cornish name. Adam Rabye was parish clerk of Blackburn in 1683 (A.). There was a Thomas Rabi in Bedfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). In Cheshire and Durham there are townships of this name.....RAINFORD and RAWCLIFFE are Lancashire townships.....RAMSBOTTOM is a place in Clitheroe and a hamlet near Bury: in the 16th century Sir Henry Ramsbottom was a priest of Haslingden: in the 15th century Margaret Remesbothome held land in Rossendale Forest (W. W.).....RAWLINSON is an old name of note in the county. The principal family of the name resided at Greenhead, Coulton, in the reign of Henry VII., and came into possession by marriage, in the 17th century, of Moreside and Cark Halls in Cartmel; another branch lived at Toddilbank House, Coulton, in the time of Henry VII., and a third at Rusland Hall (B.).....RIGBY, a characteristic Lancashire name, is also established in Cheshire. Harrock Hall, in Eccleston parish, has been the residence of a distinguished family of the name from the 15th to the present century (B.). Edward Rigby was mayor of Liverpool in 1751 (B. L.).....ROSSALL is an old Lancashire seat. Rosshall was an ancient Shropshire manor, which gave its name to the knightly family of De Rosshall or De Rossall, of the 13th century. (Eyton's "Shropshire.").....Richard ROTHWELL, the exorcist, was born at Bolton in 1563 (B.). There is a Yorkshire parish of this name.....ROYLE is the name of an ancient mansion in Whalley parish (B.). (See under "CHESHIRE.").....The SALISBURYS of the Preston district take their name from Salisbury in the adjoining parish of Blackburn, where lived the old family of Salesbury or Salebury, of Salesbury Hall, in the 13th century (B. and W. W.). The Derbyshire Salisburys probably hail from Lancashire.....SALTHOUSE is a name now mostly confined to Lancashire. De Salthus was a Norfolk name in the 13th century (H. R.); there is a parish of Salthouse in that county, and De Salthouse was a common clerical name in that county in the 14th century

(Blomefield's "Norfolk"). Salthouse is a Norfolk parish.....The old family of SCHOFIELD, of Schofield Hall, Spotland, is now extinct in the direct line (W. W.). Scolfeld was a common name in Rochdale parish in the 16th century (F.). Abdie Scholfield was churchwarden of Prestwich in 1645 (B.).....SEFTON or SEPHTON is the name of a Lancashire parish; the Sephtons are mostly found in the Ormskirk district.....SAGAR, or SEGAR as it is infrequently spelt, is a name characteristic of the Burnley district. The Rev. Charles Sagar was master of Blackburn School in 1655 (A.). In the 13th century Segar or Sigar was a name found in Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Wilts, etc. (H. R.).SHACKLADY or SHAKELADY is known in Lancashire as a corruption of Shackerley, a township in the county (L.). The Shakerleys were a gentle family of Standish parish in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Shakerley held the Clitheroe mills from the Crown in the reign of Edward IV. (W. W.).....The ancient family of SHARPLES once lived at Sharples in Bolton parish (B.). There was a Freckleton family of the name in the 17th century (F. K.).....SHARROCK and SHORROCK are old Lancashire names. Thomas Shorrocks, Esq., was a Salford boroughreeve in 1771 (B.). John Shorroock was minister of Newchurch in Rossendale in 1767; De Shorrok and De Schorroock were names characteristic of the original parish of Whalley in the 13th and 14th centuries (W. W.).....SHUTTLEWORTH is the name of a Lancashire village. Shuttleworth Hall, in the parish of Whalley, was the original seat of the family of the name before their removal, in the reign of Richard II., to Gawthorpe, where they still resided in the 17th century; fifty years ago the early seat of the family was occupied as a farmhouse; the Shuttleworths of Hacking, who flourished from the 13th to the 16th century, were a branch of this family (B. and W. W.). In 1588 Serjant Shuttleworth contributed £25 to the Armada Fund (Sp.). The Shuttleworths represented Preston in Parliament at different times during the 17th and 18th centuries (H.). The name is also established in the Leeds district of the West Riding. There is also a Derbyshire village thus called.....The SINGLETONS are numerous in the Preston district. An ancient family of the name owned the manor of Brockholes in the 16th century (B.). There are townships thus called in the county.....The STARKIES, who are principally represented in the Burnley district, have not wandered far from the ancient home of their name. The Starkies of

Huntroyde, in the parish of Whalley, have a distinguished family history, going several centuries back; the Twiston branch dates from the 17th century (W. W.). During last century there was a well-to-do Manchester family of the name (B.).....The STOTTS were established in the parish of Rochdale in the 16th century (F.), and still occur there; but they are now mostly found in the Manchester district. Thomas Stott was elected a Manchester constable in 1768, and John Stott was a Manchester boroughreeve in 1741 (B.). The name is also represented in Northumberland, the West Riding, and Somerset.....The SWARBRICKS may possess kinship with Mr. Swabrick, an eminent organ maker of Warwick in the middle of last century. (Deering's "Nottingham.") Swarbrick or Swarbrook has been a Chester name during the last and the present century. (Hemingway's "Chester.").....The name of SWIFT is also established in Derbyshire, the West Riding, and Notts. In the 13th century there were Swifts and Swyfts in Derbyshire, Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk (H. R.).....SEACOME or SECUM, STURZAKER or STURSACRE, and SUDALL or SUDELL, are old Lancashire names now rarely represented in the county. Seacome and Secum were the names of mayors and bailiffs of Liverpool in the 16th and 17th centuries (B. L.). The Sturzakers or Stursacres were a numerous and well-to-do Garstang family, from the 16th to the 18th century; they lived at Kirkland in the reign of Elizabeth (F. G.), and still reside there. During the 17th and 18th centuries the Sudalls or Sudells were at different times mayors and aldermen of Preston; they may have sprung originally from the same stock as the present Siddalls or Siddells of Derbyshire and the North and East Ridings.

T—Z.

The TATTERSALLS, who are now numerous in the Burnley district, owned the Holme estate in the ancient parish of Whalley in the 14th century: in the reign of Henry VIII. there was a family of this name at Rigge in the same parish (W. W.). In the 13th century Tatsalle and Tatsal were characteristic Lincolnshire names, and were evidently derived from Tattershall, a town in that county. In Norfolk and Suffolk they were then represented mostly by De Tatishale and De Tateshal (H. R.).....The family of THRELFALL resided at Threlfall in the Fylde from the reign of Edward VI. to

that of James I. (B.). John de Threfalle held Crumbilholme, Bowland, in the time of Henry VI. (W. W.). Cuthbert Threlfall, a Roman Catholic, was a small estate-holder in the county in the early part of last century (B.).....Probably both the Lancashire and the Lincolnshire TINSLEYS derive their name from a township in the West Riding.....The TOPPINGS may be connected in their descent with William Toppyng, who held six acres of land in Cliviger during the reign of Edward II. (W. W.).....John and Augustine TOWNSON, two Lancashire men of eminent learning, were associated in the 17th century with the Westphalian monastery of Lamspring (W. W.). The Toulsons were an old Lancaster family, members of which filled the office of mayor in 1630, 1650, and 1676 (H. L.). Townson is still a Lancaster name. Clement Towlson held land in Bowland in the early part of the 17th century (W. W.).....UNSWORTH is the name of a Lancashire district. It was a common Rochdale surname in the 16th century (F.).....The WADDINGTONS have their principal home in the West Riding, where there are a seat and a village of the name.....WALLBANK is an ancient Lancashire name. Walbonk was the name of an hereditary tenant of Billington in the 14th century: Adam de Walleboncke was vicar of Blackburn from 1317 to 1320 Richard del Wallebonck held land in Church, also in the 14th century; the Walbanks were a gentle family in Whalley parish in 1618; William Walbancke was headmaster of the Clitheroe school in 1608 (W. W.). William Wallbank of Pleasington, was governor of the Blackburn grammar-school in 1716 (A.). The occurrence of this name in the same neighbourhood for centuries is remarkable.....The WALMSLEYS, who derived their name originally from a Lancashire township, are now very numerous in the Preston district. There was an old and distinguished family of this name at Dunken Haigh or Dunkenhalgh, Blackburn, during the 16th and 17th centuries: Sir Thomas Walmsley, of Dunkenhalgh, was a judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh, was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, an Order, however, the institution of which by Charles II. was never accomplished (B.). The Walmesleys of Coldcotes branched off from the Dunkenhalgh stock in the 17th century (W. W.).....The WARBURTONS are referred to under "CHESHIRE," the home of the name.....The WHALLEYS take their name from the Lancashire parish: they are also established in Cheshire. Thomas Whalley was elected a Manchester constable in 1745 (B.).

.....WHITESIDE is an ancient name. Whitside or Whytside was a Cambridgeshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The WHITTAKERS or WHITAKERS are numerous in Lancashire. From the 14th to the 16th century a gentle family of this name lived at High Whitaker or Whitacre in the vills of Simonstone and Padiham, in the parish of Whalley: the Whitakers of Holme and those of Henthorn branched off in the 15th century and those of Healy about 1620 (W. W.). The name was frequent in the parish of Rochdale in the 16th century (F.). During last century the Whittakers were well-to-do Manchester townsmen (B.). The name is just as frequent in the West Riding and less so in Cheshire.The home of the WINDERS is still in the northern part of the county, in Garstang and Lancaster. The Wynders were tenants in Garstang in the reign of James I. (F. G.). Robert Winder was the name of the mayor of Lancaster in 1726, 1737, 1754, and 1762 (H. L.).....The WINSTANLEYS, who take their name from a Lancashire township, have long been known in Liverpool, and still reside there. John Winstanley was mayor in 1553, and Henry Winstanley filled the same office in 1752 (B. L.). There was a Robert de Wynstanleghe of Rishton in the 14th century (W. W.); and a gentle family of Winstanley lived at Branston, Leicestershire, in the 17th and 18th centuries (L.).....The WOLFENDENS or WOOLFENDENS, who are more numerous in the West Riding, derive their name from a Lancashire township. The Wolfendens were established in Rochdale in the 16th century (F.).Although the WORTHINGTONS take their name from a Lancashire township, they are more numerous and have been longer established across the Cheshire border, and will be referred to under that county.....The WORSLEYS of Worsley, a distinguished family, carry their pedigree back to the times of the Crusades, when they possessed the manor of Worsley. In the reign of Henry VIII. there was a branch of the family at Worsley Meyne, Wigan, and another branch at Manchester, from which are descended the Worsleys of Withington: Sir Robert Worsley was deputy-lieutenant of the county in the reign of Elizabeth (B.). James and Richard Worsley were two Lancashire gentlemen who contributed £25 apiece to the Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.).

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name denotes that, though characteristic of these counties, the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Allen (Leicester)	{ Clark Clarke *Green	*Smith
Brown		Wright

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Brooks	Hill	{ Leicester Melton bray	Mow-
*Chapman	*Moore		
Cooper	*Morris		
		*Wood	

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Arnold (Atherstone)	*Freeman	*Knight
Bates	Gilbert	Porter
Burton	*Hardy (Leicester)	* { Sharp Sharpe
Cross	Hart	
*Fox		

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

*Bacon	Fryer (Oakham)	North
Bryan	Goodman	*Stokes
Chamberlain (Oak-	Hatton	Swain
ham)	*Haywood	*Whittle (Melton Mow-
Farmer	*Kendall	bray).

COUNTY NAMES (2–3 counties).

Abell	Bosworth	*Clements
*Black	Burnhall	Cotton
*Blunt	*Chester	Deacon

Doubleday (Melton	{ Lovett	Shelton
Mowbray	{ Lovitt	Simpkin
Freer	Orton	*Stretton
Goodson	*Pepper	Tailby
*Hubbard	Pridmore	Tomblin
Herrick (Leicester)	Rowlett	Tyler

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to these counties).

Beeby	Freestone	Matts
Berridge (Lutter-	Geary	Musson
worth)	Gimson	Oldacres
Branson	Hack	Orson (Melton Mow-
Burnaby	Henson	bray)
Cobley	Hollier	Paget
Dalby	Jarrom	Pochin
Darnell	Jesson	Pretty
Dawkins	{ Keetley { (Lough-	Royce
Dexter	{ Keightley { borough)	Scotton
Dowell	Kirkman (Leicester)	Sheffield
Drackley (Leicester)	Lacey	Shipman (Melton Mow-
Draycott	{ Leadbeater	bray)
{ Eayrs	{ Leadbetter	{ Toon
{ Eayres	Loseby	{ Toone
Forryan (Leicester)	Macauley	Wilford
Frearson	Mackley	Wormleighton

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NAMES OF THE COUNTIES OF LEICESTER AND RUTLAND..

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

B.	indicates	"Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."
Bl.	"	Blore's "Rutland."
C.	"	Curtis' "Leicestershire."
H. L.	"	Hill's "Langton."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
M.	"	Macauley's "Claybrook" (Leicestershire).
N.	"	Nichols' "Leicestershire."
T.	"	Throsby's "Town and County of Leicester."

A—B.

ABELL has long been a Leicestershire name. John Abel resided at Staunton Harold in the reign of Edward III.; John Abell was rector of Newbold Verdun in the time of Elizabeth; John Abell of Desford, owned 30 acres of Leicester forest in the reign of Charles I.; Matthew Abell held part of the manor of Manceter in the reign of George I. (N.). Ann Abell, aged 21, was buried at Sutton Chaynell in 1784 (B.). This name is also established in the neighbouring county of Derby. In the 13th century it occurred as Abel in Beds, Bucks, Wilts, and Cambridgeshire (H. R.). The Abells of Fordham and West Bergholt, Essex, from the 14th to the 16th century, obtained their wealth in the cloth trade (Morant's "Essex").....The old Leicestershire family of BACON of Hinckley went back to the time of Elizabeth (N.). (See under "ESSEX.").....The BEEBYS originally took their name from a Leicestershire parish. In the reign of Henry III., Hugh de Beby was rector of Willoughby Waterless, and William de Beby was rector of Claybrook (N.). Between the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V., four mayors of Leicester bore the name of Bebye, or Beebye, or De Beby (T.). William Beeby was a Gaddesby freeholder in the time of Charles I.; Richard Beeby and Elizabeth Hubbert were married in Belgrave church in the reign of Charles II.; in the middle of last century Francis Beeby was a proprietor of land in Fleckney and a family of the name then lived at Shenton (N.). The name is still in the city of Leicester.....The BERRIDGES are now best represented in the Lutterworth district. In the reign of Elizabeth, Dr. Berridge held the manor and the advowson of the living of Kibworth Beauchamp (C.).....The BOSWORTHS derive their name from Leicestershire parishes.....The son of Clement BRANSON was baptised in Woodhouse church, Leicestershire, in 1623; John Branson was master of the Osgathorpe Free School at the beginning of this century (N.).....There was a family of BRYAN in Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire, last century (N.). Bryon was the usual form of the name in the 13th century; it then occurred in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Bucks, and Norfolk (H. R.). In addition to Leicestershire, the Bryans now characterise Derbyshire, Shropshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire.....Amongst the old Leicestershire names now rare in the county is that of BRUDENELL. The Brudenells were a very

distinguished family in the 16th and 17th centuries, and from them sprang the noble house of Cardigan (N. and H. L.)..... BURNABY is an old Leicestershire name. From the 13th to the 15th century the Burnebys were an influential county family; in the 17th century the Burnebys or Burnabys possessed a family vault in Asfordby church; Burnaby was a well-known and sometimes a distinguished clerical name in Leicestershire during last century (N.). The name of De Burneby was represented in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). Burnby is a parish in the East Riding, and there are parishes and townships called Barnby in Yorkshire, Notts, and Suffolk.

C—D.

The name of COBLEY was represented in Hallaton, Leicestershire, last century; in 1786, Sarah Cobley, of this place, fell into a trance, and remained so for 24 hours (N.).....The COLLEYS of Glayston, Rutland, were a knightly family in the 16th and 17th centuries (H. L.). The name is now rare in this part of England, but is represented by Coley in Worcestershire, and by Colley in North Wales.....There are several old and sometimes distinguished Leicestershire families of the name of COTTON. Staffordshire appears to have been the principal home of the name, where the De Cotons of Ridware of the 14th and 15th centuries were known in more modern times as the Cottons; the following Leicestershire families of the Cottons, those of Laughton, Dadlington, and Broughton Astley, all claim descent from Thomas Cotton of Staffordshire, in the reign of Henry VII. (N.). Other families doubtless originated in Leicestershire. The name also occurs in Herefordshire. In the 13th century there were De Cottons in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Shropshire (H. R.). There are several parishes and townships called Cotton and Coton in the midlands, especially in Staffordshire, and afterwards in Shropshire, Leicestershire, Cambridgeshire, and also in Suffolk..... DARNELL, or rather DARNEL, was a characteristic east-country name in the 13th century, especially in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Hunts (H. R.).....Edward DAWKINS owned some land in Burstall in 1759; Michael Dawkin was a Thurnby freeholder in 1630 (N.).....DEXTER is an old Leicestershire name. William Dexter held the Dutchy or Hakluyt Manor in Hallaton in the 15th century (C.). A gentle family of the name owned property in

Thedingworth in the reign of Elizabeth. William Dexter lived at Worthington in the reign of Charles I.; there were families of the Dexters in Wartnaby and Abkettleby in the 17th and 18th centuries (N.).....The DALBYS, who originally derived their names from Leicestershire parishes, have long been known in the counties of Leicester and Rutland. In the 14th century, when several of the clerics of these counties bore this name, William Dalby founded Oakham Hospital; Dalby was the name of the prior of Ulvescroft in the reign of Henry VIII. (N.). There was a Loughborough family of this name in the reign of Charles II. (Fletcher's "Loughborough"), and there are Dalbys still in that place. John Dalby was mayor of Leicester in 1789 (T.).....The DOUBLEDAYS have now their home in the Melton Mowbray district. Doubleday and Dubbleday were the names of Notts freeholders 200 years ago (Harl. MS., 6846). The name is also established in Norfolk, and Doubleday was the name of the bailiff of Yarmouth in 1507 and 1521 (Blomefield's "Norfolk").....DOWELL was the name of the vicar of Melton Mowbray in 1690; John Dowell, a Leicestershire man, was a scholar of Cambridge University in the time of Cromwell (N.). Henry Dowell had property in Ullesthorpe in the parish of Claybrook a century ago (M.).....The DRACKLEYS are now best represented in Leicester and its neighbourhood. William Drakely was a freeholder in Sutton Cheynell in the reign of Charles I. (N.).....The DRAYCOTTS were represented in the county of Leicestershire in the time of Cromwell, when John Draycot was minister of Beby (N.). In the 13th century this name occurred as De Draycote in Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire. There are parishes, towns, and villages of the name in Berks, Bucks, Somerset, Staffordshire, Wilts, and Warwickshire.

E—H.

The name of EAYRS or EAYRES is probably a form of Ayre, also an old Leicestershire name. Thomas Eayre, of Kettering, Northamptonshire, a century ago was one of the founders of the church bells of Norton (N.). Thomas Ayre was the name of the mayor of Leicester in 1723 and 1744 (T.). Ayres is now a Berks name, and Ayre is found in Devon.....The FORRYANS have their home in the Leicester district. During the 17th and 18th centuries a family of Foryan resided at Sketchley, Burbach or Burbage. Richard Forryan was churchwarden of Burbach in

1774 (N.). It may be that this name is an altered form of FREWEN, the name of an old and distinguished family of Leicestershire and Sussex, but originally hailing from Worcestershire (Whitley's "Sapcote").....William FREARSON lived in Worthington about a century ago (N.).....The name of FREESTONE was represented in Tugby in the reign of Elizabeth (N.). Freiston is a parish in South Lincolnshire.....Thomas FREER was incumbent of Whitwell, Rutlandshire, in the reign of Charles I. (Bl.). There were gentle families of the name in Great Wigston and Blaby, Leicestershire, during last century. John Freer was rector of Knossington in the reign of Anne (N.). One of the name was mayor of Leicester about a century ago (T.). The name also occurs in Yorkshire. Since Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Yorkshire are all of them homes of both the Freers and the Fryers, the two names are probably different forms of the same name.....The FRYERS of these parts are now best represented in the Oakham district; the name is also established in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Notts.....GEARY was the name of the rector of Swepston in the middle of the 17th century. Thomas Geary, prebendary, was patron of the chapelry of Knighton in 1734. There was a Lindley family of this name last century. William Geary, an opulent farmer of Old Hays, died in 1795 (N.).....William GIMSON owned land in Sharnford at the commencement of this century (N.).....GUTTERIDGE is an old Leicester name. Two mayors of that town last century bore the name (T.). The name is now rare in these counties.....The name of HERRICK or HEYRICK is, in one form and another, one of the most ancient of Leicestershire names. The Heyricks have been represented in Leicester and its vicinity for several centuries; there are many branches of the family. Some of the mayors of Leicester in the 15th and 16th centuries bore the name of Heyrick. Mrs. Heyrick, whose son became mayor of Leicester, died in 1611 at the advanced age of 97, "having lived to see 142 children, children's children, and their children." This Leicestershire family descended from the Ericks, who were lords of Stretton after the Conquest, and as far back as the reign of King John owned much land near Leicester (T.). In Notts the name usually takes the form of Herrick.....The HENSONS were a Stamford family during last century, Gregory Henson being the rector, and Robert Henson, gent., the returning officer (N.). Robert Henson of this town was married in 1708 (Bl.).....James HOLLIER was a

landowner in Hinckley at the commencement of this century (N.).

J—M.

JARROM is a name that was represented in the forms of De Jarom, De Jarum, and De Jarun, in the adjoining county of Lincoln during the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....JESSON was the name of a minister of Prestwold in the reign of Elizabeth. Two centuries ago Sir William Jesson resided at Burleigh Park, Loughborough. Last century there was a Frisby family of the name (N.).....The KIRKMANS have now their home in the Leicester district. Richard Kirkman was rector of Little Ashby in the reign of Henry VI. (N.).....The LACEYS bear a very old Leicestershire name. Lacy was the name of an ancient and powerful ennobled family in the county; there was an old gentle family of Lacy at Melton Mowbray (N.). The De Lacys were numerous in Lincolnshire in the 13th century, and the name also occurred then in the form of De Laci in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, and Shropshire (H. R.).....The LEADBEATERS or LEADBETTERS were represented in Leicestershire in the time of Charles II. by Thomas Leadbeter, the vicar of Hinckley. The name of Leadbetter was represented in Knossington and Barkston a century ago (N.). Gonnilda le Ledbete lived in Bucks in the 13th century (H. R.).....The LOVETTS or LOVITTS of Leicestershire are probably offshoots of the distinguished Bucks family of the name, to whom Liscombe has belonged since the 14th century. The Norman ancestor of the Liscombe Lovetts had grants of lands in Berks, Beds, Leicestershire, and other counties (L.). The name was represented in Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Bucks, Devon, and other counties in the 13th century (H. R.).MACKLEY and MACAULAY are peculiar Leicestershire names. De Makkeley was the name of a priest in the county in the 14th century (N.). In the latter part of last century Aulay Macaulay was rector of Rothley, and Angus Macaulay was the incumbent of Claybrook (N.). Dr. Macaulay owned an estate in Gretworth, Northamptonshire, in 1750 (Baker).....MOULD was the name of an old and numerous gentle family of Appleby from the 16th to the 18th century, in whose patronage lay the living of that place (N.).....MUSSON is an old Leicestershire name. In the reign of Charles I. Hugh Musson was a freeholder in Great Ashby, and

William Musson was a freeholder in Rotherby. The rector of Bottesford in the time of James I. bore this name. John Musson was a gentleman of Woodhouse in the reign of Charles II. There was a Burbach family of this name last century; the incumbent of Stretton Parva in 1774 was thus called. Mr. Musson held property in Smockington early this century (N.). During the last century there was a gentle family of this name at Little Wigston, in the parish of Claybrook (M.). Two centuries ago the name was represented in the adjacent county of Notts by freeholders of Bingham, Hickling, and other places in that county (Harl. MS., 6846).

N—P.

NORTH was the name of a distinguished Leicestershire family of the 17th century. Several of the clerics of the county last century bore this name (N.). The Norths are also represented in Hants, Lincolnshire, and Oxfordshire.....ORTON is the name of old Leicestershire gentle families. Those of Reresby date back to the 16th century, and in the 16th and 17th centuries a family of the name owned Lea Grange, near Twycross (N.).....The name of PAGET has been for centuries connected with Leicestershire. Besides the ennobled family of the name, there is the branch of Barwell, which goes back to the 16th century (N.).....The PARAMORES, an old gentle family of Bagworth, Leicestershire, in the 16th and 17th centuries, are now rarely represented in the county (N.). Richard Paramor of this family contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion in 1588 (Sp.). Paramor was the name of very old Kentish families of Ash, St. Nicholas-in-Thanel, Fordwich, Eastry, etc., now mostly extinct (Hasted's "Kent"). In the 13th century the name of Param'r occurred in Lincolnshire, and that of De Porremore in Devonshire (H. R.).....POCHIN is the name of an old and often very distinguished Leicestershire family. The Pochins of Barkby, who date back to the 15th century, were on several occasions during the 17th and 18th centuries appointed high sheriffs of the county and knights of the shire (N.).....The PEPPERS of Thurmaston were an old and gentle family of the 16th and 17th centuries (N.).....PRIDMORE has long been a Leicestershire name. The Pridmores held property in the parish of Claybrook in the last and in the present century (M. and N.). There lived a

family of this name at Desford last century (B.). William Pridmore held property in Sharnford in 1811; Thomas Pridmore was a Billesdon freeholder in 1775; John Pridmore was a freeholder in Horninghold in 1630 (N.). John Pridmore of Stockerston was married at Glooston in 1703 (H. L.).

R—Z.

Sir Ralph ROWLETT or ROWLATT owned property in Leicestershire in the time of Henry VIII. (N.), and in the same reign Ralph Rowlet, perhaps the same person, held Whetstone Manor (C.). In 1775, John Rowlatt was a Drayton freeholder, and Thomas Rowlatt was a Welham freeholder (N.). The name is also established in the adjacent county of Northampton.....John SCOTTON owned property in Sharnford parish in the first decade of this century (N.), and John Scotten, perhaps the same person, had property in Ullesthorpe, in the parish of Claybrook, about a hundred years ago (M.). The name is still in the parish of Claybrook. The Scottons probably derive their name from a Lincolnshire parish, but there are Yorkshire townships thus called. De Scotton was the name of a Lincolnshire resident in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The SHELTONS evidently derive their name from a parish in the adjoining county of Notts, in which county the Sheltons are also established. Rowland Shelton held land in Seale in the reign of James I. (N.).....STOKES is a name which has been for many centuries connected with this county (N.). It is remarkable that in all the counties mentioned in the alphabetical list as containing this name there are parishes, townships, or hamlets called Stoke. (*See* "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.").....The name of STRETTON was established in the parish of Claybrook two centuries ago, when Thomas Stretton held land in Wibtoft, and William Stretton, yeoman, held property in Great Claybrook (M.). De Stretton was the name of a very ancient Leicestershire family, dating back to the 12th century (N.). There are places thus called in Leicestershire. The name is also represented around Derby, and in Derbyshire there are also places of the name.....In the 17th and 18th centuries TAILBY, sometimes written TEALBY, was a common name amongst the yeomen and gentry of Slawston (N.). The gentle family of Tailby, of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire, are descended from George Tailbye of Slawston in the middle of the 17th century.

(H. L.). Tealby is a Lincolnshire parish.....TOONE was the name of an ancient Leicestershire family of Belton and Osgathorpe that branched off at the end of the 16th century from the Toones of Burton-on-Trent, in the neighbouring county of Stafford (N.). Six of the heirs of the Osgathorpe and Belton Toones in the 17th and 18th centuries bore the Christian name of Hamlet (N.). At the beginning of this century William Toone owned a farm in Merrill Grange (N.). The name is still in Belton.....The WILFORDS take their name from a parish in the adjoining county of Notts.....The WORMLEIGHTONS take their name from a Warwickshire parish. In 1675 Humphrey Wormeleighton was granted by the master and poor brethren of Wigston's Hospital a tenement in Walton (N.).....Amongst the ancient Leicestershire names now rare in the county is that of WINTERTON, which is derived from a Lincolnshire town. The Wintertons of Wibtoft were an old gentle family holding property in Wibtoft, in the parish of Claybrook, for 200 years, namely, during the 17th and 18th centuries (M.).....Another name now rarely represented in the county is that of SKIPWITH. The Skipwiths were for several centuries a very distinguished Leicestershire family (N.).

LINCOLNSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk denotes that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

Allen	*Johnson	Taylor
Brown	Robinson	Wright
{ Clark	*Smith	
{ Clarke		

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

Brooks	Harrison	*Richardson
Chapman	*Parker	Ward
*Foster		

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Atkinson	*Holmes	*{ Stephenson
Dawson	Marshall	*{ Stevenson
East	{ Sharp	Wells
Hardy	{ Sharpe	*Wilkinson

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

*Briggs	{ Everatt	Kirk
Cartwright	{ Everett	*{ Kitchen
Croft	Gibbons	{ Kitching
*{ Davey	Gosling	Naylor
*{ Davy	*Grant	*Needham
{ Emerson	*Graves	North
{ Emmerson	Kemp	Swain
{ Empson	Key	Winter

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Abraham	{ Creasey	*Parr
Baggaley	{ Cressey	*Pepper
Bartholomew	Daft (Boston)	{ Pindar
Baxter	*Dalton	{ Pinder
Beecham (Boston)	Franks	Priestly
Bellamy	*Godson	Roe
Belton	Goodacre	Skelton
*Benton (Boston)	*Greenfield	Smithson
{ Blanchard	Hand	*Sykes
{ Blanshard	*Hind	Tinsley
Burkinshaw	Kirkby	{ Traves
{ Burrell	Lingard	{ Travis
{ Burrill	*Lockwood	Twidale
Campion	*Moody	Whitworth
Clifton (Wisbech)	*Mountain	*Worth
*Craven	Musgrave	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Anyan	Cottingham	Gaunt
Bemrose	Coupland	{ Gilliart
Bett (Wragby)	Cranidge (Doncaster)	{ Gilliatt (Boston)
Blades	Cropley	{ Gillyatt
Blankley	Cutforth	Goodyear
Border	Cuthbert	Goose
Borman	Dannatt	Grummitt (Bourn)
Bowser	Daubney	Hay
Brackenbury	Desforges	Herring
Bristow	Dook	Hewson
Broughton	{ Dows	Hides
Brownlow	{ Dowse	Hildred
Brumby	Drakes (Market Rasen)	Hoyes
Burkill (Brigg)	{ Drewery	Hoyles
Burkitt	{ Drewry	Hutton
Butters	Dring	{ Ingall
Cade	Drury	{ Ingle
Cammack	Dudding	{ Laming
Capes	Elmitt	{ Lamming
Casswell	Elvidge (Lincoln)	{ Leggett
Chatterton	Epton	{ Leggott
Codd	Evison	Lill
Collishaw	Forman	Lilley
Coney	Frisby (Peterborough)	Lynn
Cooling	Frow (Boston)	Mackinder

Maidens (Boston)	Reeson (Boston)	Strawson
Marfleet	Rhoades	Stuble
Markham	Riggall	Temple
Mastin	Rippon	Thurlby
Maw (Rotherham)	Sardeson	Trafford
Mawer	Sargisson	Ulyatt
Merrikin (Great Grimsby)	Scarborough	Vinter
Minta (Grantham)	{ Scholey	Waddingham
Mowbray	{ Scoley	Wadsley
Odling	{ Scrimshaw	Wass
Overton	{ Scrimshire	{ Westerby
Palethorpe	Searson	{ Westoby
Patchett	Sergeant	Whitsed
Pick	Sharpley	Willey (Great Grimsby)
Pickwell	Sneath	Willows
Pocklington	Stamp	Winn
Ranby	Storr	Wroot
	Stowe	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC LINCOLNSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

A.	indicates	Allen's "Lincolnshire."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
O.	"	Oldfield's "Wainfleet."
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
P.	"	Peck's "Annals of Stamford."
Sp.	"	"Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others who contributed to the Defence of this Country in 1588" (Brit. Mus., B. 474).
St.	"	Stark's "Lincoln."
Sto.	"	Stonehouse's "Isle of Axholme."
T.	"	Pishey Thompson's "Boston."

A—B.

The name of ABRAHAM, which now occurs mostly in Lincolnshire and Hunts, was found in these counties and in the counties immediately adjacent to them in one form or another six centuries ago. As Abraham it then existed in Lincolnshire, Hunts, and Cambridgeshire; as Abbraham, Abrahā, Abrahe, and Abrahee in Suffolk; and as Abraam in Beds and Wilts (H. R.). Its occurrence in Wilts is suggestive of its existence then in other counties not so well illustrated in the Hundred Rolls. Stephen Abraham possessed land in Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, in 1523 (T.).

.....ANYAN is evidently a corruption of Enion or Enyon, the name of a distinguished family of Flore, Northamptonshire, who came in 1623 from Honingham, in Warwickshire (Baker's "Northamptonshire").

.....BELLAMY is a name that has long been established in Notts. It occurred in the adjacent county of Cambridge in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.), and is at present to be found in Hunts. (*See under "NOTTINGHAMSHIRE."*)

.....The name of BLANCHARD or BLANSHARD, which also occurs in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, has long been in the county of Lincoln. John Blauncherde of Lowthe gave £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). Long before this, in the reign of Edward I., we find the name of Blauncharde in the county (H. R.); in the reign of Henry III. the name also occurred in Wilts (H. R.), and, in fact, Blanchard or Blauncharde is also an old Wiltshire name, occurring in the hundred of Warminster in the 16th century (Hoare's "Wiltshire").

.....BRACEBRIDGE, a name now rare or extinct in the county, was a Lincoln name in the 17th century, when there were mayors and sheriffs of the city thus called (St.). Bracebridge is a Lincolnshire village.

.....The distinguished noble family of BROWNLOW of Belton came first into the possession of that estate in 1620 (A.). Two centuries ago there were freeholders of the name in Thurgarton hundred in the adjacent county of Notts (Harleian MS., 6846).

.....The BRACKENBURYS evidently take their name from the Lincolnshire parish of Brackenborough. John Brackenbury was mayor of Boston in 1719 (T.), and the name is still in the town. (*See under "DURHAM."*)

.....Thomas BOWSER resided at Fishtoft in the reign of Charles II. (T.)

.....John BROUGHTON was mayor of Boston in 1796 and 1808 (T.); the name is still in Boston.....

There was a family of BAGLEY in Friskney last century (O.)..... BURRELL has long been a Lincolnshire name. In Cromwell's time, Sir John Burrell of Dunsby and Redman Burrell, Esq., of Fulbeck, compounded their estates for £687 and £770 respectively (O.). The name is also now found in Norfolk. Burrell was the name of a noted family of Kent and Sussex during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and one of the Burrells of Beckenham, Kent, was high sheriff of Kent in 1722; Northumberland is stated to have been the home of the family in the reign of Edward I. (Hasted's "Kent"). In 1748 Peter Burrell, Esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, presented a statue of Glory to the University (Cooper's "Cambridge").

C.

There were CADES in Freiston in the reign of Richard II. (T.), but the name of Cade occurred in this county at a still earlier date, namely, in the reign of Edward I., when it was also represented in the adjacent counties of Cambridge and Norfolk as well as in Bucks (H. R.). Though at present it has still its home in Lincolnshire, it has been, as Lower informs us in his "English Surnames," for several centuries a common name about Mayfield and Heathfield, Sussex; and this author supplies good reasons for his belief that the notable Jack Cade, the rebel of the reign of Henry VI., was a Sussex man.....The CAMMACKS have long been in the county. Four mayors of Boston bore the name of Cammock in the reign of James I. (T.). We find it also represented in Stamford in the 17th century, Cammocke being the name of Stamford aldermen in 1633, 1642, 1643, and 1649 (P.). Robert Cammok of Sleaford contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.).....CAMPION was a common name in the adjacent county of Cambridge in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).CAPES was an Epworth name in the 16th century (Sto.), and it still occurs there. There was a Thomas de Capes in Northamptonshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....Two centuries ago there were freeholders of the name of COLLISHAW at Hickling in the adjacent county of Notts (Harleian MS., 6846).....John COOLING of Newark, Notts, was a freeholder in 1698 (Harleian MS., 6846). There is a Kentish parish of the name.....In the 16th century Richard and Thomas CONEY, father and son, who were Merchants of the Staple of Calais, owned the manor-house, Basingthorpe (A.); the same Thomas Coney, who accumulated a

great fortune and was high sheriff of Rutland in 1573 (A.), gave £100 towards the national fund collected for the defence of the country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). Another contributor was William Cony, of Hunts. Sir Snetton Coney, of North Stoke, Lincolnshire, compounded his estate in Cromwell's time for £2,648; there was a William Coney, Esq., of Walpole, Norfolk, in 1630 (O.).

.....COTTINGHAM is the name of parishes in the counties of York and Northampton.....CREASEY, or CRESSEY as it is spelt in a few instances, is an ancient Lincolnshire name. As Cressy it occurred in this county, as well as in Norfolk and Kent, in the 13th century. It is evidently derived from Crecy or Cressy in Normandy, but was established in this country long before the famous victory of Edward III. in 1346.....COPLEDYKE was the name of an old and distinguished family of Harrington in this county during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries (A.). The name is now rare or extinct, but it was one of considerable antiquity. In the 13th century, De Cupeldick was a Lincolnshire name, and was represented then in the wapentake of "Kykketon," Hoylaund (H. R.).....In the 16th century there was a gentle family of CHATTERTON at Lichfield, Staffordshire, its members often serving as bailiff or mayor of that city (Harwood's "Lichfield").....George CUTHBERT was mayor of Boston in 1712 (T.).....William COUPLAND was lord mayor of York in 1553 (Drake's "Eboracum").

D—F.

The principal home of the name of DAFT is now to be found in Boston and its neighbourhood. The name was represented in the adjacent county of Notts in the 13th century (H. R.).....DANNATT is a slightly altered form of a Stamford name in the 17th century; Richard Dannalte or Danalt was an alderman of that town in 1645 and 1655 (P.).....DAUBNEY is a very ancient Lincolnshire name. In the forms of Daubini and de Aubini it occurred in the wapentake of Ness in the reign of Edward I., and as Aubeny and Aubeney at the same time in other parts of the county (H. R.); in the same reign we find Daubeney or Daubeny in Bucks (H. R.).....DOWSE was a name represented in Freiston in 1544 and in Wrangle in 1642 (T.).....DRING was the name of the mayor of Nottingham in 1651 and 1658 (Deering's "Nottingham"). As Dreng, it occurred in Notts and Yorkshire in the 13th century

(H. R.). There was a family of Dring in Marlborough, Wilts, in the 17th century (Waylen's "Marlborough").....DRURY, DREWRY, or DREWERY, is an ancient Lincolnshire name. As Drury, and occasionally as Drewery and Druery, it was established in this county and in the adjacent counties of York and Cambridge in the 13th century (H. R.). Drewry was the name of the mayors of Lincoln in 1543, 1754, and 1761 (St.). There were Drewrys in Leake in the reign of Charles I. (T.). The name is still established in Lincoln and Leake. Thomas Drewree was rector of Wroot in 1504 (Sto.) During the 17th century four or five of the mayors of Nottingham bore the name of Drury (Deering's "Nottingham"). There was an old and distinguished family of Drury, of Rougham and Hawsted, Suffolk, in whose possession the family estate had continued for 600 years (L.); this Suffolk family apparently gave rise to the Drurys of Besthorp, Norfolk, four centuries ago (Cullum's "Hawsted").....The name of ELMITT was represented by Elmet in Yorkshire in the 13th century (H. R.).The EMPSONS were a Boston family in the 17th century; the mayor in 1646 bore the name (T.).....The name of FORMAN was represented in Skirbeck in the reign of Richard II. (T.). The Formans of Lincolnshire may possess an ancestor in William Foreman, of Gainsborough in this county, whose son William was lord mayor of London in 1539 (P.).....The FRISBYS, whose market town is Peterborough, probably hail originally from Leicestershire, where there is a parish of the name.....FYDELL was the name of several Boston mayors in the 17th and 18th centuries (T.). It is now rare in the county.

G—L.

GAUNT is an ancient Lincolnshire name, which had its principal home in the county six centuries ago, when it was very frequent; at the same time there were also a few of the name in Cambridge-shire, Somerset, and other counties (H. R.). The Lincolnshire Gaunts were a powerful family from the 11th to the 13th century (T.).....The name of GILLIART, GILLIATT, or GILLYATT is at present mostly to be found in the neighbourhood of Boston. Thomas Gilliat was one of those who made an inventory in 1671 of the goods of Sir John Anderson, of Broughton, in this county (Stark's "Gainsborough and Lea"). Gylliot or Gilliot was the name of the lord mayors of York in 1464, 1474, and 1503 (Drake's

“Eboracum”). In the 13th century, Gillot, Gillote, and Gilot were names found in Cambridgeshire and Hunts (H. R.). Gillett is now found in Oxfordshire and Kent.....GOODKNAP, a name now rare in the county, was a well-known Lincoln name in the 17th century, when there were mayors and sheriffs of the city that bore the name (St.).....GOODYEAR, which is now a Lincolnshire name, was represented 600 years ago by Godyer in the adjacent county of Hunts (H. R.).....The GRUMMITTS are now established in Bourn and its neighbourhood. John Grimmitt was mayor of Boston in 1705 (T.). There was a Vincent Grumet in Wiltshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....HEWISON was a Freiston name in 1377 (T.), and it still occurs there.....HERRING was a common Norfolk name in the time of Edward I., when it was written Hering (H. R.). (*See under “HERN” in Norfolk.*) The Rev. Richard Herring, who died in 1712, was vicar of the parish of Haxey in this county for nearly forty years (Sto.).....The Lincolnshire name of HOYES was represented by that of De la Hoyse in Norfolk in the 13th century (H. R.).....HUTTON is the name of 26 parishes and townships in England, several of which occur in Yorkshire.The ancient name of INGALL or INGLE was represented by Ingel and Ingal in the neighbouring county of Huntingdon in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....KEMP is a name for the most part confined to the eastern coast counties of England, especially those of Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, and Sussex. It was well represented as Kempe in the same part of England, particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk, in the 13th century (H. R.). It has secondary and less important homes in the south-western counties and in Cheshire.....LILLEY and LILL are ancient Lincolnshire names. There was a Hugh Lilly in the wapentake of “Aswardhurn,” South Lincolnshire, in the reign of Edward I.; at the same time the names of Lille and Lilie occurred in Oxfordshire (H. R.).

M—O.

The numerous and ancient families of MAW have been established for the last 350 years, as substantial freeholders, in all the principal places in the Isle of Axholme (the part of Lincolnshire west of the Trent), and Epworth has long known the name (Sto.). A family of gentry bearing the name resided in Epworth last century, and as far back as 1478 a Robert Maw held one of the chantries of Epworth church (Sto.). Three yeomen of the name

took part in a riot of the commoners of Epworth in the time of Cromwell against the commissioner appointed to collect the new land-taxes (Sto.). Richard Maw, farmer, lost buildings valued at £126 in a destructive fire at the village of Haxey in 1744; and another Richard Maw, who was buried in Haxey in 1816, was an alderman of the neighbouring town of Doncaster (Sto.). Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1629, was a Lincolnshire man (Sto.). In the 13th century the name of Mawe was confined to much the same part of England, more especially to Norfolk and Suffolk (H. R.).....MAWER was the name of a family that held much property in Winthorpe and in other places in the county 300 years ago (O.). There were Mawers in Freiston in the reign of Elizabeth (T.).....The MARKHAMS belong to an ancient family of Markham, Notts (L.). Sir Robert Markham represented Grantham in 1677 (A.).....MOODY is an ancient name that was represented in the reign of Edward I. by Mody and Mudy in Norfolk, and by Mody and Modi in Oxfordshire and Wilts (H. R.). Probably the Suffolk and Yorkshire name of Mudd or Mudde is another form of this name. (*See* under "MUDD" in Suffolk.) Moody is a name that has also a home in the south and west of England in Hampshire and Somerset. William Moody possessed 29 acres in Partney, Lincolnshire, in 1616; and there was a John Moody, Esq., of Scremby, in this county, about 1750 (O.).....The very distinguished house of MOWBRAY, to which the dukedom of Norfolk belonged in the reign of Henry VI., dates back in this county to the 12th century (Sto.). We find the name in the county in the Hundred Rolls. Mark Mowbray was sheriff of the city of Lincoln in 1744 (St.), and Henry Mowbray was mayor of Boston in 1656 (T.).....The family of MUSGRAVE originated at Musgrave in Westmoreland where the name occurs as early as King John; the Musgraves formed a fine old border race from which sprang a barony and three lines of baronets (L.). Less than a century after the time of John, in the reign of Edward I., we find this name in the forms of Musegrave, Musegave, and Mosegave, in the county of Oxford (H. R.).....The name of ODLING was represented by Odeline in Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....MARFLEET and OVERTON are the names of Yorkshire parishes. Colonel Overton was governor of Hull in Cromwell's time (Tickell's "Hull").....OBBINSON is an old Lincoln name, but is now rare or extinct; several mayors and sheriffs of the city bore the name in the 17th and 18th centuries (St.).

P.

PATCHETT was a common clerical name in the neighbouring county of Leicester in the 16th and 17th centuries (Nichols' "Leicestershire").....There were freeholders of the name of PALETHORPE at Newark and other places in Notts in 1698 (Harleian MS., 6846). Palethorpe is a chapelry in Notts.....PARR was a common name in Leverton between 1600 and 1650 (T.).....PEPPER is an ancient name in the east of England. It is now at home in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Suffolk; and six centuries ago it occurred as Pepir and Peper in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and Norfolk (H. R.). In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Stamford, there is the following singular inscription on the tomb of William Pepper, who died in 1783 at the age of 46 (A.):—

"Tho' hot my name, yet mild my nature,
I bore good-will to every creature;
I brewed fine ale, and sold it too,
And unto each I gave his due."

I do not think that Richard Pepir (a namesake, if not an ancestor, of William Pepper), who resided in the wapentake of Ness in the county of Lincolnshire during the reign of Edward I. (H. R.), would have accepted this interpretation of his name. In truth, the Pipers of Essex might with almost equal reason claim to possess a hot name, since they possess it in its Latin form! Probably Pepper and Piper, in the east of England at least, have a common origin; but mere similarity in sound with modern words will not aid us in finding it: we must trace the different forms of the same name as it occurs in the old parish registers and in the historical records of a still earlier date. (See under "LEICESTERSHIRE.").....PICK is another ancient name, which, as Pick, Picke, and Pik, was represented in the adjacent county of Cambridge, as well as in Oxfordshire, Wilts, and Shropshire, in the 13th century (H. R.). (See "PECK" under "Cambridgeshire.").....PINDAR or PINDER has been a characteristic name of Lincolnshire and Notts for at least six centuries, Le Pinder being the ancient form of the name in Notts and in Glenthams, Lincolnshire, in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). Pynder and Pindar were Leake and Benington names in the reign of Edward III. (T.). A family of gentry named Pindar resided at Owston in the 17th

and 18th centuries (residing at Brumby Wood Hall last century), one of the ancestors being John Pindar, attorney, who lived in the time of Charles II. (Sto.). (*See under "NOTTINGHAMSHIRE."*)The **POCKLINGTONS** derive their name from a town in Yorkshire.....**POPPLEWICK** is an old Lincoln name, now rare or extinct: during the 15th and 16th centuries some of the mayors and sheriffs of the city bore the name (St.).....**PINCHBECK** was a Boston name in the 17th century, the mayor in 1661 bearing the name (T.). It is now rare in the county, though still found in Boston. A Lincolnshire village is thus called.

R—S.

RANBY was a Benington name in Elizabeth's reign (T.)..... The **RIGGALLS** derive their name from Riccall, a Yorkshire village on the left bank of the Ouse.....The name of **SCRIMSHAW** or **SCREIMSHIRE** is probably a corruption either of "skirmisher" or of its old English form of "scrymgeour." In the reign of Edward I. there was a Henry le Eskyrmessur in Yorkshire, and at the same time there was a William Eschirmisur in Bedfordshire (H. R.). Skrymsher was the name of an old Staffordshire family that owned the manor of Norbury in that county from the 16th to the 18th century (Nichols' "Leicestershire"): two Staffordshire gentlemen of this family contributed £25 apiece for the defence of the country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). Two centuries ago there were freeholders of the name of Scrimshire at North Muscombe and Newark in the county of Notts (Harleian MS., 6846). There is a memorial in Wisbech church, Cambridgeshire, to William Skrimshire, who died in 1814 (Watson's "Wisbech").....Thomas **SERJEANT** was a Moulton gentleman in Elizabeth's reign (T.)..... **SKELTON** is an old Lincoln name, and still occurs there: the mayor of the city in 1697 and the sheriffs of 1417 and 1691 bore this name (St.). One of the first ministers of Salem, Massachusetts, was Samuel Skelton, a nonconforming minister of Lincolnshire, who went to America in 1629 (T.). There are Yorkshire parishes and townships thus called.....More than one mayor of Boston in the 17th century bore the name of **RHODES** (T.). (*See under the "WEST RIDING."*).....**STAMP** is at present chiefly a Lincolnshire name; but a family of the name has resided at Boxgrove, Sussex, for three centuries (L.).....Richard Starre, a Boston man in the

reign of Mary I. (A.) may be an ancestor of those who at present bear the name of STORR..... William STOWE of Holbiche (Holbeach) contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada defence fund in 1588 (Sp.). Stow is a parish in Lincolnshire.....The name of De Stublegh occurred in Essex in the 13th century (H. R.). At present the surname of STUBLEY is mostly confined to Lincolnshire.The ancient name of SWAIN, which is now best represented in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Devonshire, was established in the form of Sweyn, rarely of Swayn, during the 13th century in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Oxfordshire, being most numerous in the last two counties (H. R.). In the east of England it is probable that Swain is but the old Danish name of Sweyn. In the time of the English Harold, his elder brother bore the name of his maternal uncle, Sweyn, King of Denmark.....SCUNE and STOVIN are two old Lincolnshire names that are now rare or extinct. The Scunes were a Louth family of master-masons at the beginning of the 16th century.* The Stovins were an old Tetley family, attaining great position and note during last century, and hailing originally from the neighbourhood of Sheffield (Sto.).....William SNEATH was a Boston gentleman who was on the side of the Parliament in Cromwell's time (T.). Snaith is still a common name in Boston.

T—Z.

TRAVES or TRAVIS is an old Lincolnshire name, which, as Travers, was represented in this county, as well as in Bucks, in the 13th century (H. R.). Travis is also found in Derbyshire and Lancashire.....The name of ULLYATT was represented in Derbyshire last century: Ann Dean Uleyate left a large estate in 1802 for the support of Sunday schools in Chesterfield in that county (Glover's "Derbyshire"). There was a gentle family named Ulyat, of Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire, early in this century (Watson's "Wisbech").....The WADSLEYS may possess an ancestor in John Waddesley, a Boston householder in the reign of Mary I. (A.) Wadsley is the name of a district in the West Riding of Yorkshire.....Thomas and Henry WASS were freeholders of Warsopp and North Muscombe, Notts, in 1698

* "Extracts from an old book referring to Louth Steeple" (Brit. Mus., B. 474).

(Harleian MS., 6846). Joseph Wasse was rector of Aynho, Northamptonshire, in 1711 (Baker's "Northamptonshire"). Christopher Wase was mayor of Hertford in 1680 (Turnor's "Hertford"). Wass was a common name in Northallerton, Yorkshire, in the 17th and 18th centuries (Ingledeu's "Northallerton"). In the 13th century this name in one form and another was much more widely distributed than it is at present: as Was and Waz it then occurred in Oxfordshire and Wiltshire; as Wase and Waze, in Norfolk; as Le Wase, in Bucks; and as De Was, in Northumberland (H. R.).

.....The present name of WILLOWS was represented in the county in the reign of Mary I.: Walter Willowe then held seven acres of land in Wrangle, near Boston (A.).....WINN has long been a Lincoln name: a sheriff of the city bore the name in the reign of Charles II., and there was another sheriff called Winn in 1807 (St.). The name was represented in Wrangle as far back as the reign of Edward III. (T.). There are still Winns in Lincoln.

.....The names of THURLBY, WADDINGHAM, and WROOT are taken from parishes in the county.....Several of the bailiffs of Godmanchester, Hunts, in the 17th and 18th centuries, bore the name of VINTER (Fox's "Godmanchester").

MIDDLESEX.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES.

*Brown

*Smith

COMMON NAMES.

*Cole

*Hunt

*King

REGIONAL NAMES.

*Newman

DISTRICT NAMES.

*Gregory

*Goddard

COUNTY NAMES.

*Churchill

*Merrick

Whittington

*Ives

*Priest

Woodman

*Lawrence

PECULIAR NAMES.

Ewer

Woodland

I cannot pretend that the names given above give any adequate idea of Middlesex family names. In the first place, the great metropolis has appropriated, through its ever-extending

suburbs, a large proportion of the county. In the next place, it must be remembered that the population of this great city and its suburbs has had a very motley origin, and that though, as shown by Mr. Bardsley in his interesting "Romance of the London Directory," it possesses a peculiar element of old London surnames, it must be largely composed of materials drawn from the provinces and, to a not inappreciable extent, from abroad. Then, the number of farmers, 400 in all, is so small that we have but an uncertain basis on which to found any conclusions as to the family names that have been attached to the soil of Middlesex in past centuries. Still, however, I do not think it wise to exclude my list of surnames for the agricultural part of this county, and principally because I wish to avoid the appearance of excluding anything seemingly inconsistent with the general character of this work.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(See under "WALES.")

NORFOLK.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Allen	*{ Cook	*Johnson
*Brown	*{ Cooke	Smith
{ Clark	Green	Turner
{ Clarke	*Hall	Wright

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Chapman	Moore	*Read
*King	Palmer	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Barker	*Hammond	*Nichols
Barrett (Norwich)	*Harvey (Norwich)	*Page
Bird	Howard (Norwich)	*Potter
*Burton (Norwich)	Hudson	Reynolds (Norwich)
*Cross	*Long	Sutton
*Fisher	*Middleton	*West

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Betts	Durrant	*{ Hewett
*Bond (Yarmouth)	{ Everett	*{ Hewitt
Coe	{ Everitt	*Howell
Crowe	Frost	*Humphrey
Daniels	*Fuller	Lake (Dereham)
*Drake (Attleborough)	*Goddard	Mann

*Nelson	*Rolfe	*Skinner
Norton	Self	*Vincent (Dereham)
*Rayner	Sewell	*Waters
*Reeve	*Sharman	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Balls	Horn (Wisbech)	*Pegg
Beckett	*Howlett	Philippo
Blomfield	Hubbard	{ Porrett
*Blyth	Ives (Norwich)	{ Porritt
{ Breese	{ Jacob	Rackham
{ Breeze	{ Jacobs	Rice
Buck (Norwich)	{ Jolley	Riches (Norwich)
Bunting	{ Jolly	Rudd
Bush (Dereham)	Knights	Sayer
Cann	{ Le Grice	Seaman
Chaplin	{ Le Gry	Steward
Colman	* { Lemmon	*Thirkettle
Crisp	* { Lemon	{ Thirtle
Denny	Lincoln	{ Thurtle
*Doubleday	*Ling	*Tingey
Emery (Dereham)	Makins	Tuck
Farrow (Norwich)	Mayes	Walpole
*Girling	Myhill	Wharton
*Golding	Neave	Wiseman
Gowing	Oldfield	Youngman
{ Hern	Orford (Diss)	Youngs
{ Herne		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Abbs (Norwich)	Boddy	Dyball
{ Amies (Norwich)	Brasnett	Dye
{ Amis	Bunn	Eglinton (Norwich)
Arthurton	Cannell	Failes (Lynn)
{ Atthow	Case	Flatt
{ Attoe	Claxton	Gamble
Banham	Copeman	Gapp
Batterham	Cossey	Gayford
Beales	Cubitt (Norwich)	Gaze (Norwich)
Beanes	Culley	Gedge (Norwich)
Beck (Norwich)	Curson (Dereham)	Gooch
Bettinson (Wisbech)	Duffield	Goulder

Greenacre	Minns	Shreeve (Norwich)
Heading	Mullinger	Slipper (Norwich)
Howes	Nurse	Soame
Huggins	Plumbly	{ Spink
Ingram	Poll	{ Spinks
Kerrison	Purdy	Starling
Lain (Wymondham)	Ringer	Stimpson
Land	Rising	Thrower
Larwood	Rivett	Tooley
Leeder	Rix	Utting
Leeds	Roofe (Lynn)	Warnes (Yarmouth)
Lewell	Sands	Whalebelly
Mack (Dereham)	Savory	Whittleton (Norwich)
Mallett	Scales	Woolston (Yarmouth)
Milk (Dereham)	Sheringham	Wortley

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NORFOLK NAMES.

Blomefield's "History of Norfolk" (Bl.) has supplied me with almost sufficient materials. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" (L.) and the Hundred Rolls (H. R.) have also been employed.

A—B.

The family of ABBS is now best represented around Norwich. The name has not strayed far during four centuries, since we learn that an old Buxton family of Abbys or Abbes possessed the manor of Levishagh in that parish, from 1480 to the end of the following century (Bl.).....The present families of ATTHOW and ATTOE are probably the descendants of the Athows of Beechamwell, an important family 300 years ago (Bl.).....AMIES and AMIS are different forms of an ancient Norfolk name, which at present has its home in and around Norwich, where the name has been represented since Mary's reign, at which time it was spelt Amys. John Amyas was a Norwich surgeon in the commencement of last century; and about this time Matthew Amyas was a doctor and John Amyas an attorney in Hingham. Peter Amyes

was rector of Castor in 1601; and there was a Thomas Amys of Barton Turf, who died in 1511. Edmund Amys was prior of Mountjoy, Heverland, in 1401, and in the 14th century Walter Amyas was a Suffolk parson (Bl.). The name of Amys occurred in the adjoining county of Cambridge at the close of the 13th century (H. R.).....BALLS is an ancient Norfolk name, being of common occurrence in the county in the reign of Edward I.; it was also then common in Lincolnshire, and less so in Suffolk, Sussex, and Kent (H. R.). (See under "SUFFOLK," where the name is also now numerous.).....BANHAM is the name of a Norfolk parish.....The BECKS, who live now in numbers in the neighbourhood of Norwich, possess a very ancient name. The earliest mention, as far as I know, is that of a Flemish family of Bec that held the manor of Eresby in Lincolnshire in the time of Domesday (L.). We find the name as Bec in Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.), when the knightly family of Bec held property also in Friskney and Scremby (Oldfield's "Wainfleet"); and the bishops of Lincoln and Norwich in the early part of the 14th century, who were two brothers of the name of De Beck or Bek or Beke, are said to have descended from the Becks of Eresby (Bl.). The original home of the Norfolk Becks was probably at Beck or Beck Hall, a village in Bellingford parish, where the family of De Bek or De Beck were lords of the manor from the 12th to the 14th century (Bl.). It should, however, be mentioned that the parishes of East and West Beckham in this county may have been also homes of the name. We find reference in the Hundred Rolls to the name of Bec in this county in the 13th century. In 1349 the rector of Thorpe-by-Haddiscoe was a De Bek (Bl.). Coming down to much later times, we find that the Norfolk Becks or Beckes owned property in Castleacre, Mintling, Geyton, and Flitcham at the beginning of the 17th century; whilst Benjamin Beck was rector and prebend of Norwich in 1708 (Bl.).....One of the principal stocks of the old and characteristic Norfolk name of BETTS included the family that possessed, in the 15th and 16th centuries, the manors of Hastings Hall and Whitefoot in Irmingland (Bl.). This name is also well represented in Lincolnshire, where it usually takes the form of Bett; it is also present, though less numerous, in the other east coast counties of Suffolk and Kent.....BETTINSON is at present a Norfolk surname occurring mostly in and around Wisbech. There were freeholders named Bettison in Notts in

1698 (Harleian MS., 6846.).....BLOMFIELD has long been a Norfolk name. A family of gentry who resided in the parish of Fersfield from the 16th to the 18th century, and who placed their origin another century back in their pedigree, seem to have been one of the principal stocks; the learned author of the "History of Norfolk," a work to which I am so greatly indebted, was rector of Fersfield in 1736 (Bl.).....BODDY is a Norfolk surname, said to be derived from "boda," the Anglo-Saxon word for "messenger" (L.). Two incumbents of Buckenham Parva and Hemlington, in the beginning of the 15th century, were named Body (Bl.). The name of Body occurred in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). In its early form of Body it is also now represented in Cornwall..... The BONDS are now represented in the Yarmouth district. This is also an old Norwich and Walsingham name (Bl.). In the 13th century it occurred as Bond and Le Bonde in Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, etc. (H. R.). Besides Norfolk and Suffolk, where the name has been established for some 600 years at least, Devon, Somerset, and Lancashire are now important homes of the name. (See under "SOMERSET.").....BUNTING or BUNTYNG was a common name among the Norfolk clergy in the 15th century; at that time, also, a family of the name lived at Framingham, near Norwich (Bl.). In the 13th century it was still represented in Norfolk (H. R.). The Buntings, according to Kemble, were an Anglo-Saxon clan. Further particulars concerning the past and present distribution of the name will be found under "DERBYSHIRE"..... The name of BREESE or BREEZE was represented in this county in the reign of Henry VIII. by a parishioner of Hackford called Breze (Bl.). The Norfolk name has probably not a common origin with the North Wales name of Breese, which is a contraction like Preece, of Ap Rees.....The incumbent of Hedenham in 1501 bore the name of BUNN; and the rector of Bereford in 1637 was called Bun (Bl.).....The name of BUCK is now most numerous around Norwich; but it was represented in the county as far back as the 13th century (H. R.). It also occurs now in Suffolk and Notts.

C.

CANN was the name of a gentle family of Diss in the 17th century (Bl.). The CANNELLS may possess an ancestor in Sir

John Canel, who was rector of Wramplingham and patron of the living in the reign of Henry V. (Bl.).....There was a family of CASE in Swaffham 200 years ago, and the name is still in the town; the rector of Erpingham in 1628 bore this name. Philip Case was mayor of Lynn in 1764; and early last century, Mr. Case, attorney, of Mildenhale, Suffolk, held property in Holm-by-the-Sea (Bl.). This name occurred in Suffolk in the time of Edward I. (H. R.).....The CLAXTONS bear the name of a Norfolk parish.....COE is an ancient Norfolk name. There was a Beatrix le Coe in the county in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). A family of Coe owned property in Ashill and Saham at the beginning of the 16th century (Bl.). The name is also now represented in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Essex. (*See* under "SUFFOLK.").....COSSEY is an old Norwich name. In 1472, Henry Cossey, who was afterwards rector of Wilby, was a noted friar of the Dominican convent in Norwich; and there were then others of the name in that city. About the same time John Cossey was rector of Congham (Bl.).....CRISP is an ancient Norfolk name. In 1388, Richard Crispe was patron of the living of Cockthorp, to which he presented one of the family; another Richard Crispe was buried in Frenze church in 1517 (Bl.) In 1648, the daughter of the "Worshipfull Mr. Nic. Crispe, Marchant Adventurer of London," was buried at Norwich (Bl.). Nicholas Crisp, Esq., was one of the county commissioners for Cornwall in the time of Cromwell (Polwhele's "Cornwall"). *See* under "CAMBRIDGESHIRE," where the name has been for six centuries.....The CUBITTS of Norwich and its neighbourhood bear an ancient name which has been represented in that city since the 17th century. At the end of the 15th century, Robert Cubit was abbot of Horning; and about the same time the name of Cubet occurred in the adjacent parish of Neatishead. In 1405, John Cubet was rector of Thorp-by-Norwich; and the name of Cubit occurs in the list of the ring-leaders of the rebellion of the Norfolk "levellers" in 1382. This name has long been a familiar clerical name in the county, several benefices being held by Cubits in the early part of last century (Bl.).....In the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas CULLEY was mayor and Joshua Culley was sheriff of the city of Norwich, where the name yet remains; in 1630, James Culley was curate of Surlingham (Bl.).....The CURSONS of Dereham bear one of the oldest of Norfolk names. The ancient family of this name held large estates in the county from the 13th to the 15th century (Bl.).

D—F.

DANIEL or DANYEL was the name of a Norwich family of merchants in the 15th century, members of which filled the office of mayor (Bl.). Daniell and Daniels are still Norwich names.The DENNYS have resided in Norfolk and Suffolk for centuries. The Norfolk Dennys obtained considerable distinction in the 16th century. Sir Anthony Denny, a favourite of Henry VIII., and one of the characters of the play of Shakespeare which bears that name, was son of Edmund Denny, baron of the Exchequer; Sir Anthony was not only in possession of much property in the county, in Ling and elsewhere, but he had a lease of the demesnes of Waltham Abbey, Essex, and Sir Edward Denny of Waltham Abbey was high sheriff of Herts in the last year of Elizabeth's reign; the Dennys of Tralee Castle, Ireland, who have been established in Ireland since the reign of Elizabeth, are descended from Sir Edward Denny, grandson of the above Sir Anthony Denny and uncle of Edward Denny, Earl of Norwich, a title long since extinct; the Tralee Dennys received a baronetcy in 1782; Sir William Denny was recorder of Norwich in the reign of Charles I., and in the reign of William III. a gentle family of the name lived at Raveningham, Norfolk (Bl.; Cussans' "Hertfordshire;" Clutterbuck's "Hertfordshire;" Morant's "Essex;" Lodge's "Baronetage"). The name is still in Norwich. (*See under "SUFFOLK."*)The Norfolk DRAKES are now well established in Attleborough and Norwich. The name was connected with the municipality of Norwich as far back as the 15th century, and a gentle family of Drake lived at Hardley in the time of Elizabeth (Bl.). The name now occurs also in Dorset, Devon, and in the West Riding. In the 13th century it was established in Lincolnshire, Hunts, and Cambridgeshire (H. R.). (*See under "DEVONSHIRE" and "DORSET" for further particulars.*)DUFFIELD is a very old clerical name in this county. It was borne by the rectors of Blofield and Crimplesham in 1369 and 1397 and by the official of the archdeacon of Sudbury in 1455, etc. (Bl.). At the beginning of the 17th century, there was a family of Duffield in Attleborough (Bl.). The name occurred in Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.). There are parishes and townships thus called in Derbyshire and in the East Riding of Yorkshire.DURRANT has been for ages a Norfolk name. In the reign of Henry VI., the Durants or Duraunts held Hall Place Manor in South Lynn, and the name

is still in Lynn. A Norwich family of Durrant was buried in St. Bennet's church in that city between 1684 and 1706; and there were marbles in Scothowe church to another family of Durrant bearing dates between 1697 and 1723 (Bl.). This is an ancient pre-Domesday name (L.), though according to Ferguson it came with the Normans. It was represented by Durant and Duraunt in this county, as well as in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Bucks, Kent, and Oxfordshire, in the time of Edward I. (H. R.). It also occurs now in Suffolk, Sussex, Bucks, and Dorset.....The DYBALLS were a Norwich family 200 years ago, and the name has evidently long been known in that city (Bl.), where it still remains. In 1611, Margaret Dybald was crushed to death with thirty-two other persons in a panic occurring during a display of fireworks at Norwich in celebration of the election of a new mayor (Bl.).....The Norfolk family of DYE may find an explanation of its name in the existence during the reign of Charles I. of Mr. D'Eye of Eye in Suffolk. The ancient family of D'eye of Scoulton, Norfolk, claimed a descent of 300 years. Deye was once a common old Norfolk name, but it is now scarce. We find the name of Dye in Bucks in the time of Edward I. (H. R.).....The EGLINTONS of Norwich and its vicinity bear the name of the rector of Baldeswell in 1644, and of the rector of Sherington in 1758 (Bl.); and in the same manner the EMERYS of the neighbourhood of Dereham have a namesake or an ancestor in the vicar of Rushall, Norfolk, in 1581 (Bl.). Emery is a form of the ancient personal name of Amory.The name of FROST has been established in Norfolk ever since the 13th century, when the Frosts resided here in numbers. In the 15th and 16th centuries Frost was a common name amongst the Norfolk clerics (Bl.). The name also occurs now in other parts of England, particularly in Derbyshire and Somerset. In the 13th century it not only characterised Norfolk but also Cambridgeshire and in a less degree Suffolk (H. R.).

G—H.

Thomas GAMBLE was vicar of Wroxham in 1719; and John GAYFORD was bailiff of Yarmouth in 1689 (Bl.).....GAPP is a name that has been represented in Norfolk as far back as the 13th century (H. R.). During the 14th and 15th centuries the Gappes of Yarmouth frequently filled the offices of bailiff and mayor (Bl.).....GEDGE has been a Norwich name for centuries; and at

the present day it still finds its home in this city and its vicinity. There was a fuller of this name buried in one of the Norwich churches in 1467; William Gedge was a philanthropic Norwich citizen in 1693; and Ambrose Gedge was a common councillor of the city in 1742 (Bl.). Three centuries ago there was a family of Gedge in Denton (Bl.)......The family of GOWING may possess a kinsman in Jeremiah Gowen, the rector of Shimpling in 1642 (Bl.)......HERN or HERNE has long been a Norfolk name. For centuries the HERNES or HIRNES were a Norwich family; one of the name was mayor early in the 17th century, and about the same time a member of the family was knighted (Bl.). The name is probably a contraction of Herring, an Anglo-Saxon clan-name (according to Kemble), which, though found in Norfolk in the past, is now mostly confined to Lincolnshire. Hurren is the present Suffolk form of the name. It is also probable that the Norfolk and Kentish name of Horn or Horne has had in some cases a similar origin. In Norfolk, Suffolk, Dorset, Durham, etc., there are place-names beginning with Herring, and Herne is the name of places in Kent, Hants, Hunts, etc.....The name of HORN or HORNE, at present well represented around Wisbech, is also found in Kent. It was also represented in these two counties in the 13th century, as well as in London, Suffolk, Sussex, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Northamptonshire, and Wilts (H. R). (See under "HERN.").....HUBBARD is a characteristic Norfolk name. The early form of the name in this and the neighbouring counties, both in Domesday times and in the centuries immediately following, was Hubert, occasionally written Huberd (H. R.); and we find that Robert Hubert or Hoberd was rector of Scarning at the close of the 14th century (Bl.) Thence, the transition to Hubberd, and on to Hubbard is an easy one. In the 16th century the living of Witton was in the gift of the family of Hubbard or Hubberd (Bl.); and two Norfolk gentlemen of the name (Hubbard and Hubberd) contributed £25 apiece towards the Spanish Armada fund in 1588. The old distinguished Norfolk family of Hobart, going back to the time of Henry VIII., similarly derived their name from Hubert or Huberd; but their name is at present but little represented in Norfolk, where Hubbard, as above remarked, occurs in numbers.....The name of HUGGINS was represented in the reign of Elizabeth by Robert Huggins, gent.. of East Bradenham (Bl.)......HOWELL is an ancient name in this county. By the prefix of Ap it has in Wales given rise to Powell: but

both Howell and Powell are ancient East Anglian names. William Howell held land in Wifton, Norfolk, in the reign of Edward III.; and in the following reign of Richard II. Margary Howel was prioress of Flixton nunnery (Suffolk) (Bl.). In the time of Henry VI. John Howel was vicar of Newton; and in the reign of Henry VII. John Ap Howel was prebend of Norwich (Bl.). After this date the name of Powell, sometimes corrupted to Powle, occurs in the county (Bl.) Powel, however, is an ancient East Anglian name; it occurred in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk in the 13th century, whilst Howel was a Bedfordshire surname at the same time (H. R.). Howell is a parish in the neighbouring part of Lincolnshire, and very probably the East Anglian Howells in many cases thence derived their name. Nor do I think that the East Anglian Powels of the 13th century hailed from Wales, though it is singular that John Ap Howel was prebend of Norwich in the reign of Henry VII. Powell has only been a Welsh name some three centuries. (*See "WALES."*)

I—L.

INGRAM was the name of a vicar of Narburgh two centuries ago; and much further back, in 1433, John Ingram was patron of the living of Hempstead, where he owned property (Bl.)..... ISABELL, occurring also in the different forms of Isabelles, Isbells, etc., was a Norwich name in the 16th century (Bl.). Isbell is now found in East Dereham and Attleborough. The name was represented as Isabell and Ysabell in the same county in the 13th century, as well as in Kent, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire. It is now rare or extinct in its early homes.....Nicholas JACOB was rector of Burgh in 1419; and William Jacob was a cavalier of Mendham in 1642; the name was also represented in Creeting in Suffolk in 1648 (Bl.). Sir John Jacob was a Cambridgeshire baronet in 1739 (Carter's "Cambridgeshire"). In the reign of Edward I. we find this name in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Oxfordshire (H. R.).....JOLLY was the name of a Brisingham gentleman in 1580 (B. L.).....LAND was the name of the rector of Honing in 1630; and in the forms of Land, Lande, and Landa, we find it in Essex and Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.).The LARWOODS were Norwich merchants from about 1650 to 1750; and Abraham Larwood, one of the family, was sheriff of the city in 1739 (Bl.).....LEEDER was the name of the rector of

Hale church in 1566 (Bl.).....LEWELL, perhaps a contraction of Llewellyn, was a name represented in Oxfordshire and Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The LINGS derived their name several centuries ago from the parish of Lyng in this county, one of the first of the name having been a John de Ling of Norfolk in the 13th century (H. R.). These ancient De Lyngs or De Lings were influential people; one of them was chancellor of the diocese in 1349, and another was bailiff of Norwich in 1370. Thomas Lyng was rector of Catfield in 1506; and in the 16th and 17th centuries Lyng and Ling were frequent clerical names in the county. I omitted to mention that Jeff. de Ling, who combined the accomplishments of the antiquarian and historian with his duties as a friar of the Franciscan convent in Norwich, was born at Lyng, and died in 1390 (Bl.). The name is at present best represented in the adjoining county of Suffolk.....LE GRYS or LE GRICE is a very old Norfolk name: Sir Robert Le Grys of Langley, equerry to Richard I., was the ancestor of the family of Le Grice of Brockdish in the 16th century: Charles Le Grys was lord of the manor of Helmingham last century (Bl.).

M—O.

MAKINS was the name of the rector of Clippesby in 1513 (Bl.).....MALLETT is a slightly altered form of a very ancient name in Norfolk, where it has remained ever since the time of William the Conqueror, when Roger Mallet or Malet, lord of Eye in Suffolk, received an extensive grant of lands. The name of Malet was common in the adjoining county of Lincoln as well as in the distant county of Somerset in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The MANNS have found a home in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire for at least six centuries, Man being the early form of the name (H. R.). There was a family of Mann in Norwich at the beginning of last century, and the name is still in the city. (*See under "WARWICKSHIRE."*).....The name of MINNS was in the county in the 16th century, when a widow bearing the name married into the L'Estrange family of Hunstanton (Bl.).....The Norfolk name of NEAVE, or Neve, as it is written in a few instances, was represented in this county, and also in the adjacent counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, by Le Neve during the 13th century (H. R.). (*See under "KENT."*).....Edmund NURSE was a member of the corporation of Thetford in the middle of last

century; and Clement Nurse was vicar of Tottington in 1616 (Bl.). Nurse is still a Thetford name. Nowers or De Nowers was the ancient form of the name, and as such it occurred in the 13th century in Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire (H. R.). However, it is probable, as Lipscomb points out, that the principal early home of the name was in Bucks, where the family of De Nowers possessed great influence in the 12th and 13th centuries, being now represented in that county by the later names of Nourse and Nurse.....The name of OLDFIELD is now established in Norfolk and Derbyshire, and there are places thus called in Cheshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire. James Oldfield was rector of Stratton, Norfolk, in the reign of James II., and there was a Sir John Oldfield of Spalding, Lincolnshire, in the reign of Anne (Bl.) (*See under "DERBYSHIRE."*)

P—R.

The name of POWELL will be found referred to under Howell.There resided at Norwich a distinguished family of PHILIPPO two centuries ago, which is still represented in the city. A certain Ely Philippo had two sons, Elisha and Onias, of whom Elisha was high sheriff of the county in 1675 (Bl.).....Six centuries since, the Norfolk family of POLL had representatives named Polle in the county as well as in Cambridgeshire and Kent (H. R.).....PURDY is an ancient Norfolk name, which was also represented in Cambridgeshire by Purde as far back as the 13th century. In 1610, Edmund Purdye owned part of the manor of Stoke; in 1479, John Purdy was rector of Catfield; and in 1471, the widow of Robert Purdy was buried beside her husband in Aylesham church (Bl.). A family of Purdey, holding property in Rockland St. Andrew in the beginning of the 16th century, came from Bury in Hertfordshire at the end of the previous century (Bl.). The Purdys are still represented in Rockland St. Andrew and Aylesham.....RISING was originally the name of Wood Rising, a parish near Hingham, where the family of De Rising exercised the rights of lordship in the 13th and 14th centuries (Bl.) The same family held property in Greatmelton in the 13th century (Bl.) Rising is also the name of a parish near Lynn.....RIVETT is a very old Norfolk name, belonging to an ancient family that held in the 14th century the property known as Rivett's Manor in West Newton. In 1570 John Rivet of Brandeston was patron of the livings of

Moulton Magna and Wacton and owned property there; and Sir Thomas Rivet, of Norfolk, was a London merchant about the same time (Bl.) Thomas Revet was mayor of Lynn in 1649 (Bl.) Henry Rix was rector of Depham in 1713; Nic. Rix, master of St. Giles' Hospital, Norwich, who died in 1675, was preceded as steward or keeper of the same hospital by Nic. Rix, evidently his father, who died in 1643; Rixe was the name of the rector of Bodney in 1554 (Bl.). The name is still in Norwich.

S.

SCALES is an ancient Norfolk name, being common in the county as far back as the 13th century, in the form of De Scales or Le Scales (H. R.). In fact, from the 13th to the 15th century the titled family of De Scales owned great possessions and held a high position in the county (Bl.).....SAVORY is now a Norfolk name. In the 13th century, Philip Savery lived in Leicestershire, and John Savary in Wiltshire (H. R.). A family of Savery held property in Rawreth parish, Essex, in the 14th century (Morant's "Essex"). Another family of Savery has long been established in Devonshire, having settled at Totnes early in the 16th century; in the 17th and 18th centuries this family resided at Shilston in Modbury, and took an active part in the troubled times of the Commonwealth and of the Revolution of 1688; one of the family was high sheriff of Devon in 1619, and another member, Captain Thomas Savery, F.R.S., who flourished at the end of the 17th century, was the inventor of the first working steam-engine; the Devonshire Saverys are said to have come from Normandy (Cotton's "Totnes"). Savary was also the name of a Huguenot family established at Greenwich at the end of the 17th century, hailing originally from Perigord, in the south of France, and still represented by the Tauzia Savarys (Smiles' "Huguenots")..... SAYER is a very ancient name in this county. As Sayer and Sayere it occurred in Norfolk, Beds, and Hants in the 13th century (H. R.) The Sayers of Pulham, Norfolk, an ancient family, from which the Sayers of Eye, Suffolk, are derived, were lords of the manor of Pulham in the 17th and 18th centuries (Bl.). Sayer is also an ancient Essex name. (See under "ESSEX," "YORKSHIRE, N. R.," and "SUSSEX.").....SEWELL is a very old Norfolk name, going back to the 14th century.....SHERINGHAM is the name of a Norfolk parish.....The SLIPPERS, of Norwich and its vicinity,

bear the name of the old "sword slypers," the designation employed in the Acts of James VI. for those whose occupation was to whet swords (L.). Samuel Slipper was rector of Reydon and Rising, and chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Charles II. (Bl.).....SOAME was a familiar name in Lynn during the 16th and 17th centuries; and six mayors of the town bore the name between 1514 and 1629. Soame was a distinguished Norfolk name in the 17th century, in the early part of which Sir Stephen Soame, lord mayor of London, owned Depedale and Polsted Hall manor, in Burnham. Two hundred years since, Colonel Edmund Soame owned Derham Grange, in West Derham. About the same time lived Sir William Soame, of Thirlow Hall, Suffolk (Bl.).....SPINK and SPINKS are still Norwich names. Thomas Spink or Spynk was a notable Norwich citizen in the 14th century, and sat as one of its burgesses in Parliament. Richard Spynk was another Norwich citizen in 1342. Spink was the name of the vicars of Attlebridge and Wroxham in 1445 and 1472 (Bl.). The name of Spink occurred in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....In the church of St. Peter, Mancroft, Norwich, there was a monument to four persons, named Richard STARLING, who died between 1690 and 1729; two of them were carpenters and one an attorney-at-law (Bl.). Starling is still a Norwich name. Starline, according to Lower, was a pre-Domesday personal name.....The present family of STIMPSON may possess an ancestor in John Stimpson, who lived at Burston, in Diss, in 1742 (Bl.).....Lower, quoting Ferguson, states that the name of Sewlf (sea-wolf) occurs in a charter of Canute. It is probably the original form of the name of SELF. (See under "WILTSHIRE.")

T—Z.

THIRTLE, THURTLE, and THURTELL, also found in Suffolk, are contractions of Thirkettle or Thurkettle, an ancient Scandinavian name, still represented in Norfolk and Suffolk. (See under "SUFFOLK.").....The name of THROWER is said to be the masculine form of "throwster," a woman who winds or throws silk (L.) A person of this name was buried in St. Edmund's church, Norwich, in 1681, and the name is still in that city; the mayor of Yarmouth in 1650, and the bailiff of the same town in 1582, were thus named (Bl.).....TOOLEY was a familiar name in Norwich in the

16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and it still occurs there. Richard Tooley was sheriff of the city in 1594, John Tooley was mayor in 1638, and there was a Norwich minister of the name of Tooley in 1677; Bernard Tooley, gent., was buried at St. Michael's church in this city in 1706 (Bl.). There were Tooleys in Boston, Lincolnshire, in the 17th century; the mayor in 1653 bore this name (Thompson's "Boston").....TUCK is an ancient Norfolk name, which was represented in this county as well as in Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....UTTING is another ancient Norfolk name. A Norwich alderman who bore this name was in 1643 a prominent member of the cabal which led to the city declaring for the Parliament against the King; however, when Mr. Utting filled the office of mayor in 1647 he seems to have changed his opinions, since he was imprisoned by his old friends the Roundheads; he was buried in Brandon church in 1658 (Bl.). The name is still in Norwich. Shottesham church contains the mortal remains of John Utting, who died in 1688, and also of his family; Henry Utting, gent., was buried in Belaugh church in 1715 (Bl.). In the 13th century the name of Uttyng occurred in Hunts (H. R.). It is said to have been a personal name in early English times.....WALPOLE is the name of parishes and villages in Norfolk. In the 13th century the surname of De Walpol was represented in this county, as well as in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire (H. R.).....WHARTON is also a Suffolk name; there is a Lincolnshire hamlet thus called, and there were several freeholders of the name in Notts in 1698 (Harleian MS., 6846).....The name of WISEMAN was represented by Wisman in Norfolk in the 13th century (H. R.). The Wisemans in the 16th and 17th centuries were gentle families, owning considerable property in the county (Bl.). (*See under "ESSEX."*)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name indicates that, though characteristic of the county, the name is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Allen	{ Cook	Robinson
Brown	{ Cooke	Smith (Northampton)
Clarke	*Harris	

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

Chapman	* { Shepherd	*Webb
	{ Sheppard	

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

Adkins (Banbury)	*Bird	*Nichols
* { Barratt	* { Gardener	*Potter
{ Barrett	{ Gardner	*Spencer (Northampton)
*Berry	Gilbert (Rugby)	West

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

Ashby (Rugby)	*Gregory (Banbury)	Stokes
Bradshaw	{ Sargeant	{ Tebbitt (Rugby)
Cowley (Rugby)	{ Sargent	{ Tebbutt (Northampton)
Dickens	*Savage	Weston

COUNTY NAMES (2–3 counties).

Bonser (Oundle)	Hadland	*Rowlatt
*Brawn	*Hawkes	Smart
*Cockerill	Lewin	Tew
Druce	Lovell	Thomason
*Emery	Messinger (Towcester)	Underwood
Fortescue		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Aris	Goff	Newitt
Barford (Towcester)	Golby	Panther
{ Bazeley	Goode	Roddis
{ Bazley	Gulliver	Scriven
{ Bellairs	Hales	Siddons
{ Bellars	Heygate	Spokes
Borton	Holton	Stops
Brafield	Hornsby	Turnell
Britten (Northampton)	Judkins	Vergette (Deeping)
Bromwich	Kingston	Warwick
Buswell	Linnell	Westley
Butlin	Mackaness (North-	Whitton
Chew (Oundle)	ampton)	Whitney
Dainty	Main	Woolhouse
Drage (Northampton)	Mawle	Wrighton
Dunkley (Northampton)	Measures	Wyman
Gibbard	Montgomery	York

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

B.	indicates Baker's "Northamptonshire."
Cy.	" Cypher's "Rothwell" or "Rowell."
H. R.	" Hundred Rolls.
L.	" Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
Wh.	" Whalley's "Northamptonshire" of Bridges.

A--B.

ARIS is the modern form of an old Northamptonshire name which has suffered by the change. In the reign of King John, William of Arras, Advocate of Bethune, held the manor of

Rothersthorp (Wh.). John Arras was incumbent of Whiston in 1506 (Wh.). Joseph Aris was a gentleman of Adson or Adstone, who owned property in Blakesley about 200 years ago (B. and Wh.). The name is still in the parish. In the 13th century De Araz was a London name (H. R.).....The ASHBYS and the BARFORDS derive their names from parishes in the county. The former name has its present home on the Warwickshire border in the Rugby district; whilst the Barfords are found in the vicinity of Towcester.....The name of BAZELEY or BAZLEY was well represented in the county in the 17th and 18th centuries. In Upton church there is a memorial slab to Richard Baslee who died in 1729; and at the commencement of last century there was a family of Bazlee in Daventry (B.), where the name still occurs. Members of the family of Basely of Sywell were buried in one of the Northampton churches early last century (Wh.)..... The ancient family of Belers or Bellers held property in Brampton and Cranford in the 14th and 15th centuries (Wh.). This family came originally from Kirkby Bellers, Leicestershire, and some of the members were sheriffs of Derbyshire and Notts, in the time of Edward III. ("Bib. Topog. Brit."). The modern form of the name is BELLAIRS or BELLARS.....The BORTONS possess an ancient surname which in the form of De Borton occurred in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Dorsetshire during the 13th century (H. R.)..... The name of BRADSHAW has been established in Northamptonshire since the 15th century (Wh.). The rector of Cosgrave in 1600 bore the name (B.). Further reference to this name will be found under "DERBYSHIRE" and "LANCASHIRE.".....The BRAFIELDS are named after a parish in the county. On a tomb in Blisworth churchyard occurred the following inscription concerning Mary Brafield, who died in childbirth in 1662, leaving a family of six children behind her (Wh.):—

" Thus I who strove to give my babe a birth,
Enter agayne my mother's womb, the earth."

.....BRAWN is a name also found in the adjacent counties of Hunts and Beds, as well as in Staffordshire; it has long been known in this county. John Brawne and his wife were buried in Towcester church in 1740; John Brawne was also the name of an incumbent of Brafield in the 15th century (Wh.).....BROMWICH is the name of an old Daventry family. Mrs. Bromwich of that town held the

great tithes in the reign of Henry VIII. (Wh.); and the town clerk of Daventry at the beginning of last century bore this name (B.). The name is still in the town. Probably the family originally hailed from the parish of Bromwich, in the adjacent county of Warwick.....BUSWELL is now a Clipston name, and it was the name of an old and distinguished Clipston family during the 17th and 18th centuries (Wh.). Sir George Buswell of Clipston was created a baronet in 1660 (B.). The Buswells of Westcot Barton, Oxon, were an important family last century (Wing's "Westcot Barton").....BUTLIN is a name with a curious origin. From the 12th to the 15th century, the powerful Northamptonshire family of Boutevillein or Butevillein held the lordship of Cotesbrook. One of the earliest mentioned members of the family is Sir William Boutevillein, the founder of Pipwell Abbey in the reign of Henry II. (Wh.). Butvilleyn and Botevilleyn were other early forms of the name. After passing through the shapes of Butvelin and Butellyn, the name appears as Butlin in the 17th century. "Francis Butvelin, *alias* Butlin," of Hollowell, gent., died in 1680 (Wh.) During the 17th and 18th centuries there were gentle families of Butlin residing at Ravensthorp and Whilton (B.), and the name still occurs in Ravensthorp. The name of Butevilleyn also occurred in Somersetshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).

C—F.

The name of CHEW has its present home in the Oundle district. The Chews of Dunstable, in the neighbouring county of Bedfordshire, were a notable family in the 17th century; some of them, who attained high position as London merchants, preferred to be buried in the town of their birth. One of the family was sheriff of Beds ("Bib. Topog. Brit.").....COCKERILL is a name that probably has its original home in Yorkshire. During last century a numerous family of the name resided in Wappenham, Northamptonshire (B.).....COWLEY is the name of an ancient Northamptonshire family that held Slyford manor in Yelvertoft, and other property, during the 15th century (Wh.). The incumbent of Holdenby in 1505 bore this name (Wh.). There were families of Cowley living in Harpole and Kilsby in the 17th and 18th centuries (B.). Thomas Cowley founded a school at Donington, Lincolnshire, in 1718 (Allen's "Lincolnshire"). The

name has its present home in this county on the Warwickshire border in the Rugby district, and still remains in Kilsby..... DAINTY is evidently a form of Daintree, which represents the popular pronunciation of Daventry, a Northamptonshire town. The name was in Harleston at the end of the 17th century (B.), and a family of Dainty resided at Orton, near Rowell, from the 17th to the present century (Cy.).....DRUCE is a corruption of Drueys or Le Drueys, a name occurring in the adjacent county of Bucks, as well as in Wilts, in the 13th century (H. R.).....The DUNKLEYS have their present home in Northampton and its vicinity. A family of the name held property in Brington in the 15th century; and a family of Dunkley resided at Dodford last century (B.).....EMERY was the name of the incumbent of Tiffield during the reign of Elizabeth (Wh.).....The name of FORTESCUE, which is also found in the adjacent county of Hunts, had its origin with the distinguished Devonshire family of the name that resided at Winston in that county as far back as the reign of John (L.). The Northamptonshire Fortescues owned part of the living of Pateshull in the time of Elizabeth, and last century they owned the living of Rothwell (Wh.).

G—K.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Christopher GOFF was part-owner with the Earl of Lincoln of Rodeston rectory (Wh.). There was a Roger Goffe in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.)..... Henry GOODE was rector of Weldon in 1684; William Good claimed part of the manor of Kettering in 1652 (Wh.)..... GULLIVER was apparently a name of more frequent occurrence in the past than it is in the present. In the 13th century it was established in the form of Golafr' in the neighbouring counties of Oxford, Buckingham, and Cambridge; as Golaffre and Gulafre in Norfolk; and as Gulafr' in Gloucestershire (H. R.). There was a knightly family named Golafre in Oxfordshire during the 14th and 15th centuries (Kennett's "Ambrosden," etc.).....HALES is a very ancient name in this county, going back to the 13th century (Wh.). Hale is the name of a manor on which the family of De Hale resided in the 13th and 14th centuries (Wh.)..... HOLTON was the name of the owner of the manor of Flore in the 15th century (B.), and of the incumbent of Potterspury in 1568 (Wh.). There are parishes of the name in Oxfordshire,

Lincolnshire, etc.....William JUDKINS was bailiff of Daventry in 1778 (B.). A family of Judkin resided at Upper Heyford in the 17th and 18th centuries, and held land there as far back as the reign of James I. (B. and Wh.).....KINGSTON is an ancient and often a distinguished name in this county.

L—P.

LEWIN is a name also found in the adjacent county of Hunts. It has been established in Northamptonshire since the reign of Edward the Confessor (Wh.). John de Leune was incumbent of Brington in the 14th century, and two incumbents of Sibertoft and Maidwell in the following century bore the name of Lewin (Wh.). In the forms of Lewin, Lewine, and Lewyn it occurred in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The name of LINNELL has long been established in this county. Nathaniel and Richard Lynnell held land in Whilton in the reign of James I.; and John Lynnell was rector of Tiffeld in the reign of Edward VI. (B.).....LOVELL is a name scattered about the southern half of England, but Northamptonshire seems to have been one of its principal homes. The Lord Lovells of Titchmarsh and Snoscombe were distinguished Northamptonshire noblemen from the 13th to the 16th century; there are, however, several branches of the family, which include the Lovells of Preston Capes, going back to the 16th century, and the Lovells of Harleston, to which branch belonged Sir Salathiel Lovell, baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Anne (B.). In the form of Lovel this name was frequent in the 13th century in Oxfordshire and Wiltshire, and it also occurred then in Kent, Essex, Yorkshire, etc. (H. R.).....A gentle family of MONTGOMERY resided in Daventry last century; the ancient distinguished family of De Montgomery held extensive estates in Ecton between the 13th and the 16th centuries (B.).....The present representatives of the name of MAWLE are probably connected in their descent with Mr. Maule, who had a farm in Ecton in the early part of last century (Wh.).....PANTHER is a form of "pantler," the old title of master-baker, in old times a position of importance (L.).....PONDER, now rare in the county, was a Rowell name during last century (Cy.).

R—T.

ROWLETT (*see* under "LEICESTERSHIRE") was the name of the incumbent of Sudborough in 1648 (Wh.).....SCRIVEN is an old clerical name in the county. Two rectors of Harpole bore the name in the first half of last century and at the close of the previous century (B.), and one of the rectors of Twywell during the past century was similarly named (Wh.). There is a memorial in Rowell church to Samuel Scriven, gent., who died in 1713 at the age of 23 (Cy.).....SMART is an ancient name in this part of England. It was well represented in Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.), and was a common name in Leicestershire in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Smarts of Ashby de la Zouche, Leicestershire, are descended from Ithiel Smart, vicar of that place in the reign of Charles II., whose father resided at Preston in Northamptonshire (Nichols' "Leicestershire"). The name was represented in Great Claybrook, Leicestershire, 200 years ago, and there were Smarts of Huncote in the same county during the reign of Charles I., and Smarts of Thurstaston, also in that county, in the past century (*ibid.*). Smarte was the name of a rector of Warden in Northamptonshire in the 15th century (B.). There are also representatives of the name in Wiltshire.....Edmund SPOKES was incumbent of Brackley in 1543 (Wh.).....STOKES is an ancient name in this county. An old family of position bore the name as far back as the 13th century, when there was a Peter de Stokes of Dallington. Thomas Stokes, "armiger," and some, if not all, of the members of his family, which included four sons and twelve daughters, were buried in the church of Ashby Ledgers during the 15th century. Adrian Stokes by right of his wife owned the living of Tiffeld in 1575 (B.). The name is also established in Leicestershire, Notts, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, and there are also a few of the name in Essex, but it is for the most part now confined to the midlands. In the 13th century it occurred in the form of De Stokes in Oxfordshire, Bucks, Hunts, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire (H. R.).....TEBBITT or TEBBUTT is a name also found in the surrounding counties. In Northamptonshire the name is best represented on the Warwickshire border in the vicinity of Rugby and in the Northampton district. Samuel Tebbutt left in 1730 an annual bequest of six Bibles for the poor children of Rowell (Cy.).....TEW is a name that has probably been confounded with Chew, also

a Northamptonshire name. George Tew was rector of Lodington 200 years ago, and John Tewe was the incumbent of Collingtre in the reign of Henry VI. (Wh.).....TRUSSELL is the name of a distinguished Northamptonshire family of the 14th and 15th centuries, now rarely represented in the county, that hailed originally from Billesley, Warwickshire, in the 12th century (Wh.).

U—Z.

Northamptonshire is at present the principal home of the UNDERWOODS. Mr. Underwood of Higham, attorney, owned a manor in Irtlingborough last century. Richard Underwoode was the incumbent of Barton Segrave in the reign of Henry VI. (Wh.). The name also occurs in the neighbouring counties of Beds and Bucks. In the 13th century Underwod or Underwode was a common name, being mostly found in Oxfordshire, Hunts, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, etc. (H. R.). There is a Derbyshire township thus called.....VERGETTE, a name that now has its home on the Lincolnshire border in the Deeping district, was a well-known name in the city of Lincoln in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, during which period members of the family held at different times the offices of sheriff and mayor of the city (Stark's "Lincoln").....Francis WESTLEY lived at Edgcote early last century (B.). Roger Westelye was incumbent of Etton in 1559 (Wh.). There are parishes of the name in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and other counties.....WHITNEY is the name of a Herefordshire parish.....John WHITTON held land in Farningho in the reign of Elizabeth (Wh.). There are parishes of the name in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, etc.....WOOLHOUSE was the name of an ancient family of gentry of Bolsover, Derbyshire, during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries (Glover's "Derbyshire").....The Northamptonshire WYMANS are probably connected in their descent with the Wyments, a Daventry gentle family in the 17th and 18th centuries. Thomas Wymment was bailiff of Daventry in 1700 (B.). Wimumd was an Anglo-Saxon personal name (L.). Wymond and Wymund occurred as surnames in Oxfordshire, Bucks, Gloucestershire, and Norfolk during the 13th century (H. R.)

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name indicates that, though the name is well established in this county, it is more numerous elsewhere in England.

S. after a name implies that it is found over a large part of Scotland, but more particularly in the southern half.

S. F. implies that it occurs south of the Forth and the Clyde.

C. S. " " in central Scotland.

B. " " in the Scottish border counties.

G. S. " " generally throughout Scotland.

N. S. " " in northern Scotland.

The places in brackets after the names are their homes in Northumberland, except in one or two cases where the home lies between two counties.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Brown, S.	*Martin, S. F. (Lang-	*Smith, S. F.
*Green	ley-Mills)	*Taylor, S.
Hall, S.	*Robinson	*Wilson, S. F.
Johnson		

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

{ Foster	{ Reed	Thompson, S.
{ Forster (Allendale)	{ *Reid, S.	(Thomson is the Scottish
*Lee	*Richardson, B.	form)
*Parker		*Watson, S.
		*Young, S.

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Atkinson	*Gibson, S. F.	Oliver, B.
Bell, S. F., B.	{ Gray, S. F.	*Pearson
Dixon	{ Grey	Scott, S. F., B.
(Dickson in Scotland,	*Harrison	*Stephenson
C. S., S. F.)	Lamb	*Stevenson, S. F.
*Dunn, S. F.	*Marshall, S. F., C. S.	*Walton
{ Elliot, B.	*Nicholson, B	*Wilkinson
{ Elliott		

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Anderson, G. S.	Dodds, S. F.	Short
(Newcastle)	*Emmerson	Storey
Appleby	English	{ Swan, S. F.
Armstrong, B. (Halt-	*Graham, S. F., C. S.	{ Swann
whistle)	*Hunter, G. S.	Teasdale
Arthur, S. F.	*Hutchinson (Hutchi-	Thornton
Carr	son in Scotland, S.)	Todd, S. F.
Charlton	*Little, B.	{ Tweddell
Coulson	Nixon	{ Tweddle
Coxon	Pickering	{ Tweedle
{ Davidson, S.	Robson, B.	{ Wardell
{ Davison	*Rutter	{ Wardle
Dickinson	*Sanderson (Berwick-	*Whitfield
Dodd	on-Tweed)	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Angus, S.	*Jobson	{ Rea
{ Batey	{ Laurie, S. F.	{ Reay
{ Baty	{ Lowry	{ Riddell
*Birkett	Laws	{ Riddle
Black, G. S.	{ Liddell	Ridley (Carlisle)
Blair, S. F.	{ Liddle	Robertson, G. S.
Blenkinsop	*Lowes	Rowell
Burn	*Mather, B.	Rutherford, B.
Crawford, S. F.	Maughan	Snaith (Otterburn)
Douglas, B.	Milburn	Stobbs
Dryden	*Moffatt, B.	{ Stotherd
*Errington	Murray, S.	{ Stothert (Stoddart in
Fenwick	Nichol, S.	Scotland, S. F.)
*Ferguson, G. S.	Ord	{ Tait, B.
Hedley (Otterburn)	{ Patterson, S.	{ Tate
Henderson (Allen-	{ Pattison	Turnbull, B.
dale), S.	Pigg	Urwin (form of the
Heslop (Hyslop in	Potts	Scottish Irvine)
Dumfriesshire)	Purvis, B.	Wallace, S. F., C. S.
*Hetherington	Rand	Waugh, B.

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly in England to this county).

Alder	Arkle (Morpeth)	Bewick
Allan, S. F.	Aynsley (Ainslie in	Bolam
Annett	Scotland, S. F.)	

{ Borthwick, B.	Glendinning, B.	Pringle, S. F.
{ Bothwick	Harle	Renton
Brewis	Herdman	Renwick
Brodie, S. F.	Hindmarsh	Roddam
Bushby (Haltwhistle)	Hogg, B.	Shanks, S. F.
Cairns, S. F.	{ Howey	Shield
Carmichael, S.	{ Howie, S. F.	Stewart, G. S.
Cockburn	Jobling	{ Stobart
Common	Laidler (Laidlaw on	{ Stobert
{ Cowan, S. F.	Scottish border,	Straughan (Alnwick)
{ Cowen	especially in Rox-	(Strachan in North
{ Cowing	burghshire)	Scotland)
Craig, S. F.	Lumsden, N. S.	{ Telfer, B. (Falstone)
Dand	{ Middlemas	{ Telford
Dinning	{ Middlemiss	Usher
Embleton	Morrison, G. S.	{ Wanlace
Fairbairn, B.	{ Nevin	{ Wanless
Gallon	{ Nevins	{ Weddell
Gilhespy (Newcastle)	Ormston	{ Weddle
(Gillespie in South	Phillipson (Allendale)	Younger
Scotland)		

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NORTHUMBERLAND NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

B.	indicates Brand's "Newcastle."
C.	" Charlton's "North Tynedale and its Four Surnames."
D.	" Denham's "Slogans of the North of England."
H.	" Hodgson's "Northumberland."
H. R.	" Hundred Rolls.
L.	" Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
R.	" Raine's "North Durham."

BORDER SURNAMES.—Many of the Northumberland family names are intimately connected with the history of the Border; and for this reason a brief reference to some of the border-clans may be here appropriate.....Until the reign of James I., when the two kingdoms were united and the border feuds ceased for ever, the English and Scottish Borderers were hereditary foes, each clan often matching itself with a particular opponent; thus the Fenwicks or Fenwykes of Northumberland were constantly at war with the Elliotts on the other side of the Border, whilst the Robsons of North Tyne in Northumberland were the old foes of the Armstrongs of Liddisdale in Roxburghshire. The Robsons, the Charltons, the Dodds, and the Milburns, were in the 16th century the four principal graynes or clans that ruled in North Tyne. Amongst the other Northumbrian clans were the Bewicks of Bewick, the Tindales, the Spearmans, the Bowmans, the Blenkinsops of Blenkinsop, the Truewickes or Trewickes, and several others. On the Cumberland side of the Border flourished the Elwoods and the Musgraves, whilst the Hetheringtons were the Warders of the western marches. Across the Border there were also the Grahams of Netherby, the Rutherfords of Rutherford, the Turnbulls, the Croziers of Liddisdale, and many others. Most of the clans had their slogan or gathering-cry. That of the Fenwicks—"A Fenwyke! a Fenwyke! a Fenwyke!"—was never heard in vain. Each clan, in truth, boasted of its readiness for the fray, and on either side of the Border the same signal of alarm, a wisp of burning straw raised aloft on the point of a spear, spread far and wide its intelligence of an advance of the Borderers. No other signal could so effectually arouse the population of the Border: to quote the lines of Scott:—

"Ye need not go to Liddisdale,
For when they see the blazing bale,
Elliots and Armstrongs never fail."

Lay of the Last Minstrel.

During the reign of Henry VIII., as we learn from Dr. Charlton's interesting paper on North Tynedale, there was almost constant war upon the Borders, even when the monarchs of England and Scotland were seemingly at peace with one another. It was a war of reprisals, and was conducted in the most merciless fashion. In 1523, at the suggestion of the English King, a

tremendous raid was made into Scotland from all parts of the marches. The Earl of Northumberland, writing to the King at that time, promises "to lett slippe secretlie them of Tindaill and Riddisdaill for th' annoyance of Scotland.—God sende them all good spede!" However, they soon found that they had set loose forces which they could not restrain, and during the reign of Elizabeth the men of Tynedale, Redesdale, and Liddisdale, made the Border a constant scene of rapine and confusion. We cannot wonder, therefore, that the Borderers were regarded as a lawless race prone to robbery and sacrilege and reverencing neither church nor king; yet it is somewhat remarkable that amongst men so akin in their race-history, in their dialect, and in their manners, there should be such bitter feuds. What we might reasonably have expected in the Welsh Marches seems a little inexplicable on the Scottish Border, since true Scotland terminated at the Forth and the Clyde, whilst southern Scotland (as we now know it) and northern England constituted for ages the two kingdoms of Northumbria and Cumbria or rather of Strathclyde. Even after the 12th century, when the political boundary received the limits which it has since in the main retained, southern Scotland in great part preserved its English character in its laws, language, and manners.

This subject, however, will be found further examined in the remarks on Scottish names forming the Appendix to this work. Here, however, I may briefly point out that it would seem that the old border warfare arose rather from political than from racial antipathies; and that it was too often fostered by the intrigues of monarchs and the jealousies of the great northern chieftains. Yet it cannot be doubted that circumstances greatly favoured the independent spirit of the Borderers. Removed far from any centre of government and but little affected by the civilisation of large towns, living in a middle region often the scene of warfare between two kindred nations, they may well have doubted as to the side on which their allegiance lay. Their surroundings, also, their bleak moorlands, their wild uncultivated dales, their broad and often fenceless pasture lands, their glens, their burns, their heather-covered fells, preserved an independence of character in a people but little given to regular agricultural pursuits. In their traditions and in their minstrelsies they were scarcely likely to forget the deeds of their fathers; deeds often associated with particular localities, so that even now in these regions, which have

not altered much in their appearance in the lapse of centuries, many a glen still preserves a legend, and almost every burn yet babbles forth, to a Borderer's ear, its startling story.

“GATHERING ODE OF THE FENWICK.”

By WILLIAM RICHARDSON (1816), Published in Denham's
“Slogans of the North.”

Pipe of Northumbria, sound !
War pipe of Alnwick !
Wake the wild hills around,
Summon the Fenwicke :
Percy at Panim* war ;
Fenwicke stands foremost ;
Scots in array from far,
Swell wide their war host.

See, fierce from the border,
Wolf-like he rushes ;
Drives southward the Warder.
Gore-stream forth gushes :
Come Spearman, come Bowman,
Come bold-hearted Truewicke ;
Repel the proud foe-man ;
Join lion-like Bewicke.†

From Fenwicke and Denwicke,
Harlow and Hallington :‡
Sound bugle at Alnwick,
Bag-pipe at Wallington :
On Elf hills th' alarm Wisp§
Smoulders in pale ray ;
Maids, babes that can scarce lisp,
Point trembling the bale-way.

* Referring to the Crusades.

† The Spearmans, the Bowmans, the Truewickses or Trewickses, and the Bewickses were clans adherent to the interests of the Percys, and they are all, or were recently, still represented.

‡ Four hamlets in Northumberland.

§ A wisp of burning straw on the point of a spear.

Leave the plough, leave the mow,
 Leave loom and smithie;
 Come with your trusty yew,
 Strong arm and pithy
 Leave the herd on the hill,
 Lowing and flying;
 Leave the vill, cot, and mill,
 The dead and the dying.

Come clad in your steel jack,
 Your war gear in order,
 And down hew or drive back
 The Scot o'er the border;
 And yield you to no man.
 Stand firm in the van-guard,
 Brave death in each foe-man,
 Or die on the green-sward.

A—D.

ALDER was the name of proprietors in Prendwick, Ailnham, and South Weetslade in 1663; early last century, George Alder, Esq., resided at Prendwick (H.).....ARKLE is a very ancient name in Northumberland. Arkil was the name of a great Northumbrian baron in the 11th century (L.). Robert Arkle was a proprietor in Earsdon in the reign of Charles II. (H.). The name is now established in Morpeth and its neighbourhood. There are hamlets thus called in the North Riding.....The ARMSTRONGS, a well-known border clan, had two homes, one on each side of the border, namely, at Eskdale, in Cumberland, and at Liddisdale, in Roxburghshire (L.). Their great home in the north of England is in the Haltwhistle district, in Northumberland, but they are also well represented in Cumberland, and occur in fair numbers in the county of Durham. Newcastle has known the name for some 300 years (B.). The name is established still in the Scottish border counties, especially in Dumfriesshire. The small colony of Armstrongs in the south of England, especially in Kent, may require a different origin.....BELLINGHAM was the name of a powerful North Tyne family that took its name from the place thus called in that district; the name is now rare or extinct (C.).
The BEWICKS, an old border clan, flourished for ages at Old and New Bewick, in North Northumberland (L.). The name is still in those districts. Robert Bewick, who died in 1641, was a

merchant-adventurer of Newcastle, and was twice mayor of the town (B.).....The BLAIRS, of Northumberland, are probably derived from the Blairs of Ayrshire, who are of great antiquity (L.); and in a similar manner the AYNSELYS probably hail from the south of Scotland.....The BLENKINSOPS, of Blenkinsop Castle, Blenkinsop, Northumberland, were an ancient family, celebrated for their border feuds (L.). In the 16th century there were two principal branches, the senior branch being seated at Blenkinsop and the junior branch at Bellister (H.). The name is now rather more numerous in the adjacent county of Durham.....BOWMAN was the name of a border clan of Northumberland (C.) now scantily represented in the county.....BOLAM is a township in South Northumberland. The De Bolams, an influential family of the 13th century, were lords of the manor of Bolam (H.).....The BORTHWICKS, an ancient Scottish family, took their name either from a district in Selkirkshire or a parish in Edinburghshire (L.). They held high office in Scotland a century ago.....BRODIE is an ancient Scottish name that has its principal home at Nairn (L.).....CARMICHAEL is the name of a very ancient Lanarkshire family, and of a parish in that county.....CRAIG is a common Scottish surname found mostly south of the Forth and the Clyde.....COCKBURN is a local name in Berwickshire.....The COWANS, COWENS, or COWINGS of Northumberland, are represented by the Cowans in the south of Scotland, particularly in Dumfriesshire.....CRAWFORD is an old Scottish surname now common in the south-west quarter of Scotland.....The CHARLTONS belong to an ancient North Tynedale clan that has been seated at Hesleyside and Charlton ever since the 13th and 14th centuries (C. and L.).....The CROZIERs, now rarely represented, belonged to an old border clan seated at Liddisdale, Roxburghshire, in the 16th century (D.).....DINNING and Dining were the names of proprietors in Corbridge, Newbiggin, and in other places in the county during the reign of Charles II. (H.).....DODD was the name of an ancient clan of North Tyne (C.), still represented in the district.....DOUGLAS was the name of one of the oldest and most powerful of the Scottish noble families. The principal home of the name is now in the Scottish border counties.

E—J.

The ELLIOTS or ELLIOTTS of the north of England and the Scottish border counties belong to an old Scottish border clan,

and in fact the name still has its principal home in the Hawick district of Roxburghshire.....EMBLEMEDON is the name of a Northumberland township. An ancient family bore this name (H.).....ERRINGTON was the name of a very old Northumberland family that took its name from the hamlet of Errington, the home of the family as far back as the 13th century (H.). (See under "DURHAM.").....The FAIRBAIRNS are also established in the Scottish border counties.....The FENWICKS or FENWYKES, an old border clan, took their name from their ancient fastness near Stamfordham, in Northumberland. This powerful clan was the constant ally of the Percies (D. and L.). For four centuries the Fenwicks were frequently represented amongst the high sheriffs of Northumberland.....The FETHERSTONHAUGHS of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, an ancient family dating back to the 13th century, and now scantily represented in the county, held the manor of Fetherstonhaugh for twelve successive generations, when their name and interest in it disappeared (H.).....GALLON is an old name in this county. The family of Galon or Galoun held much property in Trew hitt and Pespole in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; Hugo Galon resided at Trew hitt or Tirwhite Castle in the reign of Henry VI.; and a hundred years before, in the reign of Edward III., we hear of a Hugo Gallon of Pespole; Giles Gallon, Esq., lived at Trew hitt in the reign of Elizabeth (H.).....GILHESPY, the Northumberland form of the Scottish Gillespie which has its home south of the Forth of the Clyde, is a name now found in the Newcastle district.....The GLENDINNINGS, who have their home in the Scottish border counties, derive their name from an ancient estate in Dumfriesshire.....The GREYS of Northumberland mostly belong to two ancient stocks, the distinguished family of Grey of Heaton and Chillingham, and the Greys of Kyloe, both dating back to the 13th century and connected with each other (R.).....HARLE of Kirkharle was the name of an ancient and influential family (H.). In the 13th and 14th centuries the family of De Herle, as the name was then written, owned much property in the county; Thomas Harle was a proprietor in East Matfen in the reign of Charles II. (H.). Kirkharle is a parish in Northumberland, and Harle is the name of two townships in the county.....HEDLEY is a township in Northumberland.....HESLOP was the name of several proprietors in the Hexham division in the 17th century (H); the name is still numerous in the Hexham district. Hyslop is the form of the name in Dumfriesshire.....

HINDMARSH is an ancient name in this county. There was a Walter Hindmers of Mitford in the 13th century; Hindmers was the name in the 17th century of proprietors in Little Benton, Wallsend, and Burradon; John Hindmarsh was a Newcastle gentleman two hundred years since; Edward Hindmarsh held a farm at Nafferton, on the Derwentwater estate, in 1723; Joshua Hindmarsh, constable of Comb Hill, obtained notoriety in opposing the militia laws in the riotous year of 1761; the name was in Elsdon last century (H.).....HOGG was the name of proprietors in Greenhead and Acomb in the reign of Charles II. (H.). In the 13th century the names of Hog and Le Hog occurred in Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Oxfordshire (H. R.). The Northumberland Hoggs, however, are evidently connected in their origin with the Hoggs of the Scottish border counties. Hog, according to Ferguson, is an Anglo-Saxon man's name, and from it have been derived the two kindred names of Hogg and Hodge.....In the reign of Charles II., Andrew JOBLING or JOPLING held property in Shotley and Newlands (H.).

K—P.

LAIDLER is the Northumberland form of Laidlaw, a common surname in the Scottish border counties, especially in the Hawick district of Roxburghshire. Laidlaw is a place-name in Selkirkshire.....LIDDELL is a well-known Northumbrian name. For the last two centuries the Liddells have frequently filled the offices of high sheriff of the county and of mayor of Newcastle (B.).....LUMSDEN was the name of an ancient Berwickshire family that took its name from an old manor in Coldingham parish, where they lived until the 14th century, when they removed to Blanerne in the same county (L.).....MILBURN was the name of an ancient family that took its name from a township in the county and give rise to the clan of the Milburns, one of the four principal clans that ruled in North Tynedale in the 16th century (C.). Milburn is still a North Tynedale name.....MITFORD was the name of an old Northumbrian family that took its name from a place in the county. The Mitfords are now scantily represented.....The ORDS have been connected with Northumberland for ages. The Ordes of Orde were lords of the township of Orde as far back as the 12th century; from this main stock there branched off the Ords of Newbiggin in the 15th century, the Ords of Longridge in the

16th century, the Ords of Grindon in the 17th century, and the Ords of Holy Island in the 17th and 18th centuries (R.). The Ords of Grindon are still represented in that locality.....ORMSTON or Ormiston is the name of a parish in Haddingtonshire, and of a seat in Roxburghshire.....Richard PIGG was proprietor in Haydon Bridge in 1663 (H.), where the name still remains.....POTTS was the name of an old Northumbrian clan (L.).....The PRINGLES have their principal home in the south of Scotland.

R—S.

The RANDS possess the name of a Lincolnshire parish.....REAY and REA are the Northumberland forms of a name confined mostly to the north of England and the Scottish borders. Wray is its form in York and its vicinity. In Cumberland we find Reay and Ray; in the Scottish border counties Rae is the characteristic form; and in the distant county of Worcester there are a few of the name of Rea. The Reays or Rays, who have held the Gill estates in the parish of Bromfield, Cumberland, from the 13th to the present century, are believed by Lower to be the ancient stock of all the English Rays, Wrays, and Wreys.....The RENTONS possess the name of a town in Dumbartonshire and of seats in Berwickshire and Haddingtonshire.....The RENWICKS are named after a parish in Cumberland.....The RIDDELLS or RIDDLES have long been established in Northumberland. During the 16th and 17th centuries several of the mayors and sheriffs of Newcastle bore the name of Riddell (B.). The Riddells of Tillmouth were an important family in the 13th and 14th centuries. An ancient family of Riddell once lived at the seat of that name in Roxburghshire (L.). Riddells-Quarter is a township in Northumberland. The Cornish name of Riddle has evidently had an independent origin.....RIDLEY is an ancient and an eminent Northumbrian name. The line of baronets thus called belong to a Northumberland family that can trace its pedigree four centuries back. The name is of frequent occurrence in the lists of the parliamentary representatives and mayors of Newcastle (B.). Ridley is a township in South Tyne.....The ROBERTSONS of Northumberland are probably derived from the Robertsons of Scotland who are especially numerous in the Scottish border counties.....Northumberland is the great home of the ROBSONS, particularly the district of North Tyne, where they have been established since

the 12th or 13th century (C.). They formed one of the four principal clans of North Tyne in the 16th century, and were the hereditary foes of the Armstrongs of Liddesdale on the Scottish side of the border (C.). Though scattered over Northumberland, the Robsons are still numerous in North Tyne; and in the parish of Falstone, where as "lairds" they have held property for some 400 years, they are yet well represented. The name has obtained but little hold across the border, but it has extended southward in force into the county of Durham; it reaches Yorkshire in diminished numbers, and dies out in Lincolnshire.....RODDAM is a Northumberland township which gave its name to an ancient landed family in the county. Two mayors of Newcastle bore this name at the close of the 17th century (B.), and the name is still in that town.....RUTHERFORD is the name of an ancient border clan seated for many centuries at Rutherford in Roxburghshire (L.). The Rutherfords are still well represented in the Scottish border-counties.....The name of SHANKS has also a home across the border in Lanarkshire.....A family of SHEILD or SHEALE held land in the Hexham division in 1663 (H.). The present Shields are still to be found in Hexham.....SPEARMAN is the name of an old border clan (D.) now scantily represented in the county.....The SWINBURNES for centuries possessed lands at Chollerton (C.). (See under "CUMBERLAND.")

T—Z.

THORNTON is the name of a Northumberland parish. A merchant-prince of Newcastle in the reign of Henry V. bore this name.....The TINDALES or TYNDALES were a great border family, dating back to the reign of Henry II., their early ancestors being barons of Tynedale, a district in Northumberland (L.).....The TRUEWICKES or TREWICKES were an old border clan (D.) now scantily represented in the county.....Numerous as the TURNBULLS are still in Northumberland, they are yet better represented across the border in Roxburghshire, especially in the Hawick district; and the name is also well established in the county of Durham. Turnbull was the name of a champion of great stature, who was killed at the battle of Halidon, where he fought under David Bruce (L.).....TWEDDELL, TWEDDLE, and TWEEDLE are corruptions of Tweed-dale, of which Weddell and Weddle, also Northumbrian names, are further contractions. In Cumberland we find Tweddle

and Tweedle; in Durham, Tweddell; in Yorkshire, Tweddle and Twidale; and in Lincolnshire and Notts, Twidale. (*See* under "DURHAM.").....Samuel WEDDELL held property in Swinhoe in the reign of Charles II., and John Weddle resided at Morpeth in the reign of Henry VIII. (H.).....WANLACE and WANLESS are names peculiar to Northumberland. There was a John Wanles of the Byrkheds in 1523; Thomas Wanless was a tanner of Morpeth in 1578; and a family of Wanlesse had property in Birkenside and Makedon in 1663 (H.). These names are still established in Morpeth.....USSHER or USCHER was the name of a family owning property in Morpeth parish in the 14th and 15th centuries (H.).WALLACE is a name common in the south of Scotland.....The WAUGHS, who are now established in England in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, probably hail originally from the Waughs of the Scottish border counties, where the name still has its home, especially in Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire. The Waughs of Heip, in Roxburghshire, held those lands from the 13th to the 17th century (L.).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Brown	*Johnson	Wilson
{ Clark	Smith	*Wright
{ Clarke	Taylor	
*Hall (Nottingham)	*Turner	

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Bailey	*Hunt (Newark)	Walker
*Bennett (Newark)	*Jackson	*Ward
*Cooper	Lee (Newark)	*Watson
Foster	*Richardson	*Wood

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Burton	*Hardy	*Shaw (Nottingham)
*Chambers	*Harvey	Shelton (Nottingham)
*Curtis	*Holmes	*Spencer
Fisher	*Howard	* { Wild } (Nottingham)
*Fletcher	*Marshall	{ Wilde }
*Fox (Retford)	*Rose	*Wilkinson
*Gibson	*Sharp	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Attenborough	*Greaves	*Marriott
Baines	*Houghton	*Naylor
*Barlow	Kirk	*Stokes (Nottingham)
*Bradley	{ Kitchen	*Tomlinson
Briggs (Newark)	{ Kitching	* { Welsh
*Burrows	Machin (Nottingham)	{ Wesh
*Gill	Meakin	*Woolley

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Adlington	Cocking	{ Hind
* { Allcock	*Cottam	{ Hinde
* { Alcock	Cullen	*Hopkinson
Baguley (Nottingham)	Godber	Kirkland
Bartle	Godson	Maltby
*Bellamy	Goodacre	Parr
Bingham	Greenfield	*Pinder (Newark)
Brett	Hallam	Plowright (Notting-
Caudwell	Hatfield	ham)
Chappell	* { Helmsley	Wagstaff
*Cheetham	{ Hemsley	*Weatherall
Clay	Hickling	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Annable	Farnsworth	Norwood
Barrowcliff	Fenton	Ogle
Bartram	{ Footitt	{ Oliphant
Beardall (Nottingham)	{ Footit	{ Olivant
Beecroft (Nottingham)	Gagg	{ Paling
Billyard	Gelsthorpe	{ Payling
Binge	Gunn	Paulson
Bingley (Retford)	Hardstaff	Peatfield
Blatherwick	Harpham	Pell
Broadberry	Hempsall (Newark)	Pickin
Buttery	Herrick	Plumtree (Nottingham)
Byron	Herrod (Newark)	Quibell
Carver	Hickton (Mansfield)	Radley
Challand	Holbrook	Redgate
Cheshire	{ Howett	Roadley
Chettle	{ Howitt	Selby
Collingham	Hurt	Staples (Nottingham)
Corringham	Huskinson	Stendall
Cumberland	Keyworth	Straw
Darwin	{ Leavers	Stubbins
Derry	{ Leivers	Templeman
Doncaster (Newark)	Lindley	Truswell
Duckmanton	Merrills	Weightman
Eddison	Millington (Notting-	{ Wombwell
Esam (Newark)	ham)	{ Wombill

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NAMES.

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

D.	indicates	Deering's "History of Nottingham."
Harl.	„	Harleian MS. 6846 (Brit. Mus.).
S.	„	Shilton's "Newark."
Th.	„	Thoroton's "History of Nottinghamshire."
H. R.	„	Hundred Rolls.

Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" may be consulted where the authority has not been given.

A—B.

ATTENBOROUGH is the name of a Notts parish.....The origin of the name of ANNABLE is a little obscure. Although it may be a form of Hannibal, of which one instance occurs in the county, it may, on the other hand, have been originally derived from Annables, a place in Herts. There was an ancient family of Annabull at Harpenden, Herts, in the 15th century (Cussans' "Hertfordshire"). Annable was the name of the vicar of Hemlington, Norfolk, in 1401; and Blomefield also informs us, in his history of that county, that Sir Simon Anable was rector of St. Bartholomew's, Norwich, in 1415.....In the list of the freeholders of this county in 1698 occur the names of BELLAMY, BUTTERY, and BLATHERWICK; the Bellamys, of whom there were several on the list, lived then in East Retford, and in other places in the county, and Bellamy is still an East Retford name. (*See* under "LINCOLNSHIRE.") Robert Buttery of Widmerpool, and John Buttery of Sutton are there mentioned; and there was at that time a Joseph Blatherwick of Lamley (Harl.). Blatherwick, it should be noted, is the name of a parish in Northamptonshire.....Several Notts surnames are derived from places in this and in the neighbouring counties. Thus, ADLINGTON and BAGULEY are the names of towns in Cheshire, the first occurring also in Derbyshire as a surname, and the last as a surname in Cheshire, where there are several persons thus called. The Baguleys of Notts are at present mostly gathered in and around the town of Nottingham. BINGHAM, which

is an old Notts surname, is the name of a town in the county. (See under "DERBYSHIRE.").....BINGLEY is the name of a Yorkshire parish: Retford, or its vicinity, is now the chief home of the Bingleys.....BARTRAM is an ancient English name, occurring in Bucks and Norfolk in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The BRETTs of Notts probably possess their principal stock in a gentle family seated at Broughton two hundred years ago (Harl.) and still represented in that parish. Brett is also a Sussex surname.....The BYRONS belong to a very ancient and distinguished family of Nottingham, ennobled by James I.; and, as we also learn from Deering, Sir John Byron was constable of Nottingham castle in the reign of Henry VIII. Byron is still a Nottingham name. In 1698 there were several freeholders of the name of Byron in the South Clay division of the county (Harl.). As far back as the reign of Edward I. there was a Hugh de Byron in Notts; but at that time the name was also to be found, as Byrun and Birun, in the neighbouring counties of York, Lincoln, and Norfolk, and as Biron in Oxfordshire (H. R.).....Amongst the ancient names of the town of Nottingham, still represented there, though now rare in the county, are those of AMYAS and ALVEY. In the 14th century there were Merchants of the Staple of the name of Amyas, one of whom was mayor in 1334 (the name now takes the form of Amies); and more than one mayor of Nottingham in the 16th century bore the name of Alvey (D.).....BRUMITT and BILLIATT or BILLIOTT are also old Notts names, now rare in the county. In the 17th century there were several freeholders bearing these names in the county, the Brumitts being mostly resident at Treswell or Truswell (Harl.). It is probable that the existing Notts name of BILLYARD is an altered form of Billiatt or Billiott.

C—D.

CHETTLE was a Bingham name a hundred years ago (Th.). There is a Dorset parish thus called; and an ancient family of Chettle held property in Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, during the 16th and 17th centuries (Hutchins' "Dorsetshire").....CHALLAND is an old Notts name. John Challand was a freeholder of Rufford in 1698 (Harl.). Mrs. Chalands or Challands, who during the early part of last century was noted in the town of Nottingham for her skill in bone-setting, died at Edwalton near that town in 1744, having lived to see the sixth generation (D.). The name is

still in Nottingham.....CLAY has long been a Notts surname. It was represented in the parish of Hayton in the time of Henry VII. (Th.). Hercules Clay was a mayor of Newark in the reign of Charles I. (S.), and Clay is still a Newark name. The Clays of Southwell during last century carried their pedigree back 200 years (Rastall's "Southwell"), and their name is yet in the town. Six centuries ago Clay was a common name in the east of England, especially in Essex, Lincolnshire, Hunts, Cambridgeshire, and Beds (H. R.). It is still well established in Lincolnshire, as well as in Notts and Derbyshire.....In the 17th century there were several freeholders in the county bearing the name of COTTAM (Harl.). Lancashire is also the home of this name. There are townships and hamlets of the name in Notts, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, and the East Riding.....CHAPPELL was a common and appropriate clerical name in the county during last century. The rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, in 1725, and the incumbents of Barnby, Elston, and Thorp, in 1751, were thus named (D.).....COLLINGHAM is the name of a parish in this county, whilst CAUDWELL is derived from the name of a Derbyshire township.CROMWELL, though now rare in the county, was a name borne by several of the gentry and freeholders of Notts during the 17th century (Harl.). De Crumwell was a Notts surname in the 13th century (H. R.).....The DERRYS lived in Nottingham and Newark during last century (D. and S.), and still reside there.....The family home of the DARWINS in the 17th century was at Cleaton in Lincolnshire, and at Elston in Notts. From this stock sprang, last century, the noted Derbyshire Darwins, to which branch Charles Darwin, the great naturalist, belonged (Glover's "Derbyshire"). Darwen is the name of some Lancashire parishes and townships.

E—H.

The name of ESAM is at present at home in and around Newark. John Esam was a freeholder of Norwell in 1698 (Harl.).FENTON was a Notts surname six centuries ago (H. R.). There is a hamlet of the name in the county.....Thomas GAGG was a freeholder at Misterton in 1698 (Harl.), where the name yet remains. Gag and Gagge are ancient English names, occurring in Hunts, Cambridgeshire, and Wilts, in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....GODBER, which is also a Derbyshire name,

is evidently a contraction of Godbehere, of which there is an instance in the Notts Court Directory. Two centuries since there were two Notts freeholders, named Godbear and Godbar, in Warsopp and Arnold (Harl.). Godbehere was a Sussex surname in the reign of Henry III.....HALLAM, which is a common place-name in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Derbyshire, is a surname also well represented on the Derbyshire border in the vicinity of Sheffield. Humphrey Hallam was a freeholder of Blyth, Notts, in 1698 (Harl.).....HARPHAM is the name of a Yorkshire parish; whilst HARDSTAFF is a Sherwood Forest surname.....Two centuries ago there were several freeholders bearing the name of HEMSLEY resident at Misterton, Willoughby, East Leake, and at other places in the county (Harl.).....HERRICK is an old Leicestershire name, and reference must be made to that county.....HOLBROOK is an ancient surname in the east of England. As Holebrok we find it six centuries ago in Notts, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and also in Northamptonshire (H. R.); and as Houlbrook it now occurs in Cheshire. There are parishes, etc., named Holbrook in the counties of Derby, Warwick, Gloucester, Dorset, and Sussex.....HURT is an ancient Nottingham name. Richard Hurt was mayor in 1595, 1602, and 1609; and John Hurt was vicar of St. Mary's church in 1461 (D.). Hurt is still a Nottingham name. An ancient and distinguished opulent family of this name resided at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, from the 15th to the 17th century. The Hurts of Kniveton, Casterne, and Alderwasley, in that county, were younger branches of the same ("History of Ashbourne," and Glover's "Derbyshire"). In the reign of Edward I. Hurt was a common name in Oxfordshire, and it was also represented then in Lincolnshire and Devonshire (H. R.).....The HUSKINSONS were freeholders in the county two centuries ago, and resided at Cropwell Bishop and other places (Harl.).

I—P.

KEYWORTH is the name of a Notts parish, but the surname has long been known in the county, and two centuries ago there were freeholders thus called in Cottam and South Leverton (Harl.).....The LINDLEYS and the NORWOODS possess the names of places in Yorkshire.....There was a MALTBY, a freeholder of Newton, in 1698 (Harl.); in Derbyshire and Lincolnshire the surname also

occurs, and in the last county, and also in Yorkshire, Maltby is the name of parishes and townships.....The MILLINGTONS, who at present are mostly gathered in and around Nottingham, may possess an ancestor in Gilbert Millington, gent., who was a freeholder of Felley in 1698 (Harl.); there is a Yorkshire village of this name.....The MACHINS of the neighbourhood of Nottingham have representatives of their name in other midland counties. We find the name amongst the freeholders of Notts in 1698 (Harl.); it was well known in Gloucestershire in the 16th and 17th centuries (Rudder's "Gloucestershire").....The PARRS of Notts are probably connected in their descent with three freeholders of the name of Par who lived in Owthorpe two hundred years ago (Harl.). (*See* under "LANCASHIRE.").....PINDER has been a characteristic name of Notts and Lincolnshire for six centuries, and occurs in both counties as Le Pinder in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). In the 17th century there were several Notts freeholders named Pinder, residing at Awkley, Misson, Akering, and other places (Harl.). At present they are mostly to be found around Newark, and are still represented at Misson.....PLUMPTRE, a name now rare in the county, though still occurring as Plumtree in Nottingham, was one of considerable note in that town from the 14th to the 16th century, when it was borne by merchants of the staple, doctors of medicine, and mayors (D.).....Robert OUTRAM was a Newark alderman in 1625 (S.), and the name is still in that town. (*See* under "DERBYSHIRE.")

Q—S.

James QUIBELL was a freeholder of East Markham in 1698, and in the same year John REDGATE was a freeholder of Calverton (Harl.).....There was an octogenarian named Lydia SELBY living in Nottingham in 1744 (D.), and the name still occurs there. Selby is the name of a town in the West Riding; it was a common Yorkshire surname, especially as Seleby, in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....John STRAW was mayor of Lincoln in 1800 (Stark's "Lincoln").....In St. Nicholas church, Nottingham, a century ago, there was a memorial inscription referring to ten children of the name of STUBBINGS, eight of whom died as infants, whilst the oldest was not more than nine years old. This is still a Nottingham name.....STAPLES is still a Nottingham name; four mayors of the town bore this name in the 17th century (D.).....Another

name, now but little represented in the county, is that of SANSOME or SANSUM; there were Notts freeholders of the name in the 17th century (Harl.).

T—Z.

James TEMPLEMAN was a freeholder of Worksopp in 1698 (Harl.). This was a common Cambridgeshire surname in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The TRUSWELLS derive their name from a parish in the county. There was a freeholder of the name in Littleborough in 1612 (Th.).....Several mayors of Newark bore the name of TWENTYMAN in the 17th and 18th centuries (S.). The name is now rare in the county.....WAGSTAFF is an old English name that six hundred years ago occurred as Wagestaf and Waggestaf in Norfolk and Oxfordshire (H. R.). Since those early times one of the principal homes of the name has been in Warwickshire, the Wagstaffes of Tachebrooke being a distinguished family in the 16th and 17th centuries; but probably they had been much longer in the county of Warwick, since an epitaph relating to one of this family, who died in 1681, informs us that he was “descended from the ancient family of the Wagstaffes of Harbury,” a place also in Warwickshire (Dugdale’s “Warwickshire”). There was a family of the name in Boddington, Northamptonshire, in the 17th century (Baker’s “Northamptonshire”). At present the name is also established in Derbyshire and Essex.WOMBWELL is the name of an estate in the West Riding. In 1698, three Notts freeholders, bearing the name of Wombell or Woombell, lived at Ollerton, Warsopp, and Welhagh or Wellow, respectively (Harl.). The present bearers of the name in Notts spell it as Wombwell or Woombill. As Wombell, it occurs in the old registers of Haughley, Suffolk (Hollingsworth’s “Stowmarket”).....The WEATHERALLS of Notts are probably derived from the old Lincoln family of the name, members of which were mayors and sheriffs of that city in the 17th and 18th centuries (Stark’s “Lincoln”).....TOPLADY and TRIGGE are two old Nottingham names that are now but little represented in the county. The mayors of 1653 and 1682 bore the name of Toplady; whilst eight mayors bore the name of Trigge during the half century intervening between 1693 and 1747 (D.).....WILDBORE is another Notts name now rare in the county. There were freeholders of the name at Misterton and at other places in the county in 1698 (Harl.).

OXFORDSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that, though characteristic of the county, the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

Cook	*Smith	*Turner
*Hall	*Taylor	*White
Harris		

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Bennett	*King	Saunders
*Davis	*Matthews	*Walker
*Hill	*Rogers	

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Adkins	*May	* { Simmonds
*Austin	Page (Banbury)	Simmons
*Cox	*Parsons	*Walton
*Fox (Banbury)	Porter	*Watts
*French	Pratt	Wells
*Gardner	*Rose	*West
*Griffin		

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

*Bartlett	Franklin	*Tanner
*Blake (Oxford)	Haynes	Townsend
*Carpenter	*Painter	Wheeler
*Coates (Oxford)	Robbins	Whitfield
*Coles	Salmon	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Badger	*Gilks	Malin
*Belcher	Gillett	Mansfield
Busby	Harwood	Mountain
Castle	{ Hiatt	Parrott
Checkley	{ Hyatt	Slatter
Cherry	{ Hiorns	{ Timms
Clack	{ Hirons	{ Tims
Collett (Oxford)	Kilby	Tredwell (Oxford)
Fenemore	Mace	Wiggins
Fortnum		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Akers	Florey	Paxton
Aldworth	{ Hatt	Pether
Arnatt	{ Hutt	Pettipher
Batts	Hobley	Rowles (Bicester)
Blencowe	Hone	{ Sabin
Breakspear	Honour	{ Savin
Buller	Loosley	Shrimpton
Calcutt	Louch	Spurrett
Chaundy	Lovegrove	Stanbra (Banbury)
Clapton	Luckett	Turrill
Clare	Midwinter	Tustain
Coggins	Neighbour (Tetsworth)	Widdows
Deeley	Nevell	Wilsdon
Edginton	Padbury	Witney
Filbee	Paxman	Woolgrove

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC OXFORDSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

B.	indicates	Beesley's "Banbury."
Bu.	"	Burn's "Henley-on-Thames."
D.	"	Dunkin's "Oxfordshire."
G.	"	Giles' "Bampton."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
J.	"	Jordan's "Enstone."
K.	"	Kennett's "Ambrosden, Burcester," &c.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
Wi.	"	Wing's "Steeple Barton and Westcot Barton."
Wo.	"	Wood's and Peshall's "Oxford."

A—B.

ALDWORTH is the name of a Berkshire parish. Henry Aldworth, Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford, died in 1699 (Wo.). The mayor of Bristol in 1592, 1609, and 1642 bore this name (Barrett's "Bristol.").....A family of ARNATT resided at Lew, near Bampton, during the last and the present century (G.).....BELCHER has long been an Oxfordshire name. It was established in Enstone in the 16th and 17th centuries (J.). William Belcher, yeoman, of Steeple Aston, presented his son, Thomas Belcher, to the incumbency of Westcot Barton in 1640 (Wi.). Samuel Belcher, apothecary, died at Deddington in 1668 (Marshall's "Deddington.").....The BLENCOWES of Oxfordshire are probably descended from the ancient family of the name that resided at Marston or Merston, Northamptonshire, for many generations, as far back as the reign of Henry VI.; to this family belonged Sir John Blencowe, a Judge of the Common Pleas, in the early part of last century (Whalley's "Northamptonshire"). The name has long been established in Banbury; John Blincoe was an assistant-burgess of that town in the reign of James I., and in 1718 Thomas and John Blencowe, Esqs., were similarly appointed assistant-burgesses (B.). In 1611 Anthony Blinkoe was Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford (K.). Blencowe is the name of hamlets in Cumberland. The Blencowes of Blencowe were an ancient Cumberland family, going back to the 14th century (Hutchinson's "Cumberland.").....The BREAKSPEARS of Henley are evidently connected with Mr. Robert Brakspear, who was mayor of Henley-on-Thames in 1804 (Bu.).....During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the BUSBYS of Radford and Gagingwell were well-to-do Enstone yeomen, who frequently filled the office of churchwarden and other places of trust (J.). William Busby was one of the trustees for Lady Le Strange of Middleton in the reign of Henry VI. (K.). William Busby, gent., was an assistant-burgess of Banbury in 1718 (B.), in which town the name still occurs. Busby is the name of a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. I think, however, an explanation of the name will be found nearer home, and the same remark applies to the Blencowes.Amongst the names now rare in the county is that of BUMPUS, which was represented in Enstone parish in 1758 (J.).

C—E.

CALCUTT is evidently a contraction of Caldecott, which in one form and another is common as a place-name in this part of England and is represented as a surname in Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, etc. William Calcott of Williamscoth left bequests for the poor of Banbury in the 16th century (B.). The name was represented in Enstone in the reign of Charles II. (J.). Anne Calcot, a Quaker, was buried at Steeple Barton in 1706 (Wi.).CHECKLEY is the name of places in Staffordshire and Cheshire. The surname of Checkley or Cheekley was represented in the hundred of Wardon, Northamptonshire, in the 17th century (Baker's "Northamptonshire").....CHERRY is also a Northamptonshire name. In the early part of the 17th century there was a family of the name in Maidenhead, Berks (Ashmole's "Berkshire"). Benjamin Cherry, who died in 1785, was four times mayor of Hertford, and left bequests for the poor; Benjamin Cherry, his son (as I infer), who was town clerk of Hertford for twenty years, died in 1817 (Turnor's "Hertford").....CLACK is a hamlet in North Wiltshire.....CLAPTON is a common place-name in the south of England.....CLARE is an ancient Oxfordshire name. In feudal times the De Clares were a very powerful family in southern England (L.). In the 13th century the name of De Clare or De Clar' was established in Oxfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset, etc. (H. R.). A liberty in Pyrton parish, Oxfordshire, a market town in West Suffolk, and a Devonshire district bear the name of Clare.....The COLLETTs of this county are mostly found in the Oxford district. The name of Collet was represented in Oddington in the reign of Elizabeth (D.). Collet was a common name in Gloucestershire during last century (Bigland's "Gloucestershire"). There are now also Colletts in Wiltshire and Collets in Cambridgeshire. In the 13th century Colet was an Oxfordshire, Shropshire, and a London name. The "colet" was the old English form of "acolyte," a church servant, and it is remarkable that, as a rule, the homes of the Colletts are, or have been, in the vicinity of ecclesiastical centres..... The DRINKWATERS have resided, as well-to-do Enstone yeomen, at Gagingwell and Neat Enstone for about 300 years, namely, during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (J.). (See under "CHESHIRE.")

F—H.

The FENEMORES have characterised Oxfordshire and Bucks for at least six centuries. Thomas Fynnamore was a burgess of Henley-on-Thames in the reign of Henry VIII. (Bu.). There were several Fennimores or Vennimores in Wendebury in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. (D.). In the time of William III. there was a Ffennimore in the parish of Enstone (J.). Fynnemore or Fynmore or Finnemore was a Reading name in the 16th and 17th centuries; two mayors of Reading bore this name, namely in 1577 and 1586 (Coates' "Reading" and Ashmole's "Berkshire"). In the 13th century we find it as De Finemor in Wilts, as De Finemere in Bucks, as De Fineme in Oxfordshire, as Fynamur in Norfolk, and as Vinemer and Winemer in Cambridge-shire (H. R.). Fennemere is a Shropshire hamlet, and De Fenne-mere or De Fennemare was a Shropshire surname in the 13th century (Eyton's "Shropshire"). Finnimore was the name of an ancient township in or near Wetwang parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Simon Fynimer was vicar of Hooton Paynel, Yorkshire, in 1349 (Hunter's "South Yorkshire"). This name well illustrates the variation of surnames; I have mentioned it eighteen times and it has been spelt in seventeen different ways.During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the name of FORTNUM, or Ffortnam as it used to be spelt, was established in Enstone parish, both at Lydston and Neat Enstone (J.). The Ffortnams, in fact, have been well-to-do yeomen since the time of Elizabeth (J.). Fortnam is also a Worcestershire name..... Oxfordshire has been for ages one of the principal homes of the FRANKLINS. The name, which in early times, as well as in those of Shakespeare, often signified a freeholder, is also established in Bucks, Berks, Beds, Herts, Essex, and Northamptonshire, so that it may be said to occupy a somewhat circumscribed and continuous area. In the 13th century its usual forms were Frankelayn, Frankeleyn, Fraunkelayn, Fraunkeleyn, sometimes preceded by "Le" and "De," Frankelin being rare (H. R.); it was then especially numerous in Oxfordshire, and also in fair numbers in Bucks and Wilts (H. R.), so that it would appear that in those early times, as in our own day, Oxfordshire and Bucks stood foremost amongst the English counties for their proportion of the Franklins (*see* Alphabetical List).....The name of GILKS is now rather more numerous in Warwickshire, and reference is made to

it under that county.....Oxfordshire is now the principal home of the GILLETTS, but the name is also found in Kent. In Lincolnshire the name is represented by Gilliart, Gilliatt, and Gillyatt. In the 13th century the name took the forms in Cambridgeshire and Hunts of Gillot, Gillote, and Gilot (H. R.).....HATT and HUTT may be in most cases a contraction of Hiatt, also an Oxfordshire name. In the 13th century we find Hat in Oxfordshire and Wilts, and Hut in Oxfordshire, where it is associated with Le Hurt (H. R.).....HAYNES is an old Oxfordshire surname.....The name of HIORNS or HIRONS was represented by Hyarne in Enstone parish during the reign of Elizabeth (J.).....In the early part of last century the name of Irons occurred in the parish of Kidlington, and at that time Master Irons was a noted character in Merton (D.).....The name of HONE occurred in Oxfordshire, in the reign of Edward I., and also at that time John Hone lived at Wallingford, Berks (H. R.).

K—P.

KILBY is the name of a Leicestershire parish.....LOOSLEY is the name of a village in Bucks.....LOUCH is an ancient Oxfordshire name. It was represented during the 13th and 14th centuries in Radford, Iffley, and other places in the county by De Louch, De Louches, De Louchis, De Leuches, and De Lusches (H. R., J., K.) (Marshall's "Iffley.").....MACE, now represented in Chipping Norton, was an Oxfordshire name in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). Robert Mace of Bampton died in 1682 (G.). The name is also established in Gloucestershire.....MANSFIELD is the name of a town in Notts.....MIDWINTER has long been an Oxfordshire name. In the 13th century, Gonnild Midewynter and Roger Midewynt lived at Aston and Burton in this county (H. R.). The name of Midenter occurred in Enstone about a hundred years ago (J.). William Midwinter resided at Marlborough, Wilts, in the reign of Henry VIII. (Waylen's "Marlborough"). The name existed in North Leach, Gloucestershire, two centuries ago (Bigland's "Gloucestershire.").....The Oxfordshire MALINS may perhaps derive their name from Malling, a Kentish as well as a Sussex parish.....The NEVELLS of Oxfordshire may perhaps be connected in their descent with the De Neviles or De Nevills, who, in the reign of Edward I., were very numerous in the adjoining

county of Wilts as well as in Lincolnshire (H. R.).....PADBURY is the name of a parish in Bucks. Simon de Padebur resided in Oxfordshire, and Robert de Padeburi in Bucks in the 13th century (H. R.).....The name of PARROTT, probably a form of Perrett or Perrott, a common Somersetshire name, is better represented in Bucks, and is referred to also under that county. Robert Perrot, gent., of Oxford, who was buried in St. Peter's church in 1550, was a son of G. Perrot of Haverford-West, Pembrokeshire. Simon Parret, a proctor of Oxford University, died in 1584 (Wo.). There was a gentle family of Parratt in the parish of Enstone during the reign of Elizabeth (J.) The connection between the present Perretts and the Parrotts is referred to under Somersetshire.....PAXTON is the name of parishes in Hunts. De Paxton was a common family name in Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.).....PETTIPHER is an ancient Bucks and Herts name, and further allusion to it will be found under those counties in reference to Puddephatt, which is probably a corruption of it. There was a Bampton family of Pettifer last century (G.). The name of Pettipher occurred amongst the labouring classes of Culworth, Northamptonshire, a century ago (B.). The Rev. John Pettyfer, or Pettifer, was vicar of Blakesley, Northamptonshire, early last century (Baker's "Northamptonshire"). Cussans, in his "Hertfordshire" suggests that in that county the name of Pedefer (Pied-de-Fer?), which occurred in Ippolitts, Herts, in the reign of Edward III., was the original of Puddephatt, a Bucks as well as a Herts name. This is probable, but at any rate his suggestion is still more applicable to the origin of Pettipher.

R—Z.

SABIN or SAVIN is an ancient name that was represented by Sabin, Sabine, and Sabyn, in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk in the 13th century (H. R.). At that time, also, Le Saven and Le Savener were Cambridgeshire names (H. R.). Bardsley suggests that the last of these names is a corruption of Le Savonier (the soap-seller); but concerning this I am doubtful.....SLATTER, the early form of which was The Slatter, was an Enstone name, from the 14th to the 17th century, and in our own time Slater is a common name in the parish (J.).....Amongst the old Oxfordshire names now rare in the county is that of SPRINGALL. During the

17th century there was a family of this name at Henley-on-Thames, members of which filled the office of mayor of that town in 1611, 1690-94, and 1697 (Bu.).....The name of STANBRA, which is probably derived from a hamlet in Herts, is best represented in the Banbury district.....SHRIMPTON was a well-known name in Wycombe, Bucks. From the reign of James I. to that of George III. sixteen mayors of Wycombe bore this name; six of these during the early portion of last century were called Ferdinando (Langley's "Desborough Hundred.").....TIMMS or TIMS is an old Banbury name, which has long been connected with the corporation of that town. Sarah Timms, a Quakeress of Banbury, lay in prison for six months in 1655 for "exhorting the priest to fear the Lord" (B.), a circumstance characteristic of the fanaticism of those "good old days." The name was represented in the parish of Enstone 150 years ago (J.).....The TURRILLS were represented in this county, as well as in Cambridgeshire, six centuries ago by the Torels (H. R.).....The TUSTAINS, who are now represented in the Banbury district, evidently derive their name from Taston or Tastan, a hamlet in Spelsbury parish: De Torstan was the name of an Enstone family in the 14th century (J.). The Tustians, a family of Puritans residing in Banbury during the 17th century, refused, on religious grounds, in 1629 to pay taxes for His Majesty's Household (B.).....The TREDWELLS or TREADWELLS are also represented in Kent. The name of Treadwell occurred in Enstone parish 200 years ago (J.). T. Treadwell was mayor of Oxford in 1758 (Wo.).....Richard Wydhose, of Essex, in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.), may be an ancestor of the Oxfordshire families named WIDDOWS. Widdowes was an Enstone name as far back as the reign of James I. (J.).....WIGGINS is an old Bampton name: William Wiggins was buried there in 1758; Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, both well advanced in years, were buried at Shifford in 1727 and 1729 (G.).....Amongst the old Oxfordshire names that are now comparatively rare in the county are those of VAUDRY and WISDOM. The Vaudrys, or Vaudries, or Vadries, or Fawdreys, were well-to-do Enstone yeomen of Radford and Clevely, with a record of 300 years, since the 15th century, in those localities; the Wisdoms were old families of Enstone and Burford, dating back to the 15th century (J.). Both these names are rare in these localities now. Speaking of the origin of the name of Vawdrey, Lower says, that the Cheshire Vawdreys are sprung from Sir Claud de

Vaudrai, who had lands in that county in the latter part of the 12th century (Vaudrai or Vaudrey is a place in France). The name is not now frequent enough in Cheshire to be placed in my list.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

(*See* under "LEICESTERSHIRE.")

SHROPSHIRE.

NOTE. — The asterisk before a name denotes that, though characteristic of the county, the name is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

Brown

*Cook

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

Adams

Edwards

*James

Jones

{ Lea

{ Lee

Morris

Roberts

Rogers

*Ward

Williams

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

Evans

Griffiths

*Hughes

*Lewis

Lloyd

Marsh

*Morgan

Powell

Price

Reynolds

Thomas

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

Bourne

Bowen

*Bradley

Bright

Cartwright

Corbett

Downes

Farmer

Gough

*Groves (Shrewsbury)

Hayward

Higginson

*Howells

*Humphreys

{ Jarvis

{ Jervis

* { Maddock

{ Maddocks

*Massey

*Meredith

*Mosely

*Owen

*Parry

* { Philpott

{ Philpots

*Preece

*Pugh

*Stokes

Vaughan (Shrewsbury)

*Wainwright

Wall

Whitfield (Whitchurch)

Woodcock (Shrewsbury)

*Yates

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Ainsworth	Gittins (Shrewsbury)	*Pardoe
{ Beaman	Groom	Rudd
{ Beamand	*Gwilliam	Shakeshaft
Beeston	{ Hamar (Clun),	*Timmis
Bennion	{ Hamer	*Venables
*Brereton (Bishop's- Castle)	Hampson	*Walley
Bromley (Shrewsbury)	{ Hodnet	Whiteman
Chester	{ Hodnett	Wilkes
Childe	*Marston	*Windsor
{ Dicken	Medlicott	*Woodhouse
{ Dickin	* { Merrick	Wyer
*Dorrell	{ Meyrick	*Wynne
*Frank	*Mort	Yapp
	Norgrove	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Ashley	Felton	Mellings
Back	Fowles	Millichamp
{ Bather	Growcott	Minton (Shrewsbury)
{ Batho (Whitchurch)	Gwilt	Munslow
Beddoes	Heatley	Nock
Benbow	Heighway (Shrews- bury)	Onions
Blakemore	Hinton	Paddock
Boughey	Home	Pinches
Bowdler (Shrewsbury)	Hotchkiss (Church Stretton)	Pitchford(Shrewsbury)
Breakwell	Inions	Podmore
Brisbourne	Instone	Ravenshaw
Broughall	Jacks	Rodenhurst
Cadwallader	Kynaston	Sankey
Cleeton	Lawley	Shuker (Shrewsbury)
Corfield	Madeley	Tipton
Cureton	Mansell	Titley
Duce		Warder (Bridgnorth)
Eddowes		Wellings
Everall (Shrewsbury)		

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC SHROPSHIRE NAMES.

The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

E.	indicates	Eyton's "Shropshire."
L.	„	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
O.	„	Owen's and Blakeway's "Shrewsbury."
P.	„	Phillips' "Shrewsbury."
W.	„	Wright's "Ludlow."
H. R.	„	Hundred Rolls.
Sp.	„	"Contributors to the Spanish Armada Fund in 1588." (Brit. Mus., B. 474.)

A—B.

The ASHLEYS possess the name of a Staffordshire parish..... The name of BATHO or BATHER, which now has its home in the Whitechurch district, may be a form of the 13th century name of De Bathon, which at that period was common in Somersetshire, and also occurred then in Gloucestershire and Devonshire (H. R.); the early form was, as I infer, originally derived from the city of Bath..... Several of the bailiffs or mayors of Leominster, Herefordshire, in the 17th and 18th centuries, bore the name of Bach. BACK is the usual Shropshire form (Townsend's "Leominster").BEDDOES, which is a common Shropshire name, is evidently a form of Ab-Eddoes or Ap-Eddoes, which in the shape of Eddowes, without the prefix, is also a Shropshire name. Eddose was the name of a Shrewsbury burgess in the reign of Henry III. (O.) Ellis Beddow was twice bailiff of Ludlow in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. (W.).....BENBOW is the name of an ancient Shropshire family, to which belonged Colonel Benbow, a zealous Royalist, who met his death at Shrewsbury in 1651 for corresponding with the King; from this stock also came Admiral Benbow, who was born at Cotton Hill, Shrewsbury, in 1650 (P.).....BENNION is an ancient Shrewsbury name, and is the contracted form of Ab-Ennion or Ap-Ennion, Enion being an old Welsh personal name. Robert

ap Egnion was one of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury in 1475 (P.). During the 17th century the Benyons were well-to-do Shrewsbury townsmen, Charles Benyon being the name of the bailiff or the mayor in 1625, 1634, 1644, and 1651; in the beginning of last century, Dr. Benion was one of the leading ministers of the Shrewsbury dissenters (O. and P.). The name is still in the town.....The Shropshire BLAKEMORES probably derive their name from Blakemere, a parish in the adjoining county of Herefordshire. Blakemore was the name of a Shrewsbury painter, to whom the town paid one shilling in 1502 for a view of Shrewsbury intended to be presented to Henry VII. (O.). Reference to the similar name of Blackmore will be found under "DEVONSHIRE.".....The BOWDLERS, who are now best represented in Shrewsbury and its district, possess a very ancient Shropshire name. Ashford Bowdler is the name of a parish and a seat near Ludlow, the seat being held in the 12th and 13th centuries by the influential family of De Budler or De Bowdler or De Bollers, lords of Montgomery and of many places in Shropshire (W. and E.). In more recent times the Bowdlers have been long connected with the corporation of Ludlow, and persons of the name filled the office of bailiff of that town in 1468, 1665, 1684, 1694, and 1712 (W.). Thomas Bowdler was mayor of Shrewsbury in 1705 (P.).....The Shropshire BRERETONS, who were represented in Oswestry in the reign of Elizabeth (O.), include an old family of position in the county: they are probably a branch of the Breretons of Cheshire, which is the home of the name. (*See* under "CHESHIRE.").....The name of BROMLEY, which is common amongst all classes in Shropshire, is probably in most cases derived from the place thus called in the county, but there is also a Staffordshire township of Bromley. De Bromleye held estates in Leaton in the 14th century, and the name of Bromeley was represented in Broughton in the 16th century (E.). The Bromleys are now most numerous in the Shrewsbury district.....The Shropshire BEESTONS possess the name of more than one Cheshire parish: they are also represented in Derbyshire and Stafford. It is, however, noticeable that Beetlestone is also a Shropshire surname, though of infrequent occurrence.....The BROUGHALLS take the name of a parish in the county. Amongst the old Shropshire names which are now rare in the county is that of BAUGH. During last century there was a gentle family of this name in Ludlow (W.).

C—D.

Le Childe, or Le Chyld, was the name of an old Shropshire family of position: the name was represented in Penwardine in 1256, and there was a Richard le Childe in Diddlebury in 1318 (E.). Nicholas le Child was a bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1314 (O.). William Childe was a bailiff of Ludlow in 1758 (W.). CHILDE is the present Shropshire form of the name: in Sussex, Child and Childs are found. This was a common name in the 13th century in different parts of England. It was not only at that time established in Shropshire, as I have above remarked, but as Child and Le Child it was then frequent in Norfolk, Cambridge-shire, and Oxfordshire, and in other counties (H. R.) There was an old gentle family of Childe at Enstone, Oxfordshire, in the 16th century (Jordan's "Enstone").....CLEETON is the name of a Shropshire district.....Shropshire has been for centuries the principal home of the CORBETTS. Corbet was a common name there in the 13th century, and, in fact, in the Hundred Rolls of that date this county includes almost all of the name. The ancient and powerful Shropshire family of Corbett dated back to the time of Edward I. (L.). In the list of Shropshire contributors to the fund collected at the time of the expected Spanish invasion in 1588, occur the names of Jerom Corbett (£30), Edward Corbett of Longmore (£25), and Alice Corbett of Stoke, widow (£50), (Sp.). Since the reign of Henry V., the Corbetts or Corbets have at various times filled the office of bailiff or mayor of Shrewsbury, one of the mayors of last century being Sir Richard Corbett, baronet (P.). After the lapse of many centuries the name is still confined to counties adjacent to that of its early home, namely, to Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire.....The Shropshire name of DUCE is probably a corruption of Dews, a name which, as Dew (deprived of the final s), occurs now in the neighbouring counties of Hereford and Monmouth, and elsewhere. It is, however, noteworthy that the name of Duce occurred in Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.). In such a work as Eyton's "Antiquities of Shropshire," which contains minute details of the powerful Shropshire families of the 12th and 13th centuries, we find several names, such as CARBONELL and CANTILUPE, scarcely represented now as family names in the county.....Amongst Shropshire names at present rare in the county are those of the Ludlow families of COLEBATCH

and CUPPER, both of which families during the 17th century supplied bailiffs to the town (W.). The ancient family of De Colebatch took its name from a Shropshire hamlet (E.).

E—K.

The FELTONS take their name from a Shropshire parish..... GITTINS is a characteristic Shropshire name at present most numerous in Shrewsbury and its district, and associated with the past history of that town. John Gyttyns was thrice bailiff of Shrewsbury towards the close of the 15th century: Gittins was the name of a master of the Free School of that town in the reign of James I. (P.).....HINTON is the name of a town and of hamlets in the county. Thomas Hinton was a bailiff of Ludlow in 1708 (W.).....The HODNETS, or HODNETTS, derive their name from the Shropshire parish of Hodnet. During the 13th century there was a powerful family in the county that took the name of De Hodenet from either the manor or the parish of the name (E. and H. R.).....HOME was an Oxfordshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The HOSIERS, who are now scantily represented, were anciently connected with the corporations of Shrewsbury and Ludlow, both as bailiffs and mayors (P. and W.).....HOTCHKISS is a characteristic Shropshire name, and one especially numerous in the district of Church Stretton. A headmaster of the Free School of Shrewsbury during the reign of Queen Anne bore this name: Moses Hotchkies was a corporal who was taken prisoner by the Parliament forces at the capture of Shrewsbury in 1645 (O.).....INIONS is evidently a form of Enion, a Welsh personal name.....The INSTONES may, perhaps, derive their name from Enstone, an Oxfordshire parish.The ancient Shropshire family of KYNASTON derived its name from a village in the county. The Kenestons or Kynastons of Shropshire were so deeply implicated in the sanguinary struggle between the Houses of York and Lancaster, that in 1487 an Act of Parliament was passed against them (W.). Francis and Roger Kynnaston of this county contributed £25 apiece to the fund collected for the defence of the country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion in 1588 (Sp.). The Kynastons of Otely Park, Ellesmere, had an altar tomb in Ellesmere Church, bearing the date of 1590 (Collect. Top. et Gen.), and the family still hold property in that district. During the 17th century the Kynastons or Kinastons frequently filled the office of bailiff or

mayor of Shrewsbury (P.). The gentle family of this name that resided at Farndon, Cheshire, 200 years ago, was probably an offshoot of the Shropshire stock (Coll. Top. et Gen.).

L—P.

LAWLEY is the name of a Shropshire district.....MANSELL is the name of two Herefordshire parishes. Edmund Mansell was a member of the Common Council of Shrewsbury in the reign of Charles II. (O.), and the name is still common in the town. Mansel or Maunsel was a much more common surname in the 13th century than it is at present. It was then established in Shropshire, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Bucks, Hunts, Cambridgeshire, etc. (H. R.).....The ancient Shropshire family of MEDLICOTT, which took its name from a manor, flourished in the 13th century (E.). The Medlycott family of Ven House, Milborne Port, Somerset, originally came from Shropshire (Phelps' "Somersetshire.").....The MILLICHAMPS have transformed their name from Millichope, the name both of a seat (Millichope Hall) in Munslow parish, and of an ancient Shropshire family of the 12th and 13th centuries; there was a Thomas de Millichope in the county in the reign of Henry II., and in the time of Edward I. there was a Roger de Milligehop, also in Shropshire (E. and H. R.).The MINTONS and the MUNSLOWS take their names from parishes in the county.....NOCK is an ancient Shropshire name. There was a Richard Noc in this county in the 13th century, and at the same time there was a William Noc in Oxfordshire (H. R.). Noke is an Oxfordshire parish.....ONIONS is probably another form of Inions, also a Shropshire name and above referred to. It is, however, probable that away from the Welsh border this name, as Lower suggests, may be a corruption of Unwin or Onwen, an old personal name, which was represented in Cambridgeshire and elsewhere in the 13th century by the surnames of Onwinne and Onoiun (H. R.).....Amongst the old Shropshire names now scantily represented is that of PRIDE or PRYDE. Bailiffs and wealthy burgesses of Shrewsbury in the 13th and 14th centuries bore this name (E. and O.).

R—Z.

John RODENHURST lived at Aston Rogers in the reign of Henry VI. (E.). There was a Peter de Rodehurst in Wiltshire in the

time of Edward I. (H. R.). The Roden is a Shropshire river..... RUDD is an ancient English name which is now represented as such in Shropshire and Norfolk, and by Rood in Somerset. In the 13th century Rud was a Derbyshire name; Rudde occurred in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Leicestershire, Rude in Shropshire, and De Rude in Wiltshire (H. R.).....The Shropshire SANKEYS may be descended from the ancient Lancashire family of this name that dated back to the time of John (L.). There are villages in Lancashire thus called.....TIPTON is the name of a Staffordshire town.....TITLEY is the name of parishes in Cheshire and Herefordshire.....Amongst old Shropshire names now rare in the county is that of STURY, or occasionally STURRY, a frequent name amongst the Shrewsbury bailiffs from the 13th to the 16th century (P.).....The ancient and influential family of DE VENABLES or VENABLES was represented in the county in the 13th and 14th centuries (E. and H. R.). (*See under "CHESHIRE."*).....The VAUGHANS, who are now well represented in Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood, are referred to under "WALES."

SOMERSETSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Baker	*Green	White
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COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Bennett	Hill	*Palmer
{ Brook	*Hunt	Webb
{ Brooks	*James	Young
Davis	*King	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Cox	Jeffery	*Pearce
Day	Lawrence (Crewkerne)	Perry (Wincanton)
*Griffin (Bristol)	*Marsh	*Porter
Harding	*Marshall	Sheppard
{ Hawkings (Burnham)	Norman	Stone
{ Hawkins	Osborne (Crewkerne)	*Watts
*Jefferies	Parsons	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Bartlett	*Cock	Dyer
Bond (Taunton)	Coles	*Francis
Brewer	*{ Coombes	Frost (Bridgewater)
Bryant	{ Coombs	*Fry
*Butt	{ Cousins }	*Gibbons (Bath)
Carpenter	{ Cozens }	Gifford
Champion	*Dowding	Godfrey (Bridgewater)

*Gould	Lock	*Stacey
*Hancock	*Lovell	Stott (Wells)
Hardwick	* { Mead	Talbot
Hayes	Meade	Thatcher
* { Helliard	Millard	* { Thorn
* { Helliard	Moon	* { Thorne
*Hicks	Norris	*Tucker
Hoddinott	Perrett (Bridgewater)	Vincent
*Hodges	Pickford	Wall
Hooper	*Pike	*Wallis
Howe (Dulverton)	{ Pool	*Webber
*Hurford	{ Poole	*Weeks (Wells)
Hutchings (Bridge- water)	Rich (Bridgewater)	Wilcox
Jennings	{ Somers	*Wilkins
*Keen	{ Summers	Wyatt (Chard)

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Balch (Bath)	{ Gooden	Lockyer (Taunton)
Bawden	{ Gooding	Longman
Beacham	*Greenslade	Masters
Bere	{ Haine	Moody
Body	{ Haines	*Mullins
Bown (Bath)	Hallett	Osmond
Boyce	Ham (Weston-super- Mare)	*Paull
Bradford	{ Hanham	Penny
Brake	{ Hannam	Peters
{ Burdge	Heal (Bridgewater)	Phelps (Wells)
{ Burge		Pitman
Candy (Bath)	*Hewlett	* { Rendall
Chappell	Hodder	* { Rendell
*Collard	Hosegood	Ridler (Minehead)
Cornish (Taunton)	*Hoskins	Risdon
Creed (Glastonbury)	House (Bridgewater)	Roe (Bridgewater)
Crees (Frome)	*Hussey	Sage
Curry	* { Jacob	Sherrin (Langport)
Darby	* { Jacobs	Slade
Duckett (Weston- super-Mare)	Joyce	Small
Dyke	{ Kiddell	Sparks
Eames	{ Kiddle (Bridgewater)	Spiller (Taunton)
England	Langdon	Tapp
*Flower	Laver	Westlake
	*Ling (Bridgewater)	*Yeoman

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Amesbury (Bridgewater)	Dicks (Taunton)	Pow (Bath)
Aplin (Chard)	{ Diment Dyment	Puddy (Bridgewater)
Ashman		Rawle
Arney (Bridgewater)	Durstun (Bridgewater)	Reakes
Baber (Bristol)	Evered	Rood
Badman	Farthing	Rugg
Bagg (Bridgewater)	Fear (Bristol)	Say
Banwell	Floyd	{ Sealey } (Wells and Sealy } Bridgewater)
Barnstable (Bridge- water)	Gare	
Barrington (Taunton)	Giblett (Glastonbury)	Singer (Frome)
Batt	Greed	Speed
Bicknell	Haggett (Shepton Mallet)	Sperring
Binning (Yatton)	Hatch (Weston-super- Mare)	Spratt
Bisdee	Hebditch (Ilminster)	Stallard
Board	Hembrow	Steads (Bath)
Bowering	Hockey	Stuckey
Brimble (Bristol)	Horsey	Sully
Burch	Hurd	Summerhayes
Burston (Bridgewater)	Hurley	Swanton
{ Carey	Isgar (Bridgewater)	Sweet
{ Cary	Keedwell	Tarr
Chard	{ Keel Keirl (Bridgewater)	Tatchell
Churches (Wells)		Tazewell (Bridgewater)
Clapp	Kidner	Teek
Clothier	Look	Tilley (Bridgewater)
Coate	{ Loveybond Lovibond	Toogood
{ Cogan		Treasure (Bath)
{ Coggan	Loxton	Tyley
Corner	Lutley	{ Vigar Vigors
Corp (Glastonbury)	Mapstone	Vowles (Bristol and Bridgewater)
Cosh	Meaker (Bridgewater)	Walrond
Counsell	Oram	Wescott (Dulverton)
Croom	Padfield (Bath)	Winslade (Bridgewater)
Crossman (Bridgewater)	Perham	Winstone
Dampier	Phippen	{ Withey Withy
Denman	Pople (Weston-super- Mare)	
Denning	Pottenger	Wookey
Derrick		Yeandle
Dibble (Bridgewater)		

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC SOMERSETSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

B.	indicates	Barrett's "Bristol."
C.	"	Collinson's "Somerset."
H.	"	Hotten's "American Emigrants."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
P.	"	Phelps' "Somersetshire."
Sp.	"	Contributors to National Defence Fund in 1588 (Brit. Mus., B. 474).
T.	"	Toulmin's "Taunton."
W.	"	"The Western Martyrology."

A—B.

The AMESBURYS, who are mostly represented in the Bridgewater district, have taken the name of a town in the neighbouring county of Wilts.....The APLINS, who are now well established in the Chard district, were represented in Glastonbury and other parts of the county 200 years ago. John Aplin was mayor of Glastonbury in 1706 (P.), and William Aplin was high sheriff of Somerset in 1721 (C.). A gentle family of the name resided in Taunton last century (T.). There were also Aplins in Sutton Walrond and Ewern Minster, in Dorset, during the 18th century (Hutchins' "Dorset.").....The BABERS, who have now their home in the Bristol district, have long been represented in that part of the county. Benjamin Baber was mayor of Bath in 1677, 1687, and 1700 (C.). Francis Baber was an eminent physician of Chew Magna, Somerset, about 200 years ago (Hoare's "Wiltshire"). In Gloucester Cathedral there is an epitaph referring to "Francis Baber, armiger, of the ancient family of Baber, in the county of Somerset, who died in 1669" (Bigland's "Gloucestershire"). There was a Baber married in 1628 in Oddington Church, Oxfordshire (Dunkin's "Oxfordshire"). Francis Baber, Chandler, evidently of this Somerset family, embarked at Weymouth, in

1635, for New England (H.). Since the Babers were considered an ancient family in the county in 1669, they must rank amongst the oldest of Somersetshire families.....The BAGGS are now established in the Bridgewater district. John Bagg, of Thorncomb, on the Devonshire border, was transported to Barbadoes, for participating in the Monmouth rebellion in 1685 (H.). He suffered in a cause which has since prevailed.....The name of BALCH is now established in the Bath district. Probably the Wiltshire branch of this family dates from Robert Everard Balch, Esq., of St. Audries, Somerset, who, about a century since, came, by marriage, into possession of the ancient estate of the Topp family of Stockton, Wilts (Hoare's "Wiltshire") The BANWELLS take their name from a parish in the county, and the BICKNELLS from either Bickenhall or Bicknoller, two Somersetshire parishes.....BERE is not a very common Somerset name. It is also found in Devon, together with Beere. Beer is a Somerset tithing. In the 14th and 15th centuries the De Beres, or De la Beres, were important families in the west of England, the De Beres of Somerset serving as knights of the shire (P.). The De la Beres of Dorset held large properties in that county in the reign of Edward III. (Hutchins' "Dorset"), and in the reign of Henry VI. the De la Beres were knights of Herefordshire (Duncumb's "Herefordshire"). Richard Beere was abbot of Glastonbury in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. (P.). In the 13th century this name, in the form of Le Bere and occasionally of De Bere, was commonly represented in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Hunts, Oxfordshire, etc. (H. R.).....The BARRINGTONS take the name of a parish in the county. They are best represented in the Taunton district.....BODY has been a west of England name for six centuries or more. In the 13th century it was represented in Devonshire by William Body of Aspton (H. R.), and now it is still established in the neighbouring counties of Cornwall and Somerset. Amongst the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion none behaved more courageously on the scaffold than Henry Body, a native of Lyme Regis, Dorset, who had fought as a seaman in the naval battles of the time of Charles II. (W.). In Cornwall the name has long been known. Last century there was a Mr. Michael Body at St. Agnes: Body was the name of the commissioner for the destruction of images in the Cornish churches who was murdered, whilst thus employed, at Helston, in 1549 (Polwhele's "Cornwall.").....The BONDS

have their principal homes in the west of England in Devon and Somerset, and in the east of England in Norfolk and Suffolk; they are also established in Lancashire and Staffordshire. Six centuries ago the name was still to be found in numbers in Norfolk and Suffolk, as well as in the neighbouring counties of Lincoln, Hunts, and Cambridge, and also in Oxfordshire, in the forms of Bond and Bonde, often preceded by "Le" (H. R.). The Bonds of Somerset are numerous in the Taunton district. (*See under "NORFOLK."*) The BURSTONS are now represented in the Bridgewater district. John Buston, of Milverton, was transported to Barbadoes for participating in the Monmouth rebellion in 1685 (H.).....BUSHELL is a name now scantily represented in the county. Two hundred years ago there was a Bath family of this name, members of which, on various occasions, filled the office of mayor (Warner's "Bath"). The name is still in that city.

C—D.

The ancient and distinguished Somersetshire and Devonshire families of CARY apparently, in most cases, hailed from the Carys of Castle Cary, a knightly Somersetshire family of the 14th century (Westcote's "Devonshire"). In the reign of Edward I. De Cari and De Cary were still Somersetshire names (H. R.), and evidently their first representatives took the names of places in the county.....The CHARDS take their name from a town in the county.....CHURCHES is a name established in the Wells district; it is on the face of it a corruption of Churchhouse, a rare Somersetshire name, Churchus being an occasional intermediate form.....COGAN or COGGAN is an ancient west of England name. There was a John de Cogan, of Hunispull, Somerset, in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.); and in the reign of Richard II., William Cogan was sheriff of the county (C.). De Cogan was a name found also in different parts of Devonshire in the time of Edward I. (H. R.), and it has long been an old Tiverton name, Humphry Cogan being a Tiverton mercer in the time of Elizabeth (Harding's "Tiverton"). John Cogan, of Somerset, contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada fund in 1583 (Sp.)..... COLLARD is a name which has long been known in Taunton and the neighbouring district. John Collard was a Taunton clothier in the reign of James I. (T.).....Edward COUNSELL, of Allerton, was transported to Barbadoes for participating in the Monmouth

rebellion of 1685 (H.), a punishment pronounced by history to be no disgrace. Mr. John Counsel, of Mark, gave, in 1730, a sum of £10, the interest to be distributed amongst the "second poor" on Christmas Day for ever (C.). A family of Counsel lived at Stoughton, in Wedmore parish, last century (C.). The name is still represented in the parish of Mark.....The CREEDS now have their home in the Glastonbury district. A family of this name resided at Castle Cary last century: John Creed, who died in 1740, was vicar of that parish for fifty years; Cary Creed, gent., died there in 1751, at the age of 88 (P.). The name is still in Castle Cary. The Creeds are also established in Dorsetshire, and they were numerous in Gloucestershire. Creed is a parish in Cornwall.....The name of CREES is well represented in the district of Frome. As Crees and Creese it is also numerous in Wiltshire, and Creese similarly occurs in Worcestershire. In the 17th century there was a gentle family of Crees in the town of Derby (Glover's "Derbyshire").....The CROOMES take their name from parishes in Worcestershire.....A family of CROSSMAN resided in Lymsham last century (C.). (*See* under "Lobb" in "CORNWALL.").....The name of CURRY occurred as Curri in Oxfordshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The DAMPIERS are said to have hailed originally from Dampierre in Normandy. Dampier, the famous navigator, was born in 1652, the son of a tenant-farmer of East Coker, near Yeovil, Somerset; and the name is still to be found in the district of Chard. Henry Dampier was mayor of Bristol in 1755 (B.). At the end of last century Mr. John Dampier, of Wareham, Dorset, owned the greater part of the principal manor of Swanwich in that county (Hutchins' "Dorset"). There was a Richard de Damper in Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The name of DERRICK was represented in the 13th century by Derk, in Cambridgeshire (H. R.).....The name of DIBBLE is now represented in the Bridgewater district. Thomas Dible, husbandman, embarked at Weymouth in 1635 for New England (H.). There was a William Dibel in London six centuries ago (H. R.).....The Somersetshire DUCKETTS have their home in Weston-super-Mare. William Duckett, Esq., lived at Hartham, Wilts, in the reign of Charles II. (C.). The name of Duket occurred in Oxfordshire and in London in the 13th century (H. R.). The name of Duckett or Duckitt is also established around Doncaster, in the West Riding.....The DURSTONS, who take their name from a parish in the county, are numerous in the

Bridgewater district. Amongst the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685 were Thomas and William Durston, who were executed at Wells (W.).

E—J.

Jonathan ENGLAND, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, was executed at Taunton (W.). (*See under the "WEST RIDING."*).....In 1808, Mrs. Jane FARTHING died at Taunton, aged 62 (T.).....The FROSTS are now numerous in the Bridgewater district. (*See under "NORFOLK."*).....Although the FRYS have their great home in Wiltshire, they are numerous in Somersetshire.....FLOWER was the name of a gentle family at Nunney early last century (C.).....Amongst the old Somerset names is that of GAPPER of Wincanton, now scantily represented in the county.....The GIBLETTs are still established in the Glastonbury district. In the first half of last century a gentle family of Giblet resided in the parish of Mark in the same neighbourhood (C.). Gibelot was a Cambridgeshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The name of GIFFORD is now established in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Dorset, and Somerset. In the form of Giffard it was common in the 13th century in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Oxfordshire (H. R.). The early Giffards were descended from the Giffards of Normandy, their first ancestor in this country having received from William the Conqueror over a hundred manors in different parts of England: there were four principal families last century, those of Devon, Hants, Bucks, and Staffordshire, the last named only now existing (L.). In the 17th century there were old established gentle families of the name in Devonshire, residing at Brightlegh, Weare, and Tiverton (Westcote's "Devonshire.").....One of the oldest families of GOODEN in this part of England is that of the Gooddens of Compton, just over the Dorset border of Somerset, who are descended from John Goodwyn of the time of Edward VI. (L.). Mr. John Goodden of Bowerheaton, in the beginning of last century, belonged to the same stock (C.).....Edward HALLETT was high sheriff of the county in 1741 (C.).....John HANNAM, Esq., held the manor of Goathill in the time of Elizabeth (P.). Hanham is a hamlet in the adjoining county of Gloucester.....The HARDWICKS are established in various parts of England, and in most cases they have taken the name of a place in the county.....The surname of De Hembury occurred in the adjoining county of Gloucester

in the 13th century (H. R.). Broad-Hembury is a Devonshire parish, and perhaps the Somerset name of HEMBROW is thus derived.....Amongst the characteristic west of England names is that of HODDINOTT, which has its principal home in Somerset, but is also found in Worcestershire, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, etc., and in the form of Hodnett in Shropshire. In Somerset it is an old Nunney name: last century, there were graves belonging to the family in the churchyard (C.), and the name is still in the parish.....HOUSE is a very common name in the Bridgewater district. Howse is the Wiltshire form of the name, and reference to its origin will be found under that county.....HUSSEY is an ancient name in Somerset and Wilts, and further particulars concerning its origin will be found under "WILTSHIRE." Laurance Hussey of Wellington was one of the sufferers in the Monmouth rebellion of 1685: he was transported for ten years to Barbadoes (H.), and let us hope that he returned to witness the triumph of the Protestant cause.....THOMAS HURFORD, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, was executed at Yeovil (W.).....The Rev. James HURLY, master of Taunton grammar school, and incumbent-curate of Taunton St. James, died in 1783, at the age of 70, leaving six surviving children: he was born at Crowcombe (T.).....HOSEGOOD is an ancient west of England name. At present it occurs in Somerset and Devon. Six centuries ago it was represented by Hosgod, Hosegod, and Osegod, in Gloucestershire, Wilts, and Oxfordshire, and in the eastern counties of Norfolk and Essex (H. R.).....HUTCHINGS is a west of England name, best represented in Somerset and Devon. A Wiveliscombe gentleman bore this name three centuries ago (C.). It is now at home in the Bridgewater district.....JACOB and JACOBS are now Somersetshire names; but these names have long been known in the west of England. John Jacob, gent., was churchwarden of Tavistock in 1662 (Worth's "Tavistock"). Two vicars of Collingbourne-Kingston, Wilts, between 1675 and 1703, bore the name of Jacobs (Coll. Top. et Gen.), and as Jacob it was represented in Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.). (*See* under "NORFOLK.")

K—P.

KEEL and KEIRL are Somersetshire names, the Keirls being at home in the Bridgewater district. Amongst those who took up the cause of their religion in the Monmouth rebellion of 1685

were John and George Keele of Chilton, who were transported to Barbadoes, the first named not surviving the voyage (H.)......The **LAVERS** bear an ancient name, and are now established in Somerset and Dorset. In the 13th century **Le Laverd** was an Oxfordshire name, and **Laver** occurred in Cambridgeshire (H. R.)......The **LOXTONS** take their name from a village in the county. **John Lockstone**, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, was executed at **Stogumber** (W.)......**LUTLEY** is a township in Worcestershire. The **De Luttleys** of **Luttley**, Staffordshire, flourished in the time of Edward I.: from them sprang the **Luttleys** of Shropshire and Herefordshire (L.)......From the time of Cromwell to the reign of George I. several of the mayors of Bath bore the name of **MASTERS** (C.)......**MOGGERIDGE** is a rare old Somerset name. **William Moggeridge**, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, was executed at **Bridgewater** (W.)......The name of **MOODY** was represented by **Mody** or **Modi** in the neighbouring county of Wiltshire 600 years ago (H. R.). (*See under "LINCOLNSHIRE."*).....**MOON** is a corruption of **De Mohun**, a distinguished Norman name, occurring in Somerset, Wilts, and Devon, in the 13th century (H. R.). The **De Mohuns** were great landed families in the west of England (L.)......**George MULLINS** of **Taunton**, and **Robert Mullins** of this county, were transported to Barbadoes, for taking part in the Monmouth rebellion in 1685 (H.). (*See under "DORSET."*).....Several of the Somersetshire **PAULS** were implicated in the Monmouth rebellion of 1685, and were transported to Barbadoes; one of them was **Robert Paul** of **Ilton** (H.)......**PERHAM** is an ancient name in the south of England. The **De Perhams** were represented in Wilts and Sussex in the 13th century (H. R.). **John Periam**, gent., of **Milverton**, died in 1711, and **John Periam** was high sheriff of the county in 1737 (C.). Several of the mayors of **Exeter** in the 16th century bore the name of **Perriam**; a member of this **Exeter** family was chief baron of the Exchequer in the reign of **Elizabeth** (*Westcote's "Devonshire."*).....In the reign of **Anne**, **John Penny**, Esq., lived at **Charlton Musgrove**, and at the same time a burgess of **Glastonbury** bore this name (P.)......The **PERRETTS** and **PERROTTs** are most numerous in Somerset, and are also well established in the surrounding counties of Dorset, Wilts, and Monmouth. They take their name for the most part, as their distribution shows, from the parishes of **North** and **South Perrott**, which lie on the banks of the river **Parret** on either side of the boundary

between Somerset and Dorset. Robert Perrot, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, lost his life on the scaffold at Taunton (W.). The name is now numerous in the Bridgewater district. An ancient Pembrokeshire family of Perrot, to whom belonged a lord-deputy of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, derived their name from a place in Normandy, whence their ancestor, as they believe, originally hailed (Fenton's "Pembrokeshire"). However, I feel doubtful about this descent, as I have already pointed out the home of this name in the west of England. The Parrotts of Oxfordshire and Bucks, who are referred to under those counties, probably also hail, in the first place, from the same home on the borders of Somerset and Dorset.....The name of PHELPS is now numerous in the Wells district. It is also an old Porlock name (Savage's "Carhampton.").....The PHIPPENS were represented in Wedmore last century (C.). William Phippen of High Church, was transported to Barbadoes for participating in the Monmouth rebellion of 1685 (H.).....PITMAN is a Somerset and a Dorset name. Amongst the Somerset and Dorset men who were transported to Barbadoes for espousing the cause of Monmouth and the Protestant religion in 1685 were Henry and William Pitman (H.).

R—S.

RICH is a characteristic west of England name, being most frequent in Somerset and Wilts. Those of Somerset are most numerous in the Bridgewater district, whilst those of Wilts are most frequent in the Malmesbury district. Le Rich was the name of a Hampshire family of the 14th century (L.).....The name of ROOD was represented by De Rude in the adjacent county of Wilts in the 13th century and by Rude at the same time in Shropshire (H. R.).....The name of RUGG was represented six centuries ago by Le Rug and Le Rugge in Oxfordshire and Kent (H. R.). Ruegg is an occasional form of the name.....The SAGES were established in Pensford last century (C.).....The SAYS bear a very ancient name. There flourished in Shropshire from the 11th to the 14th century a powerful and ennobled family of De Say (Eyton's "Shropshire"). Le Say and De Say were common names in Cambridge, Suffolk, Kent, and London in the 13th century (H. R.).....The old family of SKRINE of Bath-Ford is now rarely represented in the county.....The SLADES of Somerset

take the name of a hamlet in the county.....In "The Western Martyrology" we learn that Mr. Joseph SPEED of Culliton (Colyton in East Devon), one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion of 1685, met his death on the scaffold with Christian fortitude.....The SPERRINGS have probably an ancestor in William Spearing, who owned land in South Brent 200 years ago (C.)..... SPILLER was the name of a Taunton family last century (T.), and the name is still represented in the town and district.....Amongst the old Somerset names now scantily represented in the county is that of STRODE. The Strodes were numerous in the parishes of Shepton Mallet and Pilton in the 17th and 18th centuries (C.).James II. granted the rectory and church of Dunkeswell, Devon, to William STUCKY: a gentle family of Stuckey resided at Abbot's Kerswell in East Devon early in the 17th century (Polwhele's "Devonshire.")...SULLY is an ancient west of England name. In the 13th century it occurred as De Sully in Devonshire and as De Sulleye in Wilts, Gloucestershire, and Worcester-shire (H. R.). Sir Raymond de Sully had lands in Huntspill, Somerset, in the 14th century (C.). William Sully, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion of 1685, met his death on the scaffold at Dunster (W.).....Richard SWEET, another martyr of the Monmouth rebellion of 1685, was executed at Minehead (W.). Swete was the name of an ancient gentle family of Trayne, Modbury (Devon), from the 16th to the 18th century (Polwhele's "Devonshire"). In the 16th and 17th centuries there was an Exeter family of Sweet, members of which frequently served as mayors and bailiffs of the city (Izacke's "Exeter").

T—Z.

The TALBOTS are now chiefly established in Somerset, Dorset, Lancashire, and Notts. The ancient and illustrious family of the Talbots, dating back to Domesday times, were originally settled in the Welsh Marches, and afterwards in Shropshire and Staffordshire, and then in Yorkshire (L.).....The TILLEYS or TILLYS have been established in the county ever since the reign of Richard I. From the 12th to the 15th century the Tyilys or Tillys of Harptree owned the manor of West Harptree, and in the reign of Henry VI. they owned also the manor of Salty or Salthay (C.). In 1588, George Tilly of Pointingdon, gent., contributed £25 to the national fund for the defence of the country at the time of the expected

invasion of the Spanish Armada (Sp.). Tilly was the name of a family of Bristol merchants at the close of the 17th century (B.). At present the Tilleyes are most numerous in the Bridgewater district. Since Tyllly was an ancient form of the name, it is probable that the Tyleys of Somerset hail from the same stock. Harptree Tilly is an ancient Somerset tithing: Tilly is also the name of a town in Normandy. The name has also long been represented in Cornwall, where it may have had an independent origin. James Tilly or Tillie of Pentilly or Pentillie was high sheriff of Cornwall in 1734 (Polwhele's "Cornwall"), and the name still occurs in Falmouth and its vicinity.....The name of TREASURE has its present home in the Bath district. In the 13th century Tresor was a Wiltshire name.....TRIPP is an old Somerset name now rarely represented in the county. Isaac Tripp was one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion of 1685 (W.). There was a family of Tripp at Dilton last century (Hoare's "Wilts").John TRICKEY, another martyr of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, met his death on the scaffold at Taunton (W.).....The Somerset names of VIGAR and VIGARS or VIGORS were represented in Oxfordshire in the 13th century by that of William Vigerus (H. R.).....WALROND is an ancient and notable name in the south and west of England. In the 13th century it was common, in the forms of Walrand, Walraund, Walerond, etc., in Wilts, and was also represented in Somerset, Oxfordshire, Dorset, Devon, and other counties (H. R.). Henry Walrond was high sheriff of Somerset in 1594 (C.). William Walrond, Esq., was buried in Wells Cathedral in 1662 (P.). James Walrand, one of the martyrs of the Monmouth rebellion in 1685, was executed at Ilchester (W.). An ancient gentle family of Walrond resided at Childrey, Berks, from the 14th to the 16th century (Ashmole's "Berkshire"). The Walronds of Bradfield in Uffculm, Devon, from the 13th to the 17th century, and probably later, were a powerful baronial family in the reign of Henry III.: from them sprang the Walronds of Bovey (Westcote's "Devonshire.").....WARRY is a name scantily to be found in the county. Thomas Warry was vicar of Littleham, Exmouth, in the county of Devon, during the reign of Anne (Webb's "Exmouth").

STAFFORDSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Allen	*Johnson	*Taylor
Brown	*Robinson	*Turner
*Hall	Smith	

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Adams	Hill	*Thompson
Bailey	*Jackson	*Walker
*Cooper	*James	*Ward
*Foster	*Phillips	*Wood
*Harrison		

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Atkins (Stafford)	Goodwin	*Simpson (Stoke-on-Trent)
Ball	*Harvey (Rugeley)	
*Bates	*Shaw (Stoke-on-Trent)	*Sutton
*Burton		

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Beard	*Dale	*Meakin
Bentley	Glover	Mellor
*Booth	Gould (Stoke-on-Trent)	* { Moreton
Bourne		* { Morton
Burnett (Stoke-on-Trent)	Heath (Stoke-on-Trent)	Moss
*Charlesworth	*Holland	*Nixon (Stoke-on-Trent)
{ Cotterell	Kirkham	Ratcliffe
{ Cotterill	Lees	*Riley

Slack (Buxton)	Stubbs	Wardle (Stoke-on-Trent)
* { Steel	*Tomlinson	
{ Steele	*Wain (Ashbourne)	*Woolley

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Alcock	Critchlow (Ashbourne)	Plant (Eccleshall)
Barks		Poyser (Stoke-on-Trent)
Bassett	Deaville	Prince
* { Beach	Fairbanks	
{ Beech	{ Ferneyhough	* { Rowbotham
Belfield (Stoke-on-Trent)	{ Fernihough	{ Rowbottom
*Bennion	Finney (Ashbourne)	Rowley
{ Beresford	Gilman	Rushton (Stoke-on-Trent)
{ Berrisford (Stoke-on-Trent)	Grindey	Salt (Ashbourne)
Bestwick (Ashbourne)	*Hand	Shufflebotham (Macclesfield)
{ Bloor	Hine (Stoke-on-Trent)	
{ Bloore	{ Holcroft } (Stoke-on-Trent)	{ Sillito
Bonsall (Ashbourne)	{ Holderoft }	{ Sillitoe
Bradbury	{ Houldcroft }	* { Swindell
Brassington (Stoke-on-Trent)	*Horobin	{ Swindells
*Brough	Hulme (Stoke-on-Trent)	Timmis
*Busby	Jervis	Titterton (Stoke-on-Trent)
*Buxton	Lockett	Vernon (Eccleshall)
*Chadwick	Lowndes (Ashbourne)	Warrington
*Challiner	*Millward	{ Wheeldon
Cope (Stoke-on-Trent)	Mountford	{ Whieldon (Stoke-on-Trent)
Corden	Mycock (Stoke-on-Trent)	Yardley
	Oakley	
	Peake	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Ash	Batkin	Boulton
Averill (Stoke-on-Trent)	Beardmore	Bowers
Bagnall (Stoke-on-Trent)	Bickford	Brindley
Bakewell	Boden	Brunt
Baskefield	Boon	{ Cantrell
	Bott	{ Cantrill
	Bould	Chell

{ Clewlow	Hollingsworth	Pyatt
{ Clulow	Hollins	Sharratt
Clowes (Stoke-on-Trent)	Howson	Sherratt (Stoke-on-Trent)
Colclough	{ Jeavons	Shelley
Corbishley (Stoke-on-Trent)	{ Jevons	Shemilt
Cumberledge	Keeling	Shenton
Deakin	Kidd	Shirley
Durose (Uttoxeter)	Lakin	{ Shoebottom
Eardley (Stoke-on-Trent)	Leese	{ Shoebottom
Elsmore	Leighton	Stoddard
Fallows	Lindop	Swetnam
Farrall	Lovatt	Tomkinson
Fern	Loverock	Torr
Forrester	{ Lymer	Tunnicliff
Goldstraw	{ Limer	Turnock
Hambleton	Malkin	Warrilow
Hammersley	Marson	Whitehurst
Heler	Mayer	Wilshaw
Hodgkins	Mottram	Wint
	Myatt	Wooddisse
	Orpe	Woodings
	Parton	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC STAFFORDSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

E.	indicates	Erdeswick's "Staffordshire."
H.	"	Harwood's "Lichfield."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
S.	"	Shaw's "Staffordshire."
W.	"	Ward's "Stoke-upon-Trent."

A—B.

ALCOCK is an ancient English surname. There was an Alcoc in Cambridgeshire in the reign of Edward I., and in the same reign there was a John de Alcock of London (H. R.). In the middle of the 17th century Egerton Alcocke lived in the parish of Hanbury, Staffordshire (S.). The name is also represented in Notts..... The AVERILLS of Stoke-on-Trent possess a namesake in Hugh de Averle, who lived in Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.)..... The BAGNALLS, at present best represented in the district of Stoke-on-Trent, were an ancient family of Newcastle-under-Lyme, members of which filled at various times the office of mayor; the family came into possession of the manor of Hanley 150 years ago (W.). Bagnall is the name of a Staffordshire village..... The BASSETTS belong to an ancient and distinguished Staffordshire family, members of which frequently occupied the office of high sheriff in the 15th and 16th centuries (S.). Bassett is the name of places in Leicestershire and Notts. Basset is, however, an old English surname, and was represented in the 13th century in Devonshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Essex, Leicestershire, Notts, etc. (H. R.). The ancient Bassetts of Staffordshire are said to come from the same stock as the Bassetts of Cornwall and Devon. (*See under "CORNWALL."*)..... The BERRISFORDS or BERESFORDS, at present best represented in the district of Stoke-on-Trent, are the descendants of an ancient noble family that carried its pedigree back to the 11th century, and possessed the manor and township of Beresford in this county for several centuries (L.). There are several branches of this family, one of which is in Derbyshire..... BASKEYFIELD is evidently a corruption of Baskerville, the name of an old distinguished Cheshire family. (*See under "CHESHIRE."*)..... BOON is an old English name, represented in Cambridgeshire in the 13th century (H. R.)..... There was a family of gentry of the name of BOTT in Dunstall 200 years ago (S.). The name of Botte occurred in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.)..... BEARDMORE is a characteristic Staffordshire name. Berdmore was the name of three vicars of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in the first half of last century (Deering's "Nottingham.")..... William BRINDLEY, of Bradeley, was tenant of "the Lady Stafford" in 1644 (E.). James Brindley, the famous engineer of last century, was born at Wormhill, Derbyshire, in 1716. A Staffordshire village and a

Cheshire town bear the name.....BOULTON, BAKEWELL, BRASSINGTON, and BONSTALL are the names of towns, townships, and parishes in the adjacent county of Derby.....The BLOORS or BLOORES similarly derive their name from Staffordshire townships.The BESTWICKS, who are now mostly gathered together in the Ashbourne district, bear the name of townships in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

C—D.

CATERBANCK is an old Lichfield name, now rare in the county. Several bailiffs or mayors of that city in the 17th century bore the name (H.).....CANTRELL was the name of the Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield in 1503 (S.) There was a gentle family of Cantrell at Wokingham, Berks, 200 years ago (Ashmole's "Berkshire.").....The CHADWICKS belong to one of the most ancient and eminent of Staffordshire families, known as the Chadwicks of Ridware in this county, and of Callow in Derbyshire, in which county they are still represented; they carry their pedigree back for more than three centuries (Glover's "Derbyshire"). There are hamlets of the name in Lancashire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. In Lancashire the Chadwicks have another, and probably an independent, home.....There are two hamlets of the name of CHELL in North Staffordshire. In the 13th century there were persons of the name of Chelle in Warwickshire, and of the names of Chel and Chele in Norfolk and Lincolnshire (H. R.).....COLCLOUGH is the name of an ancient family that resided on the estate of their name at Wolstanton as far back as the reign of Edward III.; the Colcloughs were lords of the manor of Hanley in the 17th century, and members of the family received the honour of knighthood and possessed a baronetcy (W.) The name is still in Hanley.....COTTON is a very ancient Staffordshire name. The De Cotons of Ridware during the 14th and 15th centuries spelt their name Cotton in more modern times (Nichols' "Leicestershire"). The Leicestershire Cottons came from this family. (See under "LEICESTERSHIRE.") The name is also represented in Herefordshire.....Staffordshire is the home of the COPES, who are most numerous in the district of Stoke-on-Trent. In the reign of Charles II., Jonathan Cope, of Ranton Abbey, was high sheriff for the county. The name is also represented in Cheshire and

Derbyshire. The ancestors of the line of baronets of this name seem to hail originally from Oxfordshire. In the 13th century the name was established in Bucks, Beds, London, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, etc. (H. R.).....DEAKIN is an old Lichfield name. Between 1728 and 1805 five mayors of that city bore the name (H.). In 1631 Mr. Deakin of Lichfield left an annual bequest of ten shillings for a sermon at St. Mary's, on the Wednesday after Ash Wednesday (S.). The name still occurs in the city.

E—L.

The EARDLEYS, who possess the name of a Staffordshire village, are best represented in the district of Stoke-on-Trent.....The name of FERN has its home in Derby and its neighbourhood, where it is nearly always spelt Fearn, but anciently Ferne. It has, however, been long established in Staffordshire. There was an old and distinguished family of the name at Crakemarth (E.). John Fern was mayor of Lichfield in 1775 and 1784 (H.), and the name is still in that neighbourhood.....FINNEY is a name established on the Derbyshire border in the Ashbourne district. Edward Fynney was bailiff of Lichfield in 1619 and 1627, and Edward Ffinney was sheriff of the city in 1641 (H.). The name was represented in Burton-on-Trent 300 years ago (S.).....FERNYHOUGH is the name of a Staffordshire estate long held by a family of the name (E.). A curate of Stoke-on-Trent bore this name about a century ago (W.), and it is in this locality that the Ferneyhoughs are now mostly gathered. The name is also represented in Cheshire.....HOLLINS was the name of a firm of potters a century ago in Stoke-on-Trent, where the name still remains (W.). Copwood Hollins, Esq., resided at Mosslee in the early part of last century (Pilkington's "Derbyshire.").....HOLLINGSWORTH is the name of places in Cheshire and Lancashire, and HAMBLETON of townships in the West Riding and Lancashire.....JEVONS is an old name in the adjacent county of Shropshire. Samuel Jevon was mayor of Shrewsbury in 1672 (Phillip's "Shrewsbury"). Jevans was the name of the bailiffs of Ludlow in 1538 and 1593 (Wright's "Ludlow.").....The KEELINGS were a Staffordshire family in the 17th century (E.). The name of Kelin or Kelyng was represented in Cambridgeshire and other counties in the 13th century (H. R.)......There was a Mr. Joseph LAKIN of Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, in

1784 (W.). Peter de Lakyng lived in Oxfordshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The LOVATTS of Clayton were an ancient family owning much property in that township in the 17th century (W.). Mrs. Elizabeth Lovatt of Lichfield gave in 1631 the yearly rent of an acre of land to pay for an annual sermon on the First Sunday in Lent for ever (S.). The similar name of Lovett or Lovitt occurs in Leicestershire and Herts. In the 13th century the name of Lovet was established in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire, and Devonshire (H. R.).....The name of LYMER or LIMER was represented by that of De Lymar in Northamptonshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....There was a family of LINDOP in Shrewsbury during the first half of last century (Owen and Blakeway's "Shrewsbury"), and there was a Robert Lyndop of Shropshire in the 13th century (H. R.).

M—Z.

In the 16th century the distinguished family of MOUNTFORD owned the manor of Aldrich (E.). The name is also represented in Herefordshire.....OAKLEY is the name of a Staffordshire manor.....The PEAKES of Staffordshire were represented in Shropshire in the 13th century by the Piks and Pickes (H. R.). (See under "CAMBRIDGESHIRE.").....PYATT was the name of an old family of gentry of Streethay, in the reign of Charles I. (S.). Pyott was often the early form of the name. Richard Pyott, whose father was a London alderman, was high sheriff of the county in 1636 (E.).....MOTTRAM is the name of a town in Cheshire.....The PLANTS are very numerous in the Eccleshall district. The name of Plente occurred in the 13th century in Hunts and Oxfordshire (H. R.). There are also now a few representatives of the name of Plant in Suffolk and Shropshire.....SALT, an ancient and a very common Staffordshire name, is exceedingly numerous in the Ashbourne district, on the borders of Derbyshire, in which county also it is well represented. Salt is the name of a Staffordshire village and district; and Salte of Salte was the original ancestor of the family (S.). The Saltes of Yoxall were a family of gentry 300 years ago; in 1600 Mr. Walter Salt left a bequest for the poor tradesmen of Lichfield (S.), and the name is still in that city.....ROWLEY and RUSHTON are the names of places in the county. The Rushtons are well represented in the district of Stoke-on-Trent.....John SHERRAT

was mayor of Lichfield in 1776 (H.), and his name is still there.A family of SHIRLEY possessed large estates in Hanbury, Staffordshire, in the 16th century (S.). The Shirleys of Easington, Warwickshire, have an ancient pedigree (L.). There were also old distinguished families of the name in Leicestershire (S.). There are parishes and villages thus called in Warwickshire, Derbyshire, etc.....SHELLEY is also an old Staffordshire name, possibly in some instances confounded with Shirley. Richard Shelley was incumbent of Wolstanton in 1643 (E.). John Shelley of Ranton, yeoman, was one of the Roman Catholics and non-jurors of Staffordshire, who refused on religious grounds to take the oath to George I. in 1715 (S.). Shelley is the name of a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire.....SHENTON is the name of a Leicestershire township, and WARRINGTON of a Lancashire town.....STUBBS is a name also well represented in Cheshire, and fairly represented in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Hants. In the 13th century the name of De Stubbes or De Stubbis occurred in Yorkshire (H. R.).....SWETNAM or SWETENHAM is an ancient name. There was a family of Swetnam in Bucks in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.)....Probably the family of TORR came originally from the adjacent county of Warwickshire. The ancient and honourable family of Torre or De Turre, that resided for many generations at Westwood, near Haxey, Lincolnshire, came in the reign of Henry IV. from Warwickshire (Stonehouse's "Isle of Axholme.").....The WHIELDONS or WHEELDONS of Staffordshire are mostly gathered together in the district of Stoke-on-Trent. Francis Wheeldon, gent., was an opulent farmer of Hounhill, Hanbury, in the latter half of last century (S.).....WINT is an ancient name represented in Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire in the 13th century.....YARDLEY was the name of a family of gentry of Farndon, Cheshire, in the 17th century (Coll. Top. et Gen.).

SUFFOLK.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Allen	*Cook	*Taylor
*{ Clark	*Green	Turner
{ Clarke	*Smith	*Wright

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Baker	King	Read
*Cooper	*Moore	*Webb

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

Chambers	*Hammond	*Howard
*Chapman	*Hart	*Pratt
Freeman (Stonham)	*Harvey	*Symonds

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

{ Aldrich	Goddard	Pettit
{ Aldridge	Harper	*Reeve
*Coe	Hayward	{ Rolfe
*Dennis	*Hills	{ Rolph (Brandon)
*Durrant	Morley	*Wainwright
Dyer	Partridge	Woods
*{ Everett	*Peck	
{ Everitt		

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Balls	Gooding	Mudd
Barrell	Groom	Nunn
Bloomfield	{ Hatten	Peddar
*Buck	{ Hatton	Pepper (Wangford)
Capon	Howlett	Rush
Catchpole	*Hubbard	*Seaman
Catt	*Jolly	*Stanford (Wickham
{ Coppen	*Knights	Market)
{ Copping	* { Le Grice	Stedman
Deeks	{ Le Gry	Thirkettle
*Denny	Ling	Thurlow
Downing (Ipswich)	*Lord (Bury St. Ed-	Thurston
Eade	munds)	Tingey
*Farrow	Makens	Vince
Garrard	Matthew	*Wakelin
Girling	Mayhew	Waller
Goodchild	Mutimer	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Aldous (Harleston)	Fincham	Meen
Alston	{ Fisk	Nesling
Aves (Soham)	{ Fiske	Newson
Baldry	Flatman	{ Pendell
Bendall	Fulcher	{ Pendle
Blowers	Garnham	Sawyer (Wickham
Borrett	Gooderham	Market)
Button	Grimsey	{ Sheldrake
Calver	Grimwood	{ Sheldrick
Catling	Hadingham	Southgate (Needham
Cattermole	Haward	Market)
Cobbold	Hitchcock	Squirrell
Colson (Bury St. Ed-	Hurren	Stannard
munds)	Ingate (Halesworth)	Steggall
Cracknell (Wickham	Jillings	Sturgeon (Bury St.
Market)	Juby	Edmunds)
Cutting (Ipswich)	Keeble	Thurman
Debenham	Kemball	Tricker
Deck	Kerridge	Whitmore
{ Feaveryear } (Harles-	Kerry	Wolton
{ Feaviour } ton)	Kersey	Woollard
Finbow (Stowmarket)	Last	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC SUFFOLK NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

G.	indicates	Gage's "Suffolk."
H.	"	Hollingsworth's "Stowmarket."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
Lansd.	"	Lansdowne MSS., 5 and 7.
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
P.	"	Page's "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller."
S.	"	Suckling's "Suffolk."
Sp.	"	Contributions to Armada Fund in 1588 (Brit. Mus., B. 474).
W.	"	Wodderspoon's "Ipswich."

A—B.

ALDOUS is an ancient east country name which at present has its principal home in and around Harleston in this county, though still found in Ipswich and Stowmarket. Aldus was the name of an Ipswich bailiff in 1654 (W.), and the name of Aldhuse was established in Stowmarket in the reign of Elizabeth (H.). In the forms of Aldus and Alduse it occurred in the reign of Edward I. in Norfolk, Notts, Lincolnshire, and Oxfordshire (H. R.). We learn from Blomefield's "Norfolk" that Aldous was the name of the rector of Wreningham in that county in 1393, and that Thomas Aldous of Starston, Norfolk, died in 1740 at the age of 100: Aldhouse is also an old Norfolk name.....ALDRICH and ALDRIDGE are, for the most part, east country names, and they have been so for six centuries and more. At present they occur mostly in Suffolk, Norfolk, Surrey, Herts, and Berks, with a few in Gloucestershire. In the 13th century they occurred in the forms of Aldrich and Aldric in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire (H. R.). Aldrich is an ancient personal name.....BARRELL is still a Stowmarket name. The Barrells were business people in that

town in the reign of Charles I. (H.). Barrell is an ancient name that is now mostly confined to Suffolk and Herefordshire. In the form of Barel it occurred at Blakeburn, Suffolk, in the 13th century, and as Barel or Barell at the same time in Shropshire (H. R.). Six centuries ago, therefore, this name had much the same distribution as it has at present.....BLOWERS is a name that was represented in the hundred of Blything in this county by Le Blowere in the 13th century (H. R.). The BALDRYS of Ipswich possess a very ancient Suffolk name, which was well known in Ipswich and Stowmarket in the 15th and 16th centuries: some of the name served as bailiffs or mayors of Ipswich in the reigns of Henry VI. and Henry VIII. (H. and W.). Sir Thomas Baldry, lord mayor of London in 1523, was the son of Richard Baldry, of Stowmarket (P.). The name of Baldri was represented in the neighbouring county of Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.).....The BENDALLS may derive their name from the Suffolk parish of Benhall. De Benedhal was a Shropshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....BALLS, an ancient name now confined to Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, was also well established six centuries ago in the eastern counties, particularly in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and also in Suffolk, Kent, and Sussex (H. R.). (*See* under "Ball" in Chapter II.).....BLOOMFIELD or BLOMFIELD, also a Norfolk name (*see* under "NORFOLK"), has long been found in Suffolk. Bailiffs of Ipswich in the reigns of Edward IV., Henry VII., and Charles II., bore the name of Blomfield (W.). William Blomfield was a gentleman of Little Stonham, Stowmarket, in 1653 (H.). The name is still in Ipswich and Stowmarket. In the reign of James I. the name of Bloomfield occurred in the parish of Westley (G.). Robert Bloomfield, son of a tailor, and author of the "Farmer's Boy," was born at Honington, near Bury St. Edmunds, in 1766.....One of the Suffolk freeholders in 1561 was BORRETT of Buddymyn (?) (Lansd.). The name occurs on a monument in Cratfield church, bearing the date of 1698 (S.). A family of Borrett, originally of Irish extraction, resided in the 16th and 17th centuries in Stradbrook parish and owned Stadhaugh in Laxfield (P.). The name is still in Stradbrook.

C—D.

CATT is an ancient east country name. It occurred in Norfolk and Essex in the 13th century and remained a Norfolk name until the 15th century and probably later (H. R., L.) (Blomefield's

“Norfolk”). Cat, Le Catt, and De Cat were its early forms. An old Kent family bore the name of De Cat (L.). The name of Catt is also now established in Sussex.....CATCHPOLE, a name also found in Norfolk, signified a petty constable. It has been long in the county of Suffolk. In the list of Suffolk freeholders in 1561 occurs the name of Robert Catchpoll (of Hempstow?) (Lansd.). Catchpoole was the name of the vicar of Bramfield in 1695 (S.). Cachepoll was a Hereford name in the 14th century, a mayor and a representative of the city being thus called (Duncumb’s “Herefordshire”).....CAPON and CATLING are two Suffolk names that were represented in the immediately adjacent counties as far back as the 13th century, Capoun occurring in Cambridgeshire and Capon in Norfolk, and Catelyn and Catoline in Cambridgeshire (H. R.). Richard Catelyn was lord of the manor of Woolverstone Hall, Suffolk, in the reign of Elizabeth; an alderman of Norwich in 1556 and the sheriff of that city in 1531 belonged to a family, afterwards knighted by Charles I., that owned Wingfield Castle (P.).....COBBOLD occurred as Corbold and Coebold in the list of Suffolk freeholders in 1561 (Lansd.).....COPPEN or COPPING was represented in the 13th century in the counties immediately adjacent, as Copping in Norfolk and Copin in Cambridgeshire (H. R.). There was a George Copping in Ipswich in the middle of the 16th century (W.), and the name is still in that town.....COE, an ancient name also now found in the surrounding counties of Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, has long been found in this county. James Coe of Orford, Suffolk, contributed £25 towards the defence of the country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). Coe was a common name in Shere, Surrey, in the middle of last century (Manning’s “Surrey”)......The CUTTINGS are at present at home in Ipswich and its neighbourhood. Edward Cuttinge held land in Haughley, Stowmarket, in the reign of Edward IV. (H.).....DEBENHAM is the name of a Suffolk town; but it is also an ancient Suffolk surname. Two bailiffs (mayors) of Ipswich bore the name in the 15th century (W.). In the 13th century there was a De Debenham residing in Hunts (H. R.).....The Suffolk name of DECK was represented as Dec in Cambridgeshire six centuries ago (H. R.)......DENNY has long been a Suffolk name. In the reign of Edward III., Roger le Denney held the manor of Denneys in Coddendam parish, which remained in the family for several generations (P.). In 1541 Thomas Denny, Esq., owned Mells (P.);

and in 1562 the Dennys held estates in Bramfield (S.). John Denye resided at "Lakyngh" in the hundred of Lackford in the 13th century (H. R.). (See under "NORFOLK.").....The DOWNINGS of Speckshall in the 17th century were a branch of the very ancient Essex family of the name, a member of which was made a baronet in 1663, whilst another was founder of Downing College, Cambridge (P.). The Downings have their home now in Ipswich and its neighbourhood. In South Elmham church there is, or was, a monument to Dorcas Downinge, bearing the date of 1638 (S.).

E—G.

EADE is an ancient Suffolk name. In the form of Ede it occurred in this county, as well as in Norfolk, in the reign of Edward I., and in this form it was, at the same time, numerous in the neighbouring county of Hunts (H. R.) Under "SUSSEX" reference will be found to this name in that county. Eades is a name now found in Bedfordshire, whilst Ede is found in CornwallThe FISKES or FISKS are probably connected with the Fiskes of the parish of Cratling in the 17th century: a monument to one of the family in Cratling church bore the date of 1640 (S.). Rattlesden was the home of an ancient family of Fiske, owning much property in the county last century (P.).....The FINCHAMS of Fincham Hall, Norfolk, owned property in Brantham, Suffolk, in the 16th century (P.).....FULCHER, a Norman, owned much property in the county at the time of the Conquest (P.). The name of Fulcher occurred in Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The name of FLATMAN probably originates from "flôtmann," an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "sailor." Floteman was a tenant in Yorkshire in pre-Domesday times (L.).....GARNHAM is an old Suffolk name. Thomas Garnham of Westley in 1587 evidently possessed the courage of his own beliefs. He was then deemed to be "one of the froward soarte," misled by seditious ministers, and was excommunicated for offences against the Church (G.). We might regard him now as a reformer. Robert Garnham was the name last century of a rector of Hargrave (G.) and Nowton, and of a master of Bury School (P.). John Garnham was a Stowmarket clothier in the reign of Charles I. (H.).....The name of GIRLING was represented in St. Andrews in this county in the beginning of the 17th century. It has also long been established in Norfolk, and was prominently associated with the municipal affairs of Lynn from

the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles I., Gurlyn being the name of five mayors during that period. There were also Girlings in Norwich in the 17th century (Blomefield's "Norfolk"). The name also occurs as such in Essex, and in Kent in the form of CurlingGOODING was a Stowmarket name 300 years ago (H.), and the name is still in the town.....GODDARD has been for centuries a characteristic Suffolk name. In the reign of Elizabeth several freeholders in the county bore this name (Lansd.). In the 13th century it occurred as Godard in the adjoining county of Cambridge. (*See under "BERKSHIRE," etc.*)

H—N.

The HADINGHAMS probably derive their name from a Cambridge-shire parish.....JOLLY was the name of a Southwold merchant 200 years ago. (*See under "NORFOLK."*).....The name of JUBY was represented in the county in the 13th century, by Elias Jubbe of "Donewey," in Blything hundred (H. R.).....KERSEY is the name of a Suffolk parish.....KERRIDGE was the name of a mayor of Ipswich and of a rector of Horningsherth about a century ago the name of Kerrich occurs in the records of Dunwich for 1299 (G., L., and W.). Thomas Kerrich owned Shelley manor in 1627 (P.). Kerridge is still an Ipswich name.....From the 15th to the 17th century, KEEBLE, in the forms often of Keble, Kebill, and Kebyll, was a common name amongst the gentry and tradesmen of Stowmarket (H.). Keeble is still a Stowmarket name. William Keeble, a native of Newton, was rector of Ringshall in 1644 (P.). In the 13th century, Kibel, Kibbel, and Keibel were names found in the adjacent counties of Cambridge and Hunts, as well as in those of Lincoln and Oxford (H. R.). There are Kibbles now in Bucks and Warwickshire.....A family of LE GRICE or LE GRYS formerly resided at the Hall, Browston (P.). Further reference to this name will be found under "NORFOLK," its original home.....LING also is essentially a Norfolk name, and further reference to it will be found under that county.....MAYHEW was the name of the rector of Buxlow about 1500 (S.). There are also Mayhews in Bedfordshire. Mehew was the name of several bailiffs of Godmanchester, Hunts, last century (Fox's "Godmanchester.").....MUDD, a name found also in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, is said to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon "mod," signifying force, etc. Henry Mudde was a Suffolk

freeholder in the reign of Elizabeth (Lansd.); and in the same reign Simon Mudd was a townsman of Loughborough, Leicestershire (Fletcher's "Loughborough"). (See under "MOODY," in "Lincolnshire.").....NUNN is an old Anglo-Saxon personal name. In the reign of James I. the Nunns had property in Southwood (G.). Simon Nunne of Ringsfield owned Wryngeys in Beeston in the reign of Henry VIII. (P.). Four centuries ago there was a George Nunne in Hawsted (Cullum's "Hawsted"). The Nunns are also now represented in Essex.

O—S.

The name of PEPPER, which is further referred to under "LINCOLNSHIRE," has its present Suffolk home in the Wangford district.....RUSH was the name of a distinguished family owning much property in the county last century (P.).....SNAPE, a family name now rare in the county, is the name of a Suffolk village, where an ancient family of De Snape once resided. In the 13th century the De Snapes were established in Norfolk and Suffolk, and Henry de la Snape lived in Sussex (H. R.). (See under "YORKSHIRE.").....STANFORD is now a Wickham Market name. Last century a gentle family of Staniforth lived at Norton (P.).STANNARD, an ancient baptismal name, has been associated as a family name with this county since the time of Edward the Confessor; a bailiff of Ipswich in the reign of Henry VII. (W.), and the rector of Lackford in the reign of James II. (G.), bore the name. It is still an Ipswich name.....The SPARROWS have been associated with the corporation of Ipswich from the 16th to the present century, several of the name occurring in the list of the early bailiffs and the modern mayors (W.). The name is still in the town.....SEAMAN was the name of a Mendlesham yeoman in 1557 (H.).....SOUTHGATE, a name that now has its home in the district of Needham Market, and in Stowmarket, was represented by Sowgate and Suggat in Stowmarket in the reign of James I. (H.).....STEGGALL was the name of the rector of Hawsted a century ago.....The old Suffolk family of STURGEON held the manor of Manston, Whepstead, from the beginning of the 16th to the close of the last century (G.). "Maister John Sturgeon" was governor of the company of Merchant Adventurers, when they gave a princely reception to Philip of Spain on the occasion of his taking possession of the Low Countries in 1540 (Allen's

"Lincolnshire"). At present the name is best represented in and around Bury St. Edmunds. An estate in Writtle parish, Essex, is called Sturgeons or Turges Cassus (Wright's "Essex"). John Sturgeon, or Sturgeon, of Hitchin, Herts, was twice sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essex in the reign of Edward IV. (Salmon's "Hertfordshire").

T—Z.

The name of THIRKETTLE, as such and in its various contracted forms of Thirtle, Thurtell, Thurtle, etc., is mainly characteristic of Suffolk and Norfolk; but Thirkell is at present peculiar to Kent. In one form or another it was common in the county of Suffolk in the 16th century (S.); and the name was still established in the eastern part of England six centuries ago, when Thurkill and Thurkil were Cambridgeshire and Norfolk names (H. R.). (See under "NORFOLK.") This name came over with the Danish Conquerors in the 9th and 10th centuries, when several Danes thus called settled in this country. It was a Danish Thurkill, lord of Kingston, Berks, who fell by the side of the English Standard at the battle of Hastings. Thurcytel, an Englishthane of Danish descent, behaved treacherously at a battle in East Anglia, about the same time that Earl Thurkill or Thurcytel, in 1009 headed a Danish invasion of the eastern counties. The same Danish earl was afterwards made by Canute Earl of East Anglia. Thirkill was the sacrist who witnessed the miracle of the holy rood in Waltham Minster when Harold made his vow before the battle of Hastings (Freeman's "Norman Conquest.").....The ancestors of the noble family of THURLLOW of Ashfield, Suffolk, lived in the 16th century at Burnham, Norfolk (P.). Thurlow is a Suffolk parish.....The THURSTONS belong to a very ancient Suffolk family seated at Thetford at the time of the Conquest (P.). Thurston is a Suffolk parish.....The Rev. Samuel VINCE, a noted Cambridge professor of last century, was born at Fressingfield (P.).....WHITMORE is a name occurring only in my list for this county, and probably the Suffolk Whitmores are derived from the family of Sir G. Whitmore of Ramsey Hall, in Ramsey parish, Essex (in the time of Charles I.), who was the son of a London merchant and a grandson of Richard Whitmore of Charley, Shropshire (Morant's "Essex"). The Whitmores of London, as we learn from Taylor's "Harwich," were prominent citizens, and one of them was lord mayor in 1631. Their Shropshire

ancestors had been seated at Whitmore or Whittimere, in Claverley parish, as far back as the reign of Henry III., and from this stock sprang the Whitmores of Apley, also in Shropshire (L.). Another family of Whitmore lived for centuries at Thurstanton Hall in Thurstanton parish in the adjoining county of Cheshire (Mortimer's "Wirral"). Richard Whitmore of Caunton, Notts, contributed £25 towards the defence of his country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.)..... WOOLLARD, according to Lower, is a form of Willard, the name of a family that has been established in Kent and East Sussex since the 13th century.

SURREY.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that, though the name is characteristic of the county, it is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Brown	*Martin	*Smith
*Cook		

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Baker	*King	*Mitchell
*Ellis	Lee	*Young

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Goodwin	*Knight	*Stone
*Howard		

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Chandler	Humphrey	Sadler (Godalming)
Collyer	*Nash	Stacey

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Bonner	Muggeridge	Steer
Charman (Dorking)	*Nix	Weller (Dorking)
Jay		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Cæsar	Gosden	Tice
Charlwood	Puttock	Wonham
Chuter	Smithers	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC SURREY NAMES.

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

A.	indicates Aubrey's "Surrey."
H. R.	„ Hundred Rolls.
M.	„ Manning's and Bray's "History of Surrey."
Nic.	„ Nichols' "Collec. Topog. et Geneal."

A—P.

BONNER is an ancient name also represented in Herefordshire. As Boner and Bonere, it occurred in Oxfordshire and Hunts in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). (*See under "HEREFORDSHIRE."*)..... In the registers of Croydon, Surrey, are found the names of Susanna CÆSAR, daughter of John and Rebecca Cæsar, born in 1695, and of John Cæsar, vicar of the parish, who was buried in 1719. There were also other Cæsars at Waddon in this parish early last century (Nic.). Probably the Cæsars of Surrey were originally connected with the distinguished knightly family of that name of Benington, Herts, in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Benington Cæsars, originally named Adelmars, after their ancestor the Count of Genoa, in the 9th century, subsequently adopted the name of the mother of their Italian ancestor, a daughter of the Duke de Cesarini (Salmon's "Herts.").....The CHARMANS of Dorking and its neighbourhood have representatives of their name in the adjacent county of Sussex. They may, however, be connected in the past with the ancient family of Charman of Risby, Suffolk, that carries its pedigree back to the reign of Edward III. (Gage's "Suffolk.").....CHARLWOOD was the name of the town clerk of Kingston-on-Thames in 1688 (M.). A Surrey parish is

thus called.....CHUTER was the name of one of the churchwardens of Byfleet in 1786 (M.).....JAY is an old Farnham name of the 16th century. Memorial plates belonging to this family, one of them displaying the date of 1597, occur, or once existed, in Farnham church. Thomas Jay of Middlesex, Commissary-General in the troubled times of the first half of the 17th century, was buried at Richmond. Probably enough he belonged to the Farnham Jays. The name is also at present represented in Herefordshire and Norfolk (A.).NIX was the name of a Newington tradesman in 1669 (M.). It is likely that this family came originally either from Cambridge-shire or Notts. (*See under "CAMBRIDGESHIRE."*).....PUTTOCK is a very old English name; and probably it is now to be found in other eastern counties besides Surrey. It has, however, been long in the county, since we learn that in 1687 Jane Puttock, of the parish of Alfold, received a certificate from her vicar to be touched for the evil (M.). Six centuries ago we find this name still in the east of England, occurring as Puttoc and Puttock in Cambridge-shire, and as Puttak in Kent (H. R.); and in truth Florence of Worcester, writing in the 11th century, speaks of an Anglo-Saxon named Puttoc.

R—Z.

The STEERS or STEERES were a Newdegate family of gentry of the 17th and 18th centuries; and one of the members was rector of Newdegate from 1610–1660. The Steeres of Wootton parish in the 17th century were evidently connected with them, and a hundred years ago, Lee Steere, Esq., of Jayes, Wootton, owned property in Newdegate. Steere was the name of a Southwark tradesman in 1667 and of a churchwarden of West Clandon just a century since. In 1750 there were Steeres in Guildford. (M. and A.) This is an old east and south of England name. As Le Ster it occurred commonly in the counties of Norfolk and Cambridge during the reign of Edward I. as well as in Oxfordshire; and at the same time the name was represented in Sussex and Somerset (H. R.).....TICE was the name of the vicar of West Clandon in 1470 (M.). The name was to be found in Bucks in the reign of Edward I., and at the same time as Tyse in the county of Hunts (H. R.).....The WELLERS of Dorking and its neighbourhood possess an old Surrey name. Andrew Weller was a Putney tradesman in the middle of the 17th century; and there

were Wellers in the parishes of Horley and Cheam in the middle of last century (M.). Weller, the mayor of Guildford in 1778, had a namesake and probably a relative in his contemporary the rector of Guildford and East Clandon (M.). It may be that the Surrey Wellers are connected with or descended from the members of the old Kentish family of the same name who owned Kingsgate House, Rolvenden, in the reign of Charles I. and for several generations afterwards (Hasted's "Kent"). Probably to the Kentish Wellers belonged the Rev. Samuel Weller, rector of Sandridge, Kent, who after being a pupil at Reading school obtained a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1700 (Coates' "Reading"). Tunbridge owned a family of the name last century (Hasted). In our own time the name of Weller is also found in Bucks. Burn, in his account of Henley-on-Thames, mentions a Mr. Hugh le Veller who resided in that town in the reign of Edward III., a circumstance which suggests the grave reflection that the dictum of Mr. Weller, senior, concerning the orthography of his name, was historically correct!.....WONHAM is the name of a manor in the county.....Though the SURMANS are at present scantily represented in Surrey, they formed a numerous family in Christchurch in this county, in the 17th and 18th centuries; Mr. John Surman was a London merchant who died in 1712 (A.). At present the name is found in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. (*See under "GLOUCESTERSHIRE."*)

SUSSEX.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Martin

*Smith

*Turner

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Baker

*Mitchell

*Stevens

*Cooper

Rogers

*Wood

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Collins

Neale

*Pratt

*Elliott

{ Page

*Russell

Knight

{ Paige

{ Simmons

*Miles

{ Paine

{ Simmonds

*Mills

{ Payne

*Wells

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Avery

*Crouch

*Lovell

Bourne

*Durrant

Moon

* { Brook

Field

Reeve

* { Brooke

Fuller

Upton

*Burgess

Jenner

Walter

*Carr (Uckfield)

Kemp

*Weston

*Coleman

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Bannister	Farrant	Luff
Barrow	Goldsmith	Luxford
Booker	*Greenfield	*Marchant
Bridger	Hampton	*Muggeridge
{ Caine	Hard	Noakes
{ Cane	Harmer	Peachey
Catt	Hemsley	Piper
{ Child	Hilder (Hawkhurst)	Stanford
{ Childs	Holman	{ Standen
{ Cornwall	*Ireland	{ Standing
{ Cornwell	Jupp	{ Styles
Duke	Kenward (Uckfield)	{ Stiles
{ Eade	Langley	Westgate
{ Eede	Lemmon	Wickham
Eldridge	* { Levett	
	{ Levitt	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Akehurst	Gates	{ Penfold
Allcorn	Goacher (Horsham)	{ Pennifold
Ayling	Gorringe	Rapley
Aylwin	Haffenden (Heath-	Sayers
Barham	field)	Sinden
Bodle	Head	Sparkes
Boniface	Heaver	Stay
Botting (Billinghurst)	Hide	Sturt
Bourner	Hoadley	Suter
Challen (Midhurst)	Hoath	Tester (Hayward'
Chitty	Hobden (Hailsham)	Heath)
Churchman	Hobgen	Tobitt
Coppard	Honeysett	{ Towes
Corke	Hook	{ Towse
Cornford	Isted	Tribe
Diplock	Joyes	Verrall
{ Dumbrell	Killick	Wakeford
{ Dumbrill	Leppard	Walder
Etheridge	Longley	Wickens (Tunbridge
Evershed	Mannington	Wells)
Fogden (Chichester)	Message	Woodhams
Funnell	Newington	{ Wren
Gander (Hayward's	Packham	{ Wrenn
Heath)	Pankhurst	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC SUSSEX NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

C.	indicates	Cooper's "Winchelsea."
D.	"	Dallaway's "West Sussex."
H. C.	"	Hay's "Chichester."
H. L.	"	Horsfield's "Lewes."
Hol.	"	Holloway's "Rye."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
H. S.	"	Horsfield's "Sussex."
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
L. S.	"	Lower's "Sussex."
M.	"	Moss' "Hastings."
Sp.	"	"Contributors to the National Fund at the time of the invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588" (Brit. Mus., B. 474).

A—B.

John AKEHURST was mayor of Hastings in 1614 (M.), and the name is still in the town.....The ALLCORNs probably possess an ancestor in Thomas Alchorn, who leased an estate in Albourne in 1620 (D.).....The family of AYLING has been established in Tillington and its neighbourhood for 300 years (H. S.). William Ayling was in possession of part of the manor of Woolbeding in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Ayling was prior of Pyneham Priory (D.). Ayline was an Oxfordshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....AVERY is a name also represented in Bucks, Devon, and Somerset. It occurred as Averey in Oxfordshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The ancient name of AYLWIN, or Eylwin, as it was at times written in the middle ages, occurs in Domesday as a personal name, and was represented as a family name six centuries ago in Kent, Oxfordshire, Hunts, and Cambridgeshire (H. R.). It has long been known in Sussex. In 1474 Henry Aylwin held Chilgrove Manor from the Crown. The West Sussex family of the name has been at home in the parish of Treyford since the

latter part of the 16th century: in 1535 John Aylwin held the property of Canons in West Dean (D.). John Aylwin was mayor of Chichester in 1654 (H. C.), and the name is still in the town.In the reign of Edward VI. the BANNISTERS or BANISTERS held an estate in Beeding, West Sussex (D.). Thomas de Banastre, apparently a Sussex man, distinguished himself in a naval fight off Winchelsea in 1350 (C.). The name is far more characteristic of Lancashire.....The Sussex BARHAMS are probably connected with the ancient Kentish family of Barham. In the 13th century Baham was a Suffolk name (H. R.).....BODLE is the name of an ancient Sussex family, formerly called Le Bothel (L.).....BONIFACE is an old Sussex name that has characterised the county since the 15th century (L.).....John BOOKER was the principal proprietor in Worthing in the reign of Anne (D.). The name also occurs in Derbyshire.....The BOURNES of Sussex derive their name from a parish in the county.....BRIDGER is the name of an ancient and influential family in the county that held property in Ashurst and Warminghurst; one of the family was high sheriff 100 years ago (H. S.). The name is also established in the adjacent county of Hampshire.....The family of BOTTING has its present home in the district of Billingham. There was a Nicholas Bottynge in Winchelsea in the reign of Elizabeth (C.).

C—D.

CANE or CAINE is one of the most ancient of Sussex names, having been represented in the parish of Ripe from the time of Edward the Confessor to the present day (L.). Cane appears in Domesday for Sussex as a baptismal name (L.), and as a family name Cane was also to be found in the 13th century in Oxfordshire, Hunts, and Lincolnshire (H. R.). The vicar of Findon in 1725 bore the name of Cane (D.). It is also to be found in the adjacent county of Hants; whilst in Dorset it takes the form of Caines.....The Sussex family of CATT may very probably be connected with the old Kentish family of De Cat (L.). The name has been established for many centuries in the eastern counties, and further reference to it will be found under "SUFFOLK," in which county it still occurs.....The name of CHALLENGE has its present home in Midhurst and its neighbourhood. The Challens were landed gentry of Selsey and Shermanbury in the 17th and 18th centuries; Stephen Challen owned property in Selsey

in the reign of William III., which his descendant, the Rev. J. G. Challen of Shermanbury, sold in 1797 (D.).....According to Manning's "Surrey," CHITTY was a common name in God-alming in the 17th and 18th centuries. In Sussex it was represented as far back as the reign of James I. by Henry Chitty, who rented from Lord Berkeley the extensive demesnes of the manor of Bosham (D.).....CLOUDESLEY and COSTELLOW are old Chichester names that are now rare in the county. Between the reigns of Charles II. and Anne several of the mayors of the town bore these names (H. C.).....CORNWELL is a name also found in Cambridgeshire and Herts. Robert Cornwelle was vicar of New Shoreham in 1440 (D.). (See under "HERTS.").....Thomas CROUCH was mayor of Rye in 1693 (Hol.).....The DUMBRELLS or DUMBRILLS are probably connected in their descent with Thomas Dumbrill of Horsham, in the reign of Charles II.; there is a slab to his memory in Horsham Church, bearing the date of 1678 (D.).....The principal home of the DURRANTS in the past was in the eastern counties, and further reference to the name will be found under "NORFOLK." The name was represented in the adjacent county of Kent in the 13th century (H. R.). Three mayors of Hastings, Sussex, in the 16th century, bore this name (M.).....Between 1727 and 1754 COPPARD was the name of five mayors of Hastings (M.).....DUKE was the name of an old influential Sussex family dating back to the reign of Henry VI. (D.). There are also a few of the name in Dorset. Duke is also a widely-spread name amongst the gentry of the south of England, many of the families being connected and bearing the same arms. From the Dukes of Power Hayes and Otterton, Devon, sprang the Dukes of Wiltshire, who were implicated in the rebellion of 1655, and are still represented in Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties (Burke).....The DIPLOCKS are represented by the Duplocks and Du Placs in the old parish registers of East Sussex. Du Plac, the earliest form of the name, is evidently of French origin, and was probably borne by one of the many ironworkers from France who settled in the county in the 16th century (L.).

E—I.

The ancient name of EADE has long been in the county. In 1203 John Eade bought half a messuage for twenty shillings

in the parish of Steyning (D.). (*See under "SUFFOLK."*)..... Between 1669 and 1697 four mayors of Hastings bore the name of HIDE (M.), which is still represented in that town. GANDER is a name that has its present home in the district of Hayward's Heath. It was also a Hampshire name. John Gander was twice mayor of Winchester in the reign of Henry VII. (Milner's "Winchester.").....The GOACHERS of Horsham may possess the altered name of Francis Goater, mayor of Chichester in 1695 (H. C.).....The name of GORRINGE may be derived directly from the Sussex parish of Goring, or from the influential old Sussex family of Goring, to which evidently belonged Henry Goringe and George Goring, both of this county, who contributed £100 apiece for the defence of their country at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.). In 1617 there lived respectively at Amberley, Piddinghoe, and Rottingdean, three brothers named Goringe, but in a humbler condition of life (L. S.).....GREBBELL or GRIBBLE is the name of an old and influential Rye family, now rare, members of which frequently filled the office of mayor in the 17th and 18th centuries (Hol.)..... The family of EVERSLED, with those of ELDRIDGE and HOBDEN (of Hailsham) had representatives in the county a century ago..... The HAFFENDENS of Heathfield belong to a branch of an old Kentish family of the name; Heathfield has been their home for a series of generations (L.).....The family of HEAVER takes its name from the Kentish parish of Hever.....Notts is also the home of the HEMSLEYS. The Rev. W. Helmsley was vicar of Patching, Sussex, in 1475 (D.).....HILDER, which is a Kentish as well as a Sussex name, has its home in Hawkhurst. Hildare was a Steyning name in the reign of Henry V. (D.).....The names of HOATH and HODLEY are evidently derived from the Sussex parishes of East and West Hoathly. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, was the champion of the Low Church in the reign of George II. (Milner's "Winchester.")..... The ISTEDS belong to an old Sussex family conjectured to have come from Eysted, in Sweden, and to have settled in Sussex in the reign of Edward III. (L.). Thomas Isted was town clerk of Winchelsea in 1610 (C.). Ambrose Isted, citizen of London, who died in 1692, was the son of Richard Isted, of Lewes, and owned Ecton Hall, Northamptonshire, which his descendants have held to the present century (Cole's "Ecton").

J—L.

Sussex is the principal home of the JENNERS; but the name is also established in Kent, Wilts, and Gloucestershire. The Jenners were "freemen" of Rye in the time of Charles II. (Hol.), and the name is still in the town.....JUPP is a Surrey as well as a Sussex name. The name of Joop occurred in the parish of Clapham in the reign of Henry IV. (D.). Just as Joop in this part of England has been transformed into Jupp, so Joop and Joope anciently in Wiltshire have been transformed into the modern Jupe. (*See under "WILTSHIRE."*).....The north-east border of East Sussex has long been the great habitat of the KILLICKS (L.).....The LEVETTS or LEVITTS belong to an old Sussex family of influence. In the reign of Elizabeth, Lawrence Levitt held an estate in Annington (D.); and in 1588 John Levett, a Sussex gentleman, subscribed £40 towards the fund collected during the scare of the Spanish Armada (Sp.). Livett was the name of four mayors of Hastings between 1506 and 1552 (M.). Reference to the Levetts of Kent will be found under that county.....LANGLEY is a place-name in the county.....John Luffe was incumbent of Bury in 1723 (D.). LUFF is probably a corruption of the Kentish name of Love. The name of Luffe occurred in Bucks in the 13th century (H. R.).....The LUXFORDS belong to an old Sussex family (L.). Thomas Luxford of this county gave £25 to the fund collected at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (Sp.).....LEPPARD was the name of a family that held the manor of Bolney last century (L. S.).....In the 17th and 18th centuries, eighteen mayors of Hastings bore the name of LOVELL (M.). (*See under "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE."*)

M—S.

Peter MARCHANT was Constable of Lewes in 1724 (H. L.). The name is also found in Kent.....The NEWINGTONS have been established in East Sussex since the 15th century (L.).....PACKHAM is also an old Kentish name, and is evidently derived from the Kentish parish of Peckham.....The PANKHURSTS take their name from an estate in East Sussex.....The PEACHEYS belong to a notable family, to which Baron Selsey belonged, that held considerable estates in North Bersted and West Dean as far back as the early part of the 17th century (D.).....PENFOLD or

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 PENNIFOLD is an old Sussex name. Stephen Penfold was twice mayor of Chichester in the reign of Charles II. (H. C.), and the name is still in the town; at that time the Penfolds held large estates in the parish of Angmering (D.): Hugh Penfold owned the Cissbury estate, Findon, in 1794 (L. S.).....PIPER was a Sussex name in the 13th century (D.).....RAPLEY was a Warnham name in the 17th century: there is a memorial slab to one of the name in the church, bearing the date of 1668 (D.).....SAYERS, represented in Hertfordshire by Sears, is the name of an ancient Essex family of landed gentry going back to the reign of Edward III. (L.).....The name of STAY occurred in Kingston Bowsey in the reign of Edward II. (D.).....STANDEN is also a Kentish name. Standean is a Sussex hamlet. Abednigo Standen was a "freeman" of Winchelsea in 1610 (C.), and the name is still in the town.....SPARKES was the name of the incumbent of Middleton in the reign of Charles II. (D.).....STURT is a name that was at one time more common in the southern counties than it is at present. It occurred in Devonshire in the 13th century (H. R.). There were Sturts in the parish of Angmering, Sussex, two centuries ago (D.).....STANFORD is the name of a parish in the county.....MILWARD is now a rare Sussex name; but between 1686 and 1824 it was borne by about fifty mayors of Hastings (M.).

T—Z.

The name of TRIBE was represented in the parish of Shipley in 1650 (D.).....VERRALL is an old East Sussex name well known in Lewes in the 17th and 18th centuries, and still represented there. Between 1686 and 1779 the Verralls held on eight occasions the office of Constable of Lewes, the last holder of the post being Araunah Verrall in 1779 (H. L.).....The farm of Lullington manor was held by the family of WOODHAMS for many generations (L. S.). Woodhams is the name of parishes in Essex and Bucks.WREN or WRENN is at present a Sussex name; but in the 13th century it occurred in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire (H. R.).WICKHAM is the name of a Sussex hamlet.....The name of WICKENS is numerously represented on the Kentish border in the district of Tunbridge Wells.

WARWICKSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Clark	*Johnson	Taylor
*Hall	Smith	Wright
*Harris		

COMMON NAMES (20–30 counties).

*Cooper	*Palmer	*Walker
*Jackson	*Thompson	*Ward

REGIONAL NAMES (10–20 counties).

Arnold	Gibbs	{ Neal
Ball	Gilbert	{ Neale
*Bates	*Griffin	*Pearson
*Berry	Middleton	Perkins
*Cox	Mills	Spencer
Gardner		

DISTRICT NAMES (4–10 counties).

Ashford	{ Garratt	*Lowe
*Bull	{ Garrett	Mann
* { Cotterill	Grant	*Mumford
{ Cotterell	*Greaves	Richmond
*Corbett	*Heath	Riley
Croft	Horton	*Townsend
Dunning	Lea	Whitehead

COUNTY NAMES (2-4 counties).

Adcock	Gilks	Kibble
Badger	Haddon	Newbery
*Bomford	Hawkes	Oldham
Burman	{ Hollyoak	Parkes
Canning	{ Holyoak	Reading
Cattell	Ivens	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Arch	{ Hicken	Murcott
Boddington	{ Hickin	Rainbow
Burbidge	Hollick	Tibbetts
Chattaway	Ibbotson	Tidy
Crofts	{ Jeffcoate	Trippas
Currall	{ Jephcott	Truelove
Edkins	Keyte	Warden
Elkington	Knibb	Weetman
Fitter	Ledbrook	{ Wilday
Grimes	Moxon	{ Willday
Hands		

In the case of a few of the above names we are able to give the districts in which they are most common. Thus, Burman, at Tanworth, near Birmingham; Cattell, around Birmingham; Hands and Ivens, around Rugby; Trippas and Warden, around Coventry.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC WARWICKSHIRE NAMES.

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

D.	indicates	Dugdale's "Warwickshire."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
K.	"	Kemble's "Saxons in England."

A—E.

BADGER was a Warwickshire name in the reign of Henry VIII. (D.). There was a Thomas le Baggere in the adjoining county of Oxford in the 13th century (H. R.).....The BURMANS, who are also represented in the adjacent counties of Northampton and Worcester, have long been established in Warwickshire, and are now mostly represented at Tanworth, near Birmingham, from which latter place they may perhaps derive their name. More than two centuries since they held property in the village of Wolscote: William Burman, of that parish, who was a London woollen draper, died in 1654 (D.). In St. Paul's church, Granborough, there is, or was, an epitaph to Thomas Burman, of the Middle Temple, late of Woolscot, who died in 1658: his accomplishments and pious living are thus recorded (D.):—

“The love of God, of Church, and King,
Of country, parents, friends, and poore,
The bookes of law, the golden ring
Of arts and sciences, and more
Than epitaphs or poetts can
Express, lyes buried in Burman.”

In 1709 the Rev. Richard Burman was buried in the church of Bourton-super-Dunsmore (D.). The name was represented in the adjacent county of Oxford in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.)..... Amongst the numerous immigrants from surrounding counties, who have assumed the names of their native parishes or of the homes of their birth, there are the BODDINGTONS, who hail from either Gloucestershire or Northamptonshire; the BURBIDGES from Burbage, either in Leicestershire or Wilts; the ELKINGTONS from Northamptonshire, and others. The Elkingtons of Elkington, Northamptonshire, were an ancient gentle family, and from them branched off the Elkingtons of Shawell, Leicestershire, in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (Nichols' "Leicestershire"). John Elkington, a Leicestershire gentleman, contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected invasion of the Armada.....The CANNINGS bear the name of an Anglo-Saxon clan that originally had its home in Wilts and Somerset (K.). The name of Canning is still fairly represented in and near the original home of the clan in Hants and Wilts. The Warwickshire Cannings held property in Foxcote from the time of Henry VI. down to

recent times (D.).....DUNNING is another Anglo-Saxon clan name; and Dunnington, a Warwickshire hamlet, was probably the home of the clan in this county (K.). The name was well represented in Cambridgeshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). (*See under "YORKSHIRE, N. and E. R."*).....The name of CATTELL is now well established around Birmingham: it is also found in the contiguous county of Oxford. Six hundred years ago it occurred as Catel and Katel in Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire (H. R.).

F—K.

The name of FITTER, according to Mr. Toulmin Smith ("Memoirs of Old Birmingham"), is a corruption of Vyterre, a name that occurs in a Birmingham charter dated 1494.....HAWKES, as we learn from the authority just quoted, is an old Warwickshire name, which was well represented in Birmingham during the 16th century. The name of GILKS was common in the adjacent part of Oxfordshire early last century, and it is still found in that county.The family of HANDS, now numerous in Rugby or its vicinity, bear an ancient name, probably of Flemish origin, as for instance from Hans: the name of Hande occurred in Beds and Bucks in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....HOLLICK is an evident corruption of HOLLYOAK or HOLYOAK, a name that occurs also in this county as well as in Leicestershire. We learn from Dugdale that Francis Holliok, incumbent of St. James' church, Southam, was instituted in 1604; and that Fisher Holyoake, gent., and attorney-at-law, was buried in this church in 1720.....GRANT is not always a name that hails from the Scotch side of the border. There are English Grants as well as Scotch Grants. To the former belong those of Warwickshire, Lincolnshire, Dorset, and Devon, who evidently are the present representatives of the numerous Le Graunts occurring in the 13th century in the counties of Oxford, Wilts, Lincoln, Notts, Norfolk, Essex, etc. (H. R.). The name of Grant occurred in Warwickshire in the reign of Richard III. (D.).HADDON is the name of parishes in the neighbouring counties of Northampton and Hunts, in the former of which the surname also occurs. In the 13th century it was a common surname in Hunts and Oxfordshire (H. R.).....HORTON is also a local name in Cheshire, Northamptonshire, and elsewhere.....The KEYTS or KEYTES were originally a county family of considerable antiquity

in Gloucestershire. Through not taking the oaths to William and Mary, the Rev. Thomas Keyt, rector of Binton (co. Warwick), was deprived of his living in 1690. He was succeeded by Richard Keyte (D.).....KIBBLE, a name at present also found in Bucks and as Keeble in Suffolk, is an ancient name represented 600 years ago in different forms in the Hundred Rolls for Hunts, Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, etc. (*See* under the "KEEBLES" of Suffolk.)

L—Z.

MURCOTT is an old Warwickshire name. Henry Murcott, of Cubbington, gent., was buried in Southam church in 1686 : Abraham Murcot, one of His Majesty's coroners, was buried in the same church in 1718 (D.). This surname had originally a local origin, being, in fact, taken from parishes and hamlets of the name in the neighbouring counties of Northampton, Oxford, and Wilts.....MANN, though well represented in this county, has its ancient and present home in the eastern counties. (*See* under "NORFOLK.").....The READINGS, who have their principal home in this county, being also now found in Bucks and Oxfordshire, are probably the modern representatives of the Rædings, a Saxon clan, that gave their name to their settlements in Derbyshire and in the eastern counties (K.).

WILTSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of this county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Brown	*Green	*Taylor
*Clark (Malmesbury)	*Smith	White

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Carter	Matthews (Chippen-	*Mitchell
*Hunt	ham)	Webb
*King (Salisbury)		

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

*Andrews	*Harding	Parsons (Salisbury)
Barnes	*Hawkins	Read
Butler	*Lewis	Reeves
*Cole	Long	Reynolds
*Collins	*Marsh	*Sutton
{ Deap (Heytesbury)	*Miles	Watts
{ Deane	Newman	*Wells
*Francis (Trowbridge)	*Nicholls	

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

Alexander	*Cave	Giles (Devizes)
Anstey	{ Combs (Salisbury)	*Goddard
Blake (Chippenham)	{ Coombs	Godwin
Bourne	*Crook	*Gough
*Bryant	Fry (Chippenham)	Hayward
*Carpenter	Gay	*Hobbs

{ Jefferies	*Rich (Malmesbury)	*Wallis
{ Jefferys	Sargent	*Waters (Salisbury)
*Judd	Sims (Trowbridge)	Weeks
Painter	Snook (Devizes)	Welch
*Perrett	Street (Salisbury)	*Wheeler
Pike (Shaftesbury)	Tanner	Wilkins
*{ Pullen	*Tucker	*Willis
{ Pullin		

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Balch	{ Hibbard	Pinniger
Bowles	{ Hibberd	Plummer
Bridges	Higgs	Pocock (Melksham)
Burrough	Hillier	Ponting
{ Crees	*Hiscock	Rawlings (Calne)
{ Creese	Hitchings	Redman
Ellison	*{ Holborrow	Simpkins
Ferris	*{ Holbrow	Spackman
Few (Devizes)	Hussey	Stratton
Flower (Salisbury)	Large	Tuck
Fulford	*Lyne	Vines
Glass	Maidment	*Waldron
Golding	Pickard (Trowbridge)	*Whitlock (Salisbury)
	*Pile	Wiltshire (Devizes)

PECULIAR NAMES (mostly confined to this county).

Awdry	Freegard (Chippen-	Hulbert (Malmes-
Beak	ham)	bury)
Bracher	Freeth (Cricklade)	Jupe
Breach	Garlick	Keevil
Compton	Ghey	Kemble
Cottle	Greenaway	Kinch
{ Cuss	Greenhill	Knapp
{ Cusse	Grist	Manners
Doel	Hathway	Maundrell (Calne)
Eatwell (Calne)	Henley	{ Melsome
{ Frankcombe	Howse	{ Milsom
{ Frankcome		

{ Mintey	Pickett	Sidford (Salisbury)
{ Minty	Pinchin	Sloper
Morse	Puckeridge	Taunton (Salisbury)
Newth	Ruddle	Titcombe
Ody (Swindon)	Rumming	Whatley
Parham	Russ	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC WILTSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

- A. indicates Aubrey's "Wiltshire" (Topographical Collections).
- B. „ Bull's "Devizes."
- E. „ Easton's "Mayors of Salisbury."
- H. „ Hoare's "Wiltshire."
- H. R. „ Hundred Rolls.
- L. „ Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
- W. „ Waylen's "Marlborough."
- C. T. G. „ "Collect. Topogr. et Geneal."

A—D.

Amongst the old established Wiltshire families I may refer to that of BLAKE, which is at present best represented around Chippenham. There were Blakes in Warminster in the reign of Elizabeth, and they are still to be found there, and the name has been represented in Ludgershall since the beginning of the 17th century (H.). An influential family of this name owned Pinhill House in Calne in the 17th century.....BOWLES is an old Wilts name. The most influential families bearing this name are said to have come from Bristol during the 15th century. In the following century they were resident in Burcombe, and during the 18th century they supplied sheriffs and members of parliament for the county (H.).....The present representatives of the name of COTTLE are evidently descended from the ancient Wilts family of Cottel,

which originally owned much property, especially in the parish of Atford in the 13th century (A.).....The family of CUSSE held land at Berwick Saint John in the 17th century, and last century they held property in Winterbourn Gunner (H.), where the name is still found. A family of Cus lived in Swindon in 1610 (A.)..... The old county name of AWDRY is not at present represented amongst the farmers, but is to be found amongst the gentry. The Awdrys of Seend were resident landowners in that parish for more than 200 years. The earliest known ancestor was vicar of Melksham in 1601 (A.).....A family of gentry of the name of BRACHER have resided at Semley since the middle of last century. The name has been represented in the parish of Tisbury during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Edward Bracher of Walmead, gent., died in 1754 (H.).....The ancestor of the present family of BALCH may be Robert Everard Balch, Esq., of St. Audries, Somerset, who, about a hundred years since came by marriage into the estate of the ancient Topp family in Stockton.....ALEXANDER is an old Wilts name which is now mostly to be found in the Court Directory. The name was represented in this county in the Hundred Rolls about 600 years ago.....DIGGES is an old Wiltshire name, now rarely to be found in the county.....The curious surname of DOEL is evidently a corruption of de Dourle, which is found in an old Malmesbury deed (A.). Probably also the Doels are connected with the ancient family of Dewell or Dewale, the possessors of property in Bremelham during the 14th and 15th centuries (A.). Roger Dewell was a yeoman in Norton Bavent in 1609 (H.)..... The BURROUGHS formed a numerous family in Laverstock during last century (H.).....During the 16th century the family of BRIDGES or Brydges occupied an influential position in Wilts, one of their number being created Baron Chandos (A.). Michael Bridges was the incumbent of Sedgell and Berwick Saint John in 1774 (H.).....The names of parishes and places in Wilts probably gave rise to the surnames of COOMBE, COMPTON, COMBES, ANSTEY, etc.....Some of the mayors of Salisbury in the 14th and 15th centuries bore the names of BETTERLIGHT and APORT: both these names are now rare or extinct (E.).

E—G.

Amongst the singular surnames of this county is that of EATWELL, which is at present best represented in and around

Calne. There was a William Etwall, vicar of Chute, who died in 1716 (C. T. G.). Eastwelle is an ancient Oxfordshire surname of the 13th century (H. R.). Of the old Wilts families of yeomen, few can boast a greater antiquity, and few have shown more love of their county by remaining in it, than those bearing the name of FRY. Numerous as they now are, especially around Chippenham, we find that as far back as in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., the Fries or Fries found in Wiltshire their main abode (H. R.). The Frys of Ashgrove, in the parish of Donhead St. Mary, appear to be one of the parent stocks; they gave the burial ground for Quakers in that parish, which has been used for this purpose ever since the Society of Friends was first established in England; to this stock belonged the husband of Mrs. Fry, the philanthropist (H.). GLASS is an old Marlborough name. Thomas Glass lost property to the extent of £711 in the great fire of 1653 in that town (W.): his name is still represented there. William GARLICK was one of the Marlborough burgesses in 1711 (W.). This is also an ancient name in the east of England. In the 13th century it occurred as Garlec in Cambridgeshire and as Garlek in Norfolk (H. R.). Nicholas Garlick, a Roman Catholic priest of Dinting, Derbyshire, suffered martyrdom for his religion at Derby in 1588 (Wood's "Eyam.") FERRIS is an old Wilts name. An influential family thus called, resided at Blunsdon in the 16th century (A.), and Ferris was also the name of the vicar of Sutton Benger in 1642, and of a Warminster family in the middle of last century (H.). FLOWER was the name of the mayor of Salisbury in 1701 (E.), and the name is still represented in that city. Between 1604 and 1787 not less than fourteen of the mayors of Devizes were thus called (B.). Three hundred years ago there were Flowers in Rowde and Steeple-Ashton (A.), and the name still occurs in Rowde. FRANKCOMB and FRANKCOME, at present found in Wiltshire, were Gloucestershire names some five or six centuries back. In the Hundred Rolls of the 13th century we find Fraunchomme and Franchome. The name has been curiously modified in modern times, and thus it is that Frankcomb, Frankcome, Frankcum, and Frankham represent the early English appellation of a Frenchman. The name of GODWIN occurred in Wilts 600 years ago, and at that time the name was also frequent in the adjacent county of Oxford, where it is still to be found in fair numbers (H. R.). Though not peculiar to Wilts, GILES is an old surname in this county; it is at present mostly to be found in Devizes and its

neighbourhood. One of the leading participators in the Penruddock rising in Wilts of 1655 bore this name (H.)..... Wiltshire has long been one of the principal homes of the GODDARDS. The ancestors of the Goddards of Cliffe and Swindon are said to have been seated in the county before the reign of Richard II. (L.); and Hoare refers to a John Goddard of Swindon, who lived 200 years ago. The name was in Donhead St. Mary, Wilts, in the reign of Anne. A family of Goddard, hailing originally from Southampton, possessed the Birchenwood estate, Bramshaw, Dorset, from 1588 to 1714 (H.). The past and present distribution of the name is given under Berks. (See also "SUFFOLK," "DORSET," and "HAMPSHIRE.").....GRINFIELD is an ancient Wiltshire name now rare in the county.....The GUPPYS, already referred to under "DORSET," were long established in Wilts, where the name is now extinct. Concerning this Wiltshire family I learn from the Probate Registry that about 250 years ago the Guppys of Wilts were connected with the Guppys of Halstock, Dorset, where the name still remains. Richard Guppey, gent., died in 1639 possessed of Sandridgehill Park, Melksham, Wilts, and of other property in Halstock, Dorset. His descendants last century continued to live in and around Melksham, Corsham, and Seend, and some engaged in the cloth trade. Gupphey or Guphay, or Gapphey, was the name of an estate in the Wiltshire parish of Mere, which was in the possession of a family of the same name in the 14th century (Collinson's "Somerset," Hoare's "Wilts," etc.). Writing rather more than 200 years ago, Aubrey speaks of the Wiltshire Guppys or Goupys as probably Walloon cloth-makers introduced by Henry VII. Early last century a family of this name settled in New England as cloth-manufacturers, and I learn from Judge Guppey (of Portage, Wisconsin), who hails from this stock, that their descendants have ever since "herded" in that part of the United States.

H—K.

HUSSEY is a very old surname both in Wilts and Somerset, having been represented in those counties in the 13th century by Husey and Huse (H. R.). From the mediæval Huse probably come the Wiltshire name of Howse and the Somerset name of House. However, the Husseys of Wilts were a powerful family during the 14th century, and traced their ancestry back to the Husees, of whom it is said that the original ancestor came over

with the Conqueror. In Collinson's "Somerset" it is stated that in the beginning of the 17th century a family of gentry of the name of Hussey lived at Edmondham in Dorset.....HOWSE, as I have just stated, corresponds to House, a common Somerset name, both of which, as I have above remarked, may be forms of Huse, a name characteristic of these counties in the middle ages. (*See* "HUSSEY.")* Richard Howse was churchwarden of Westbury in 1661 (H.).....HIBBERD was the name of an old Wilts family of Wilton in the last century, to whom the living of Sutton Mandeville belonged (H.). Waylen informs us that Nicholas Hibbert, senior and junior, both of Marlborough, lost property valued at £690 in the great fire that occurred in this town in 1653.....The HULBERTS of Malmesbury may be able to trace their pedigree back to Thomas Hulbert, the pious clothier of Corsham, who, as we learn from a brass in Corsham Church, "Christianly finished his course with powerfull prayer to God upon Tuesday, being the 16 October, 1632" (A.).....The JUPES have long been established in this county. Walter Joop was a reeve of the borough of Marlborough in 1388 (W.). James Joope was incumbent of Grutlyngton (Grittleton) in 1441 (Phillipp's "Wiltshire Institutions"). On one of the bells of Mere Church occurs the name of Giles Jupe, churchwarden in 1747 (Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag. IV, 158), in which district the name still remains.....KNAPP is an old south of England name. In the 14th century an influential family of Bristol citizens bore this name (Barrett's "Bristol"). Knapp was the name of an ancient gentle family of Berks, a branch of which two centuries ago came into the possession of the manor of Little Lnford, Bucks (Lipscomb's "Buckinghamshire"). However, we learn from the Hundred Rolls that the name of Knappe occurred in Bucks six centuries ago..... Amongst the Wiltshire family names derived from parishes in the county are KEEVIL and KEMBLE.....The JUDDS are now better represented in Hampshire; but Judd is an old Wiltshire name. John Judd was mayor of Salisbury in 1424 (E.), and the name is still to be found in that city. One of the early Wiltshire Judds in the 16th century was Lord Mayor of London (A.). (*See* under "HAMPSHIRE.")

* It should, however, be noted that Howe is also a Somerset name.

L—P.

The MAUNDRELLS of Calne evidently belong to an ancient Wilts family, whose members in the 16th century were "Farmers of the Manor" of Rowde, the last of whom, Robert Maundrell, was living in 1584; in 1556 John Maundrell, son of Robert Maundrell of Rowde, suffered martyrdom at the stake at Salisbury (A.). To this family very probably belonged Maundrell, the eastern traveller, who owned in 1779 Blackland manor in Calne, a parish which is at the present day the home of the Maundrells. The mayors of Devizes in 1575, 1601, and 1606, bore this name (B.).The name of MELSOME or MILSOM is undoubtedly a corruption of Melksham, a town in Wilts. The name of Milsham occurred in Allington two centuries ago; and we also learn from Aubrey that Adam Milsham was "an old wealthie batchelour" of Kington St. Michael, where he died in 1642.....Pocock is an old Wilts name, at present best represented in the neighbourhood of Melksham. In the 13th century it was found in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk (H. R.), and is said to be the semi-Saxon form of Peacock.....The Wilts family of MANNERS may be able to find their origin in the circumstance that the House of Rutland once owned land in different parts of the county, as in Rowde..... Camden says that Edward IV. commanded a member of the PICKARD family to change his name to Ruddle after his birthplace. Strange to relate, both these names are either confined to or are most characteristic of this county, though I can find no place called Ruddle in Wilts. Probably Rudhall, the name of places in Herefordshire and Staffordshire, was the name of the birthplace of this person. The Pickards are said to hail originally from Picardy. Trowbridge is their present home in Wilts.....The name of PICKETT may be a corruption of Pickard, though we must remember that there is an estate of this name in the parish of South Perrott, Dorset.....MERRIMAN is an old Wilts name now rare in the county.....PINCHIN was a Marlborough name in the 17th century, when Lawrence Pinchin was amongst those who signed a petition to the Committee of Parliament sitting in that town in 1646 (W.).....The family of MORSE resided at Hill Deverill during the whole of last century (H.).....MINTEY takes its origin from the parish of that name. Throughout the last century a family of this name resided in Corsley (H.).....The family of PARHAM was represented in the early part of this

century in Semley and Broad Chalk: in the reign of Edward III. John de Parham owned a large part of the village of Alvediston (H.). Parham is also the name of a Suffolk parish.....ODY was a Christmalford name in the 17th century (A.); it is now well represented around Swindon.....PONTING is also an old Gloucestershire name (Bigland).

R—S.

RUSS is a very ancient Wilts name; its early form of Rus occurred in the 13th century in this county, as well as commonly in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire (H. R.). William Russ was a member of the town council of Marlborough 1714–1715 (W.); and rather over a hundred years ago the Reverend John Russ was lord of the manor of Chicklade (H.).....SPACKMAN is another ancient Wilts name. There was a John Spagman in Westbury in the reign of Richard II. (H.); and Aubrey mentions a William Spackman of Bushton in the reign of Charles II. Thomas Spackman, a Marlborough burgess in the time of Queen Anne, was a member of the town council in 1714–1715 (W.); in 1785 there was a Thomas Spackman buried at Cliff Pipard (A.). This is evidently a very old English name, since we find the name of Spakeman in Kent in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....The name of RUDDLE, as I have already indicated when speaking of the Pickards (*see above*), is probably a corruption of Rudhall, a name that occurs on two of the bells of Warminster Church that we cast about the middle of last century (H.).....STRATTON is the name of a parish in this county.....The SNOOKS of Wiltshire are gathered around Devizes, but the name also occurs now in Somerset, Dorset, and Berks, and was represented by a family of Snooke in Sussex in the early part of last century.....During the 17th century the SLOPERS were gentlefolk and well-to-do tradesmen in and around Marlborough, where the name still remains; there was a John Sloper of Monkton, gent., early in the same century (W.), and a family of the name resided in Winterbourne Monkton during the 17th century, to which belonged Walter Sloper, attorney (A.); Jeremiah Sloper was one of the Marlborough tradesmen, who, rather over 200 years ago, issued their own farthings and halfpence (W.). John Sloper was vicar of Broad Chalk in 1685 (H.); and Walter Sloper was Rector of West Dean in the beginning of last century (H.). Hoare also refers to the Warminster Slopers,

a family of gentry residing there in the early part of the 17th century. Between 1658 and 1840, at least eight of the mayors of Devizes bore this name (B.), which is still represented in that town. Two centuries ago, a gentle family of Sloper resided in the parish of Hartpury in the adjacent county of Gloucester (Bigland's "Gloucestershire").....The name of RAWLINGS occurred in Wilton and Warminster during the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth (H.). At present the neighbourhood of Calne is the home of the name, but as Rawlence it still occurs in Wilton.....SELFE, an ancient Wilts name for several generations connected with the cloth trade, is now only scantily represented amongst the gentry and yeomen; but most of those bearing the name linger around Melksham, which has been for centuries the home of the Selfes. One of the earliest was Isaac Selfe of Melksham, a "wealthie cloathier," who died in 1656, aged 92, leaving behind him, as Aubrey informs us, 83 offspring. His son came into the possession of Bineger or Beanacre, which passed by marriage out of the family early last century. Hoare refers to the benefactions of Anthony Self to the poor of Westbury and Dilton in 1679. (See under "NORFOLK" for reference to the Selfs of that county.)

T—Z.

The TITCOMBES evidently derive their name from Tidcombe, a place in the county. There was a John de Tidcombe in Warminster in the reign of Edward III. (H.); and in 1689 Edward Tidcombe was buried in Atworth Church, Bradford-on-Avon (A.).....TANNER has been a name long known in Wilts; it was represented in Clarendon Forest two centuries ago (H.).....Though also characteristic of Norfolk, TUCK has been a Wilts name for many generations. Two hundred years ago there was a Captain Tuck in the county, apparently resident in Corsham (A.); and early last century Richard Tuck of Rowdford, Bromham, also owned property in Westbury (H.).....WEEKS is an ancient name in Newton, Whiteparish, going back to the time of Elizabeth; there was a family of gentry of the name of Weekes in Donhead St. Mary in the 17th century (H.).

WORCESTERSHIRE.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of the county, is more numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

* { Cook	*Harris	*Taylor
{ Cooke	*Martin	*White
Green	Smith	*Wilson

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Allen	*Hunt (Redditch)	*Morris
*Cooper	*Jackson	*Sanders
Davis	*Jones	*Walker
*Hill	Moore	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Bishop	*Lewis	*Powell
Freeman	*Newman	Woodward (Worcester)
*Griffin	*Osborne	
*Lane	*Perkins	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Baylis (Droitwich)	*Farmer	*Moss (Droitwich)
Bullock	Greaves	*Nott
{ Caldecott	*Hancock	*Phipps
{ Coldicott	{ Heming } (Evesham)	Pope
*Chambers	{ Hemming }	Randell
*Corbett	* { Hoddinott	*Wall
*Crumph	{ Hodnett	*Weaver
*Edmonds	Mosely	*Wheeler

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Ashmore	Darby	Partington
Attwood	Dee	*Rudge
Ballard (Worcester and Evesham)	Dorrell	Sherwood
Bomford (Evesham)	*Fortnam	Shipton
Boyce	Guest	Small
Court	Hampton	Thurston
*Creese	Hodgetts	Tovey
Cresswell	Pardoe	Whitehouse
	*Parkes	*Wyer

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

{ Albutt	Guilting	{ Quinney
{ Allbutt	Hadley	{ Quinny
Allington	Halford	Smithin
Amphlett	Harber	Spiers
Blakeway	Hemus (Worcester)	Stinton
Boucher	Hingley	Tandy
Boulter	Hollington	Tipping
Byrd	Holtom	Tolley
Careless (Evesham)	Huband	Tongue
Cartridge (Worcester)	Hyde	{ Willets
Doolittle	Merrell	{ Willets
Essex (Worcester)	Moule (Droitwich)	Winnall (Droitwich)
Firkins	Munn	Winwood
Follows	Mytton	Workman
Gabb	Newey	Wormington
Ganderton	Nickless	Yarnold
Granger	Penrice	
Grove	Purser	

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC WORCESTERSHIRE NAMES.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations:—

G.	indicates	Green's "Worcester."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
M.	"	May's "Evesham."
N.	"	Nash's "Worcestershire."
T.	"	Tindal's "Evesham."

A—B.

AMPHLETT is an old name in the county. In 1669 Richard Amphlett sold certain lands in King's Norton to Daniel Greves to hold for 2,000 years. John Amphlett founded a free school in Clent in 1704 (N.), and the name is still in Clent.....The ATTWOODS belong to a very ancient Worcestershire family of position. In the reign of Richard III. John Attwood, Esq., was the principal tenant of Northwick. Anthony Attwood was buried in Claines church in 1611 (N.).....The BALLARDS of Worcester and Evesham bear an old Worcestershire name. Philip Ballard, who was mayor of Evesham in 1664, was buried in Evesham church in 1670 (N., M., T.). Martin Ballard was mayor of the same town in 1676 (M. and T.). The mayor of Worcester in 1723 was William Ballard (G.). This is an ancient English name that was represented six centuries ago in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, and other counties (H. R.). It has now also a home in Kent (*see* under "KENT").....The BOUCHERS were well-known Bristol merchants in the 16th and 17th centuries, and frequently filled the offices of mayor and sheriff of the city; they were intrepid Royalists, and suffered death in the cause (Seyer's and Barrett's "Bristol"). Bowshire was the name of a Marlborough family in the early part of last century (Waylen's "Marlborough").....BOULTER was the name of the vicar of Kemsey a century ago; he was a native of Worcestershire (N.).....The name of BOYCE was in the county two centuries ago. De Boys is a much older form of the name. In the reign of Edward III. Christina de Boys held two and a half hides of land in Thorndon (N.).....BEARCROFT is an old Worcester name, now rarely represented. Several mayors of the city bore the name in the 17th century (G.).....BOMFORD is a name now numerously represented in the Evesham district.....BLAKEWAY is also an ancient Shropshire name. Nicholas de Blakeway was clerk of West Felton, Shropshire, in the reign of Edward III. Roger Blakeway was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1615, and James Blakeway was mayor of that town in 1714 (Eyton's "Shropshire," Phillips' "Shrewsbury").

C—L.

CARELESS is at present an Evesham name, and CARLESS is still a Worcester name. In 1795 Walter Careless was a member of

the Common Council of Worcester (G.). The name is said to be a corruption of Carlos.....The GANDERTONS were in old times inhabitants of the parish of Elmley; and many of them were buried in the parish church, one stone bearing the date of 1688 (N.).....GUEST was the name of the rector of Churchill at the commencement of last century (N.). The Guests, of Dowlais, Glamorganshire, came from Shropshire in the middle of last century (Lodge's "Baronetage").....GREAVES, which is a characteristic name of the midland counties, has long been a Worcestershire name. The old family of Greves held some position in the county. Daniel Greves, probably a member of this family, bought certain lands in King's Norton of Richard Amphlett in 1669 (N.).....John DARBY was buried in Fladbury church in 1667; Darby was the "beloved servant" of the Governor of Worcester during the siege in 1646 (N.).....The HADLEYS derive their name from places in the adjacent counties of Staffordshire and Shropshire, the HAMPTONS from a Worcester parish, and the HOLLINGTONS from places in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.....HALFORD was a Devonshire surname in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). There is a Warwickshire parish of the name.....HEMMING or HEMING, a name having its present home in the Evesham district, is an Anglo-Saxon clan name. It was well known in Worcester in the 17th century, Richard Heming being the name of the mayor of the city in 1627 and 1657, and John Heming in 1677 (G.); the name is still in that city. One of the name was buried in Tenbury church in 1691 (N.). It is also now represented in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Warwickshire, sometimes in the form of Hemmings. Last century there was a Gloucestershire family of the name in Barrington Parva (Bigland's "Gloucestershire").....The family of HUBAND was of "great consequence" in the county in the reign of Edward IV.; Sir John Huband was lord of the manor of Cudeley (N.). The name of Huband occurred in Bucks in the reign of Henry III. (H. R.).....The HYDES were an ancient distinguished family of Denchworth, Berks, from the 14th to the 17th century (Ashmole's "Berkshire").

M—S.

MOULE is a name at present found around Droitwich. In the form of Moul it occurred in the neighbouring county of Oxford

in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).....There are parishes and hamlets in the county from which the MYTTONS derive their name. The Myttons have been connected with the municipality of Shrewsbury, in the adjacent county of Shropshire, for several centuries, De Mutton being the earliest form of the name. The De Muttons were bailiffs of that town in the 13th and 14th centuries; after those times the name changed to Mytton, the Myttons frequently filling the office of bailiff of Shrewsbury in the 15th and 16th centuries (Phillip's "Shrewsbury"). Sir Thomas Mytton was sheriff of Shropshire at the close of the 15th century (Wright's "Ludlow").....MUNN is said by Lower to be an old Kentish family name.....Walter PARDOE was mayor of Worcester in 1687; in 1794 Christian Pardoe was still living in St. Andrew's parish, Worcester, at the age of 103 (G.). Pardoe is still a Worcester name.....The old Worcestershire family of PENRICE resided in the parish of Crowle in the first half of the 17th century; the name was probably taken from Penrice, a manor and castle in Glamorganshire (N.).....The PARTINGTONS have representatives of their name in Lancashire. Partington is a town in Cheshire.....The family of RUDGE was well known in Evesham in the 17th century, and the Ridges have remained influential Evesham townsmen up to the present time; no less than five mayors bore the name of Rudge between 1661 and 1713, and of these four bore the Christian name of William (M. and T.).....John STINTON was a Worcester alderman in 1621 (G.). The name is still in that city. The name of Stineton occurred in Yorkshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).

T—Z.

TANDY is an old Worcester (?) name. It is said of Roger Tandy, of the parish of Tibberton, who held lands of the dean and chapter in the reign of James I., that on one occasion he caught up a hogshead full of beer and, "having drank out of the bung-hole, set it down again without resting it on his knee or elsewhere" (N.). Tandy is still a Tibberton name.....In the reign of Elizabeth, Mr. George TOLLEY owned extensive house property in Evesham (M.). The name was represented in the parish of Upton Snodsbury a century ago (N.). Toly was a common name in Cambridgeshire in the reign of Edward I.

(H. R.).....The family of TONGUE probably hailed originally from Tong, a parish in Shropshire.....It is likely that the WORMINGTONS originally came from the parish that bears their name in the adjacent county of Gloucester. They have, however, long been established in the parish of Wichenford, Worcestershire, where, a century ago, there were tombstones bearing the name of Wormington (N.).....The family of WINNALL, of the neighbourhood of Droitwich, may be connected in their descent with John Winnoll, who was mayor of Evesham in 1612 (M.).....There was an Evesham gentle family of the name of YARNOLD in the latter half of the 17th century, when members of the family more than once held the office of mayor; they were also influential townsmen during last century (M. and T.). A century ago, the name of Yarnold occurred in a window in Oddingley church (N.). Yarnold is still an Evesham name.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates that a name, though characteristic of this part of Yorkshire, is more numerous elsewhere. The home of a border name may extend into the West Riding or into the adjoining county.

GENERAL NAMES (30–40 counties).

*Brown	Johnson	*Smith
*Hall	Robinson	Wilson

COMMON NAMES (20–29 counties).

*Chapman	*Mason	*Walker
*Foster	*Moore	Ward
Harrison	Richardson	Watson
Jackson	Thompson	

REGIONAL NAMES (10–19 counties).

Atkinson	Hudson (York)	Stephenson
Barker	*Newton (Whitby)	*Webster
*Dixon	Pearson	Wilkinson
Dunn (Hull)	Simpson	

DISTRICT NAMES (4–9 counties).

Bainbridge (Darlington)	Dunning	Lambert (Bedale)
*Beal	Fawcett	Lawson
*Bradshaw	Hodgson	{ Metcalfe } (Bedale)
*Braithwaite	Hutchinson	{ Metcalf }
Clarkson	Jordan (Hull)	Milner (York and Hull)
Coates	Kirby (York and Hull)	Peacock (Richmond and Northallerton)
Dale	*Kirk	
*Dennis	{ Kitchin } Northallerton	Pickering
Dobson	{ Kitching } ton	Sowerby

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Alderson (Richmond)	*Hird	{ Siddall
{ Allinson	{ Hogarth	{ Siddell
Allison	* { Hoggard	{ Siddle
Appleton	{ Hoggart	Sleightholme (York)
*Boyes	Hopper	*Smithson
Calvert (Richmond)	Hornby	Spence
{ Cockerell	Horner	*Strickland
{ Cockerill	*Jefferson	Swales
*Craven	Lofthouse	Thwaite (Bedale)
{ Cundell	Lowish	Tindall
{ Cundill	Lumley	Topham
Dent	*Mudd (Bedale)	Trotter
*Dowson	Porritt	{ Weatherill
Featherstone	*Raine (Darlington)	{ Wetherell
Flintoff (Yarm)	Sayer	{ Wetherill
*Frankland	*Sherwood	Wise
*Hebden (Bedale)	Shipley	Yeoman

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to these Ridings).

Agar	Harker (Richmond)	{ Leak
Blenkin	Harland	{ Leake
Blenkiron	Hawking	Leaper
Bosomworth (Thirsk)	Hebron	Leckenby
Botterill (York)	Heseltine	{ Matson
Bowes (York)	Hick	{ Matterson
Brigham	{ Holliday	{ Mattison
Bulmer	{ Holyday	Medforth
Codling	Horsley	{ Megginson
Coverdale	Hugill	{ Meggison
Creaser	Iveson	{ Megson
Danby	Jacques	Monkman
Dinsdale (Bedale)	Jordison	Nornabell
Duck	Judson	Nottingham
Duggleby	Kendrew (York)	Outhwaite
{ Elgey	Kettlewell	Parnaby
{ Elgie	Kilvington	Petch
Ellerby	Kipling (Darlington)	Pickersgill
Foxton	Knaggs	Plews
Galloway	{ Lamplough } (Hull)	{ Porrett
Garbutt	{ Lamplugh }	{ Porritt
Goodwill	{ Laverack	Precious
Grainger	{ Laverick	{ Proddham
		{ Prudom

Pybus	{ Spenceley	{ Tyerman
Raw (Richmond)	{ Spensley	{ Tyreman
Readman	Stainthorpe	{ Ventress
Rennison	Stavely	{ Ventris
Rider	{ Stockhill	{ Weighell
Rodmell	{ Stockill	{ Weighill
{ Rounthwaite	{ Stokell	{ Welburn
{ Routhwaite	Stonehouse	{ Wellburn
Rowntree	Sturdy	Welford (Whitby)
Scarth	Suddaby	Whitwell (York)
Sedman	{ Suggett	{ Wilberforce
{ Sellars	{ Suggitt	{ Wilberfoss
{ Sellers	Sunter (Bedale)	Witty
Severs	Tennison (Hull)	Wray (York)
	Tweedy	Wrightson

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NAMES OF THE NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

D.	indicates	Drake's "Eboracum."
F.	"	Fisher's "Masham."
G.	"	Gent's "Ripon."
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
O.	"	Ord's "Cleveland."
P. B.	"	Poulson's "Beverlac."
Sp.	"	Contributors to Armada Fund in 1588 (Brit. Mus., B. 474).
T. H.	"	Tickell's "Hull."
W. R.	"	Whitaker's "Richmondshire."

A—B.

The AGARS, an old York family of the 17th and 18th centuries, gained considerable estate by trade and founded a hospital in that city. Thomas Agar, tanner, was lord mayor of York in 1618, and the same office was filled by Thomas Agar, woollen draper, in 1724 (D.). Agar is still a York name.....ALDERSON is a name of very frequent occurrence in the Richmond district of the North Riding. John Alderson was sheriff of the city of York in 1709 (D.). The name is also established in the adjacent county of Durham.....ALLINSON was a name well known in York in the 17th century. William Allenson, draper, who received the honour of knighthood and represented that city in Parliament, was lord mayor of York in 1633 and 1655 (D.).....Yorkshire and Lancashire have been for ages the principal homes of the APPLETONS, who derive their name in this part of England from several townships in the North Riding and from a Lancashire village John de Appelton represented York in the parliament in the reign of Edward II. William Appleton was sheriff of that city in the reign of James II. (D.). The Appletons were a well-known Beverley family during the 17th and 18th centuries; and on six occasions they filled the office of mayor, being originally mercers and afterwards gentlefolk (P. B.). Henry Appleton was an alderman of Hull in the time of Cromwell (T. H.). The Appletons are still represented in York, Beverley, and Hull. There was an old family of this name at Deddington, Oxfordshire (Marshall's "Deddington"), that probably derived its name from a parish or village of this name in the adjacent county of Berks.The BAINBRIDGES of northern Yorkshire probably derive their name from a village in the North Riding. They are best represented on the Durham border of the county in the Darlington district. Bainbrigg, or Bainbrige, was the name of a high sheriff of York in the time of Henry V., and of an archbishop of York and a primate of England in the time of Henry VIII. (D.). The Bainbrigge family of Derbyshire came from Wheatley, in the West Riding, in the 16th century; they represented Derby in the parliament during that century (Glover's "Derbyshire"). (See under "DURHAM" and "WESTMORELAND.").....The BLENKIRONS may derive their name from a Cumberland estate known as Blenkarne.....BOWES is a name evidently taken from the North Riding parish thus called. The family of Bowes of Aske, in the

North Riding, played a notable part in the county during the 16th and 17th centuries (W. R.). The name has long been prominently connected with York, and it is in that locality that it is now best represented. Lord mayors of York and the representatives of the city in parliament during the 15th century bore this name (D.). A gentle family of Bowes has been connected with Darlington since the 17th century (Longstaffe's "Darlington").....BULMER is the name of a North Riding parish. From the 12th to the 16th century the ancient family of De Bulmer, or Bulmer, were lords of Wilton, and they frequently filled the office of high sheriff of the county of York (D. and O.).The BRAITHWAITES of the north of England will be found generally referred to under "CUMBERLAND".....Amongst the old Yorkshire names that do not figure in my list are those of ASKWITH, BOLLAND, and BUSHEL. Robert Askwith, draper, was lord mayor of York in 1580; and Sir Robert Askwith was lord mayor in 1606 and 1617 (D.). The Bollands, a Masham family in the 17th and 18th centuries, came originally from Craven, in the West Riding; William Bolland, of this family, was made a baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1829 (F.). Bolland and Bolland are West Riding townships. The Bushels were mayors of Hull in the 15th and 16th centuries (T. H.).

C—G.

CALVERT is a characteristic Yorkshire name, and is at present best represented in the Richmond district, but still survives in York. The Calverts, of Danby Wiske, were an old North Riding family. Sir George Calvert, the first lord of Baltimore and the first planter in Maryland, was from this stock (W. R.). Sheriffs of the city of York in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. bore this name; and as far back as the time of Edward II., Henry Calvehird was a bailiff of this city, whilst Henry Calvert, probably the same person, represented York in the parliament of that reign (D.). Calvert House is a North Riding hamlet.....COVERDALE is the name of a place in the North Riding. Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter, who made a translation of the Bible in the reign of Henry VIII., was a Yorkshire man.....The CUNDALLS, or CUNDELLS, or CUNDILLS, derive their name from a North Riding parish. During the 17th and 18th centuries the Cundalls were well known in Ripon, and frequently filled the office of mayor (G.).The DENTS probably derive their name from a township in the

north division of the West Riding. (*See under "DURHAM."*)..... The DANBYS are named after parishes, etc., in the North Riding. The Danbys of Swinton Park, a very ancient and distinguished knightly family, dating back to the 11th century, were lords of Mashamshire from the 16th to the 18th century; of this family there are many branches, one of the oldest being that of the Danbys of Kirkby Knowle (F.).....The DINSDALES, who are named after parishes in the North Riding and in South Durham, are now best represented in the Bedale district. There was a Leeds family of this name in the 17th century (G.)..... The DUGGLEBYS are named after a township in the East RidingThe DUNNINGS of Yorkshire possess the name of an Anglo-Saxon clan, which may have had its home at Dunningley in this county. (*See under "WARWICKSHIRE" and "DORSETSHIRE."*)..... The ELLERBYS take the name of townships in the North and East Ridings. John Ellerby was an alderman of Hull in the reign of Henry VIII. (T. H.). Ellerby is still a Hull name..... The FAWCETTS have their home in Yorkshire and Westmoreland. There was a Ripon family of this name in the reign of Elizabeth, members of which on two occasions filled the office of mayor (G.). Forcett is the name of a township and a hamlet in the North Riding; whilst Fawcet Forest is the name of a township in Westmoreland.....FEATHERSTONE is the name of parishes and townships in Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Staffordshire.....It is singular that the FLINTOFFS, who have their home in the Yarm district, are associated in the same part of Yorkshire with the FLINTONS. Walter Flinton was mayor of Hull in 1565 (T. H.); the name is now rare in the county.

H—J.

The HARLANDS, who are still represented in Ripon, bear the name of the wakeman (the modern mayor) of Ripon in 1596 (G.).The HESELTINES probably corrupted their name in early times from Heslerton, an East Riding parish. Heselton is a rare form of the name. Heslington is also an East Riding parish from which the surname of Heslington, of occasional occurrence in Yorkshire, has been derived. There was an inscription in Howlden church, in the East Riding, referring to William Hesletine, who died in 1728 (G.).....An old family of HIRD once resided at Woodhouse Grove, Rawdon, in the West Riding (Slater's "Guiseley")The name of HOPPER is also established in Cambridgeshire

and Devonshire. In the 13th century it occurred as Le Hoppere, or Le Hopper, in Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, etc.....The HORNBYS of the North and East Ridings take their name from townships in the North Riding.....HORNER is a characteristic Yorkshire name. The Horners, a family of York merchants in the 17th century, on three occasions held the office of lord mayor of that city (D.). Nicholas Horner, a Roman Catholic of Grantley, preferred death to the abandonment of his religion in 1589; the Rev. John Horner was curate of Masham in 1696 (F.). The Horners are still found in York.....William HORSELEY of this county contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion in 1588 (Sp.).....The HUGILLS derive their name from a township in Westmoreland. Thomas Hugill was overseer of the poor of Great Ayton about a hundred years ago (O.).....Anthony IVESON was mayor of Hull in 1690 (T. H.), and the name is still in that town. Henry Iveson was high sheriff of the county in 1708; the Ivesons owned Bilton Manor, York, last century (D.). Between 1773 and 1838 about fifteen mayors of Holderness bore the name of Iveson (Poulson's "Holderness").....Sir Roger JAKES, who was lord mayor of York in 1639, was one of a family of prosperous merchants of Elvington, York, who flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries (D.).....JORDAN is a name established in many other parts of England besides the North and East Ridings, for instance, in Bucks, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, etc. In the 13th century it was common as Jordan and Jurdan in Oxfordshire, and was also represented in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, etc. (H. R.). The Jordans of Enstone, Oxfordshire, have been resident in that parish since the 14th century (Jordan's "Enstone"). This surname is a form of Jourdain, an early Norman baptismal name (L.).....JORDISON, signifying Jordanson, and JUDSON, its contracted form, are both of them names peculiar to Yorkshire. It is said that most of the Judsons in England and America trace their origin to the neighbourhood of Leeds (L.).

K—L.

The KETTLEWELLS, who derived their name originally from a parish in the north division of the West Riding, were represented by a prosperous family in Ripon during the 16th and 17th

centuries, members of which were elected wakemen and mayors of the city (G.).....The KILVINGTONS take their name from townships in the North Riding. John Kilvington was sheriff of the city of York in 1643 (D.), and the name is still in that city.....The KIPLINGS, who take their name from a North Riding township, are best represented on the Durham border in the district of Darlington.....KITCHIN or KITCHING has its present Yorkshire home in the Northallerton district. Nicholas Kitchin was mayor of Ripon in 1658 (G.), and Kitchin is still a Ripon name. Kitchen is a common form of the name in other counties, but it should be noted that this name is not established in the counties south of the Wash. Besides Yorkshire, it characterises Lincolnshire, Notts, Lancashire, and Westmoreland.....KNAGGS, an old Gisborough name, is still to be found in that locality (O.).....The LAMBERTS have their principal home at the present time in Yorkshire, but they are also to be found in the eastern counties of Kent, Essex, and Norfolk, and also in Notts. In the 13th century the name occurred as Lambert, Lamberd, and Lambard in Yorkshire, Hunts, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, and Bucks (H. R.). One of the Yorkshire centres of the name is now in the district of Bedale.....The LAMPLOUGHs or LAMPLUGHs, who are now best represented in the Hull district, possess the name of a Cumberland parish. Thomas Lamplugh, who was Archbishop of York exactly two centuries ago, was descended from a very ancient family in Cumberland, where the Lamplughs had flourished for many centuries with knightly honours. George Lamplugh, merchant, was lord mayor of York in 1662 (D.), and the name is still in that city.....The LAVERACKS or LAVERICKS were represented in Pontefract in the early part of last century (G.) and still occur there. Richard Laverock resided in Notts in the reign of Edward I., and at the same time William Laverokhere dwelt in Oxfordshire (H. R.).....LAPIDGE is a rare Yorkshire name that was represented in Pontefract in the reign of Charles II. (G.).....The LEAKS or LEAKES possess the names of parishes in the North Riding, Lincolnshire, and Notts. The Leakes of Leake in Lincolnshire are an ancient family (Thompson's "Boston").....There was an inscription in Holden church in the East Riding referring to Mr. T. LEAPER, of Barnby, who died in 1710 (G.). Leaper has also been a well-known Derby name for two centuries; it occurs frequently in the list of the mayors and aldermen of Derby during the last and the present century (Glover's "Derbyshire"). Richard

Leapor was a noted minister of the Calvinistic baptists at Rode, Northamptonshire, in the reign of George I.; Mrs. Leaper, of Brackley, in the same county, published books of poems in the middle of last century (Baker's "Northamptonshire").....LIVERSEGE, a surname now rare in the county, though still represented in Hull, is the name of a township in the West Riding. John Liversege was twice mayor of Hull about five centuries ago (T. H.). Liversage was the name of an old family of Macclesfield, Cheshire, in the 15th century, members of which filled the office of mayor (Earwaker's "East Cheshire").....LOFTHOUSE, of which LOFTUS is a rare and contracted form, is a characteristic Yorkshire name. Lofthouse or Loftus, a town in the North Riding, gave the name of Loftus to a family of great antiquity in the county (L.). There are also places called Lofthouse in the West Riding. The present home of the Lofthouses of the West Riding is in the Ripon district.....The LUMLEYS, an ancient and ennobled family of Lumley Castle, co. Durham, have been seated in that county since the time of the Conquest (L.). The North Riding knightly family of De Lumley, evidently a branch of that of Lumley Castle were lords of Kilton from the 14th to the 16th century (O.). There was a gentle family of this name in York in the reign of Henry VIII. (D.), and a Leeds family in the time of George I. bore this name (Thoresby's "Leeds"). In the county of Durham there are villages thus called. Lumley is still a York name.

M—P.

MATTISON was the name of several of the mayors of Hull in the 16th century (T. H.).....The METCALFES are a Yorkshire family of great antiquity, and so numerous are they that there is scarcely a town or village in the North Riding which cannot own an inhabitant of the name; in truth, in 1607 the Metcalfes were accounted the most numerous family in England; even in 1555 it is recorded that Sir Christopher Metcalfe, of Nappa Hall, near Askrigg, being high sheriff of Yorkshire, was attended by 300 horsemen, all of his own family and name, to meet the judges of assize and conduct them to York (Fuller's "Worthies" and Ingledew's "North-allerton"). The Metcalfes, who settled in York, flourished there as prosperous merchants from the 15th to the 18th century; John Metcalf was lord mayor of that city in 1498, Richard Metcalfe in 1674, and Sir Gilbert in 1695; and Miles Metcalfe represented

York in the parliament of Edward IV. (D.). The district of Bedale is that in which the Metcalfs or Metcalfes now most abound. From the North Riding they have spread in numbers into the other parts of Yorkshire, and they have also established themselves in the bordering counties of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Durham.....The MEGSONS have contracted their name from MEGGINSON, another name characterising this part of Yorkshire. On the tombstone of the wife of Francis Megson, who was buried in St. Olave's churchyard, York, in 1718, there is, or was, the following inscription :—

“ Under this stone, crammed in a hole, does lye
The best of wives that ever man laid by.”

.....OUTHWAITE was the name of a Ripon family in the 17th century, two members of which were buried in the minster yard in the reign of Charles II. (G.). Thomas Outhwaite was a well-to-do Bradford townsman a century ago (James' "Bradford").....The PICKERINGS take their name from a town in the North Riding. William Pickering was sheriff of the city of York in 1681, and Thomas Pickering, attorney, was lord mayor of York in 1711 (D.). The name is still in that city. With the exception of a few representatives in Leicestershire, this name is confined to the north of England, being found in all the counties north of the Dee and the Humber. The Leicestershire Pickerings, in fact, originally come from the north, since we learn from Hill's "Langton" that they are derived from the knightly family of Pickering of Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire, in the 17th and 18th centuries, a family hailing from Cumberland. Picering, according to Kemble, was an Anglo-Saxon clan name.....PEACOCK is a name found in several parts of England, but its great home is in the North Riding, especially in the districts of Richmond and Northallerton. It was represented as Pocok, Pokoc, Pokok, and Pecock in the 13th century in Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk (H. R.); in the last two counties it is still well established. Speaking generally, this name characterises the eastern half of England.....PICKERSGILL was a name known in Ilton and Masham in the 16th and 17th centuries. Christopher Pickersgill was one of the Masham churchwardens in 1638 (F.). The name is still in the parish of Masham.....PRODHAM, PROUDHAM, PRUDOM, and PRUDAMES, are different forms of a name now peculiar

to this part of Yorkshire. We find its original in a name, which, in the varying shapes of Prodhomme, Prodome, Prodhame, Prudhomme, Prudhome, etc., was especially characteristic of Hunts in the 13th century (H. R.).....Leonard PYBUS of Ilton, was married in Masham church in 1723. John Pibus, a Roman Catholic priest and a native of Thirsk, suffered death for his religion in 1601 (F.).....Between 1599 and 1619, six mayors of Hartlepool, in the neighbouring county of Durham, bore the name of PORRETT (Sharp's "Hartlepool").

R—S.

RAIKES, a name now uncommon in the county, was a name known in Hull in the 17th century, when Thomas Raikes, in the reign of Charles I., was thrice mayor of the town (T. H.).....The RAINES of the North Riding and of the county of Durham appear to be most at home in the Darlington district lying between the two counties. Dr. Matthew Raine, who was incumbent of Kirby Wiske, in the North Riding, last century, had a son who became headmaster of the Charterhouse School (W. R.) (See under "DURHAM.").....The ROUNTHWAITES or ROUTHWAITES have taken the name of a Westmoreland hamlet.....SAYER has long been a North Riding name. There was a John Sayer of Worsall, Northallerton, in the reign of Henry VIII. (Ingledew's "Northallerton"). Francis Sayer, of Marrick Park in the North Riding, was one of the Yorkshire Roman Catholics who lost their estates in 1605 (F.). The name has been represented in Norfolk for many centuries, and further reference to it will be found under that county.....Edward SELLER was sheriff of the city of York in 1731 (D.). The name is still in that city.....The name of SEVERS may originate from Severs-hill or Severs-ho, a place near York (D.).....The SIDDALLS or SIDDELLS or SIDDLES were represented in York in the 17th century: William Siddall was sheriff of that city in 1652 (D.). They are also to be found in Derbyshire. (See under "SUDALL" in "Lancashire.").....The SMITHSONS of Stanwick Hall in the North Riding were a distinguished Yorkshire family in the 17th century (W. R.). The name has also a home in Lincolnshire.....SOWERBY is the name of parishes and townships in the North and West Ridings, in Lancashire, and Cumberland. Between the reigns of Charles II. and George I. three Thomas Sowerbys were buried in the minster yard, Ripon

(G.). Soureby was a Yorkshire surname in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.). The Sowerbys are also represented in the counties of Cumberland, Durham (around Darlington), and Lincoln.....There was a gentle family of STAVELY in Ripon during the 15th and 16th centuries, members of which were elected wakemen, an office afterwards supplanted by that of mayor (G.). There are parishes of this name in the West Riding and in Westmoreland.....The name of STURDY was represented by Sturdi in Hunts and Oxfordshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The Yorkshire SUDDABYS may be connected in their descent with an old Lincoln family of Suttaby, a member of which was mayor of that city in 1659 (Stark's "Lincoln").....SWALES is a characteristic Yorkshire name, the North Riding being its original home. Swale was the name of a very ancient and distinguished North Riding family of Swale Hall, Swaledale: they suffered much by their loyalty in the civil wars, but were rewarded with a baronetcy by Charles II.: the Swale Hall estate passed out of the family just a century ago (W. R.). William Swales was mayor of Hull in 1526 (T. H.). John Swales was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Leeds, in 1710 (G.).....Amongst the rare old Yorkshire names is that of SNAPE, which in this county was derived from a village and a seat in the North Riding: Snape Hall was once the property of Lord Latimer (W. R.). Sir Robert Snape was vicar of Masham in 1534 (F.) (See under "SUFFOLK.")

T—Z.

Thomas TOPHAM was mayor of Ripon in 1627 (G.), and Christopher Topham, merchant, was lord mayor of York in 1660 (D.).....The name of Robert TROTTER occurs in the list of Yorkshire contributors to the fund collected at the time of the expected Spanish invasion in 1588 (Sp.).....TYERMAN is a form of TYREMAN, a name of occupation also found in this part of Yorkshire. Henry Tyreman, draper, was lord mayor of York in 1668 (D.).....John WEIGHILL was mayor of Hedon in 1569, and eleven years afterwards John Wighell, apparently the same person, held this office (Poulson's "Holderness").....The WHITWELLS, who are now best represented in the York district, have derived their name from a village and a township in the North Riding.....John WELBURN was sheriff of the city of York in 1697 (D.).....WILBERFORCE, or WILBERFOSS is a name taken from the East Riding parish of

Wilberfoss. The family of the name resided there from the early Norman reigns to the middle of the 16th century (L.). In the 13th century this name took the forms in this county of De Wilberfos, De Wilbfos, and De Wilbfosse (H. R.). It was for many generations prominently connected with the city of York, where it is still to be found ; Allen Wilberfoss was sheriff in 1476, Roger Wilberfoss was sheriff in 1678, and Leonard Wilberfoss was lord mayor in 1686 ; Thomas Wilberfoss, who died in 1682, was a York attorney (D.). Wilberforce was also the name of a family of Beverley merchants in the 17th and 18th centuries ; and in 1643, 1674, and 1712, a Wilberforce held the office of mayor (P. B.). William Wilberforce was mayor of Hull in 1722 (T. H.).

.....The WRAYS have their present home in the York district. John Wray was sheriff of Hull in 1790 (T. H.). There are villages of this name in North Lancashire.....The name of TWEEDY has its present English home in the North and East Ridings. It is also a Scottish name, though not very common there. There are now a few of the name at Bromley, Kent, perhaps descendants of a gentle family of Twedye, or Twedy, that resided at Boreham, Essex, in the reign of Elizabeth, having come from Scotland two generations before (Wright's "Essex").

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

NOTE.—The asterisk before a name denotes that, though characteristic of the county, it is more relatively numerous elsewhere.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

*Green	*Smith	*Wilson
*Robinson	Taylor	

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Foster	Moore	Walker
*Harrison	Parker	Wood
*Mitchell	*Thompson	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

*Barker	Hudson	*Simpson
*Barrett	*Jackson	*Webster
*Dawson	* { Procter	*Wild
*Ellis	{ Procter	Wilkinson
Holmes	Shaw (Huddersfield)	

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Atkinson	* { Fielding	* { Metcalf
*Booth	{ Fielden	{ Metcalfe
*Bradley	Gill	Naylor
Braithwaite	Greenwood	{ Newbold
*Briggs (Bradford)	Knowles	{ Newbould
Brook	Lambert	{ Pullan
*Carr	*Law	{ Pullen
Charlesworth	*Lawson	Rhodes
Drake	*Lister	*Richmond (Ripon)
*Fawcett	{ Lund	{ Whitaker
	{ Lunn	{ Whittaker

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Bancroft	Grayson	{ Oddie
*Baxter	Hague	{ Oddy
Beaumont	{ Handley	Pickles
{ Birkenshaw	{ Hanley	Priestley
{ Birkinshaw	* { Hardacre	Redman
Bramley	* { Hardaker	Schofield (Hudders-
*Calvert	Hargreaves (Leeds)	field)
*Crabtree	Hartley	Senior
Craven (Leeds)	Heaton	Shillitoe
{ Crosland	Hebden	*Shuttleworth (Leeds)
{ Crossland	Holgate	Slinger
Crossley	*Horner	Stead
Crowther	Hoyle	Stones
*Cundall	Illingworth	Sutcliffe (Halifax)
*Driver	Ingham	*Swales
{ Duckett }	*Jenkinson	Sykes (Huddersfield)
{ Duckitt } (Doncaster)	Kaye (Huddersfield)	*Thwaite
Dugdale	Leeming	Waddington
Eastwood (Hudders-	Lockwood	Waite
field)	Lofthouse (Ripon)	{ Wolfenden
England	*Lumley	{ Wolfeden
{ Farrar	Marsden	{ Woffenden
{ Farrer	Marston	{ Woofenden
Frankland	Morrell	

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Addy (Huddersfield)	Bramall (Sheffield)	Dibb
Ambler	{ Brear	Dyson (Huddersfield)
Appleyard	{ Brears	Earnshaw
Armitage	Broadbent	Emmott
{ Balmforth	Broadhead	Feather (Keighley)
{ Bamforth	Butterfield	Firth
Barracrough	Capstick	Garside
{ Batty }	Clapham	{ Geldard
{ Battye } (Hudders-	Clough	{ Gelder
field)	Cockshott	Gledhill
{ Beever	Crapper	Gott
{ Beevers	Crawshaw (Sheffield)	Haigh (Huddersfield)
Beevors	{ Demain }	Hainsworth (Leeds)
Bentham (Sedbergh)	{ Demaine } (Skipton)	Haley
Binns	Denby	Hampshire
Blakey	Denison	Hanson
Bottomley		

Hardcastle	Midgley	Tatham
Helliwell (Sheffield)	Moorhouse (Hudders-	{ Teal
Hepworth	field)	{ Teale
Hey	Murgatroyd	{ Thackery
{ Hinchcliff } (Hud-	Myers	{ Thackray
{ Hinchcliffe } dersfield)	{ Newsholme	{ Thackwray
Hirst	{ Newsome	Thornber
Hobson	Noble	Thwaites
{ Holdsworth	Peel (Leeds)	Tinker
{ Houldsworth (Keighley)	Petty	Townend
Holroyd	Popplewell	Umpleby
Horsfall	Poskitt	Uttley
Houseman	Ramsden	Varley
Ingleby (Ripon)	Redmayne	Verity
Jagger	{ Rishworth	Wadsworth (Manches-
Jowett	{ Rushworth	ter)
Jubb	Robertshaw	Watkinson
Kenworthy (Manches-	Roebuck	Weatherhead
ter)	{ Sedgwick	Whiteley
Laycock (Leeds)	{ Sidgwick	Whitley
Lodge	Shackleton	{ Widdop
Longbottom	Sheard	{ Widdup
Lumb (Halifax)	Stansfield	Woodhead (Hudders-
Mallinson	Sugden	field)
Mawson	Sunderland	Wrathall

NOTES ON SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTIC NAMES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

(The names are arranged in alphabetical groups, but not necessarily in alphabetical order in each group.)

Authorities indicated by the following abbreviations :—

D.	indicates	Drake's "Eboracum."
G.	"	Gent's "Ripon."
Ga.	"	Gatty's "Ecclesfield."
H. H.	"	Hunter's "Hallamshire."
H. R.	"	Hundred Rolls.
H. Y.	"	Hunter's "South Yorkshire."
L.	"	Lower's "Patronymica Britannica."
M.	"	Miller's "Doncaster."
S. G.	"	Slater's "Guisley."
Sp.	"	"Contributors to Armada Fund in 1588" (Brit. Mus., B. 474).
Th.	"	Thoresby's "Leeds."
W.	"	Watson's "Halifax."
Wh. C.	"	Whitaker's "Craven."

A—B.

AMBLER is an old Yorkshire name, now best represented in the West Riding. There were several of the name in Arnley about a century ago (Th.). William Ambler was mayor of Doncaster in 1717 (M.), and one of the sheriffs of York in 1727 bore this name (D.). In 1665, Captain Thomas Ambler gave £30 to the poor of Leeds (Th.). Ombler was the name of the mayor of Holderness, in the East Riding, in 1618, 1638, 1655, and 1821 (Poulson's "Holderness"). The name occurred amongst the yeomen of East Hasterton in the reign of Edward VI. (D.); and going much further back we find Amblurs in the East Riding and in Lincolnshire in the reign of Edward I. (H. R.).... APPELYARD is another old Yorkshire name. Sir Nicholas Applyarde fought at Flodden in 1513 (Wh. C.). Thomas Appleyard was lord mayor of York in 1551, 1563, and 1584 (D.). John Appleyard, Esq., of Burstwick Garth, was mayor of Holderness in 1585 (Poulson's "Holderness"). The name of Apylyard occurred in Norfolk in the 13th century (H. R.)..... ARMYTAGE or ARMITAGE has been a West Riding name since the time of Stephen (L.). A district in the West Riding and a parish and a seat in Staffordshire are thus called. The Armitages of Kirklees are an old and influential Yorkshire family, dating back to the time of Henry VIII.; a baronetcy was granted to the family by Charles I. (Th.). The Armitages of Doncaster trace their pedigree three centuries back (H. Y.); a member of this family was mayor of that town in 1663 (M.). John Armytage was a Yorkshire gentleman who contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.)..... The BATTYS or BATTYES are now numerous in the Huddersfield district. The Batties of Warmworth trace their pedigree two centuries back (H. Y.). Early last century there was a gentle family of Batty at Thorp in Burnsall (Wh. C.). William Batty was mayor of Ripon in 1622 (G.)..... The BEAUMONTS belong to an ancient and once powerful Yorkshire family. Major Beaumont was lieutenant-governor of Sheffield Castle in 1643 (H. H.). The name is also established in Suffolk. BINNS was a Lincolnshire name in the 13th century. More than 200 years ago, Richard Binns, gent., lent £50 to the city of York (D.)..... The Yorkshire BRAMLEYS derive their name from two townships in the West Riding..... The BRAMALLS, who are best represented in the Sheffield district, derive their name from Bramhall, a township in the adjoining part of Cheshire. John

Bramhall was mayor of Pontefract in 1602 (M.). Bramall was the name of the mayor of Lichfield, Staffordshire, in 1781 (Harwood's "Lichfield").....BRERES, the name of an ancient family originally of Hammerton and afterwards of Leeds (Th.), is the early form of the Yorkshire name of BREARS.....BROADBENT was a common name in the parish of Ecclesfield during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; its early form was Broadbent (Ga.).BROADHEAD was also an Ecclesfield name in the reign of Elizabeth, when it was often written Brodheade (Ga.). Brodheved was a Cambridgeshire name in the 13th century (H. R.).....The BENTHAMS, who are best represented in the Sedbergh district, take their name from a West Riding parish. Thomas Bentham, Bishop of Lichfield in the 16th century, was born at Sherburn in the West Riding.....BUTTERFIELD was the name of a freeholder in the city of York during the reign of Elizabeth (D.). There was a Lancaster family of this name during last century, members of which filled the office of mayor five times between 1722 and 1779 ("History of Lancaster").....Amongst the old West Riding names, now less frequently represented, is that of BECKWITH, which was originally derived from a hamlet in that division of the county. The Beckwiths were a very numerous race, the main stock being settled at a very early period at Clint in Ripley, where it flourished until the close of the 16th century; the Beckwiths of Aldborough during the 17th and 18th centuries, who belonged to the Clint stock, received a baronetcy (Fisher's "Masham").

C—E.

The CLAPHAMS were a very ancient family of West Riding gentry (Th.), who took the name of a West Riding parish.....The CLOUGHS belonged to an old gentle family of Thorp Stapleton, a member of which was a justice of the peace in the reign of James I. (Th.). Clough is a West Riding hamlet.....CRABTREE is also a Lancashire name. Crabtree was the name of a distinguished astronomer and mathematician of the 17th century, who was born in the parish of Halifax (W.).....COCKSHOT is a hill in Cumberland, whilst Cockshutt is a Shropshire district.....The name of CRAPPER was represented by Crapere in Norfolk in the 13th century (H. R.).....The CRAVENS of the West Riding are best represented in the Leeds district. The name is also established in the other divisions of Yorkshire, as well as in Lincolnshire. A

West Riding district is thus called.....The CRAWSHAWS are now best represented in the district of Sheffield. They take the name of a Lancashire village, from which they originally hailed, but they were well established in the parish of Ecclesfield in the reign of Elizabeth (Ga.), and in the time of Cromwell in the parish of Arksey (H. Y.). The name is still in Arksey.....The CROWTHERS have long been established in the district of Halifax: Brian Crowther, who died in 1607, left many bequests for the poor of that town (W.).....CALVERLEY is one of the old Yorkshire names, now uncommon in the county. The Calverleys of Calverley, a knightly family, came into possession of Esholt Hall, Guiseley, in the reign of Charles I. (S. G.).....The DENBYS derive their name from a township in the West Riding.....DEMAIN or DEMAINE is a name now best represented in the Skipton district. John Demaine of West End, Horsforth, died in 1821 at the age of 110 (S. G.).Thomas DENISON, one of the Society of Merchant Adventurers, was buried in Leeds parish church in 1708 (Th.). The English Denisons are said to have sprung from the Scottish Dennistouns (L.). Since, however, Denny has long been a Norfolk and a Suffolk name, its change to Denison in the north of England is the same as that which a multitude of English family names have undergone in the northern counties, and a great number of examples of this change are to be found in this work.....DYSON is a name now numerous in the Huddersfield district. It was well established in the parish of Ecclesfield during the reign of Elizabeth (Ga.).....An ancient gentle family of EMMOTT long lived at Emmott Hall, near Burnley, in Lancashire: Richard Emmott, Esq., the last male heir, died at the family seat in 1819 (Baines' "Lancashire"). A rector of Bolton during the reign of Elizabeth bore this name (Wh. C.).....CROSLAND is the name of a township in the West Riding. Thomas Crosland of Crosland was rector of Bramwith 200 years ago (H. Y.).....The DUCKETTS or DUCKITTS are now principally represented near the Lincolnshire border in the Doncaster district. The Ducketts of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, were resident there in the 13th century (L.).....The family of DUGDALE long resided in Lancashire (L.), and further reference will be found under that county. John Dugdale was rector of St. Dyonis in the city of York in the reign of Charles II. (D.).....Joshua EARNSHAW, merchant, who was lord mayor of York in 1692, was the son of a yeoman of Holme in the parish of Kirkburton: he founded a school at Holme, and worthily

endowed with social position and good fame his family and their descendants (Morehouse's "Kirkburton"). The Earnshaws are still in Kirkburton.....The ENGLANDS of the West Riding belong to a very ancient family of Scot Hall, Potter-Newton, in Leeds parish, in which parish the name still occurs (Th.). The name also occurs in Hunts and Somerset. In the 13th century it was represented by Engeldond in Hunts, Bucks, and Norfolk (H. R.). New England is a Northamptonshire hamlet.

F—G.

FARRAR or FARRER is a very old West Riding name. The Farrers of Halifax were an ancient gentle family, possessing the Eawood estate in that parish in the 16th century (W.); and William Farrer was a Halifax gentleman in the reign of Charles II. (D.). The Farrers of Leeds were an old family of Wortley in that parish, and were lords of the manor at the beginning of last century: in 1694, Miles Farrer was master of the Free School, Leeds; one branch of this family trace their pedigree to the time of Elizabeth (Th.). The name is still numerous in the Halifax and Leeds districts. John Farrar was one of the Yorkshire gentlemen who in 1642 endeavoured to prevent the civil war extending to the county (D.). The origin of the name is somewhat uncertain. A Norfolk incumbent of the 16th century was called John Fayrhawr, *alias* Farrar (L.); and in the 13th century the name of Fayrher occurred in the adjoining county of Cambridge, whilst De Ferar or De Ferrar was then found in Derbyshire, Devonshire, Oxfordshire, etc. (H. R.).....Robert FIRTH was the name of two mayors of Doncaster in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. (M.), and the name is still in the town.....The name of FRANKLAND has long been established in the western part of the West Riding, as at Giggleswick (Wh. C.). Hugh Francklande was a Yorkshire gentleman who contributed £50 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion of 1588 (Sp.). The name of Franklan occurs in the Hundred Rolls, and it seems probable that Frankland is sometimes a corruption of Franklin. There is a Frankland Hall in the North Riding, and the surname is also established there.....GELDARD or GELDER is an old Yorkshire name. William Geldart was wakeman of Ripon in 1435, an office corresponding to that of the mayor of later date (G.). The name is still in Ripon. John Geldart, merchant, was lord mayor of York in 1645 and 1654, and Bartholomew Geldart was sheriff

of the same city in 1699 (D.). The name is still in York.....The principal home of the GILLS at the present day is in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Gills of Norton trace their pedigree 300 years back (H. H.).....GLEDHILL is the name of an ancient family of Barkisland Hall, Halifax, where they resided until towards the middle of the 17th century; they date back to the 14th century (W.). Their name still survives in Barkisland and in Halifax.....The West Riding name of GOTT was represented by Gotte in Lincolnshire and Norfolk during the 14th century (H. R.).....GRAYSON is a characteristic Yorkshire name. A vicar of St. Martin's, York, during the reign of Elizabeth, bore this name (D.).....Amongst the old West Riding names now uncommon in the county is that of GENN or GENNE. It was established at Hullock and other places in the parish of Ecclesfield during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (Ga.). (*See under "CORNWALL."*)

H.

The HAGUES are also established in Cheshire and Derbyshire. Hague is a place in the parish of Leeds.....The somewhat similar name of HAIGH is now numerous represented in the Huddersfield district. Henry Haigh held an estate in the adjoining parish of Halifax in the 17th century (W.).....The HANDLEYS or HANLEYS are also represented in Derbyshire and Norfolk. Handley is the name of parishes and hamlets in Cheshire, Derbyshire, etc., and Hanley is the name of places in Staffordshire and Worcestershire.HARTLEY is a very common West Riding name. It is also established in Lancashire. There are hamlets and townships of the name in the West Riding, Westmoreland, Northumberland, etc.....The HANSONS have for a long time resided in the parish of Halifax (W.). A rector of Thornton two centuries ago bore this name (Wh. C.). Richard Hanson, who was three times mayor of Hull in the reign of Henry VI., died heroically at the battle of Wakefield in 1460 (Tickell's "Hull"). Captain Hanson, who was taken prisoner in the same battle, was executed at Pontefract (D.).....HARDCASTLE was the name of an old and influential East Riding family of Masham, Kirkby-Malzeard, and Nidderdale, where they were possessed of considerable landed estates; during the civil wars they suffered for their warm espousal of the cause of King Charles (Fisher's "Masham"). John Hardcastle was mayor of Hull in 1573 (Tickell's "Hull"). Thomas Hardcastle

was minister of Bramham in the reign of Charles II. (Th.). Hardcastle Craggs is the name of a locality near Hebden Bridge in the West Riding.....The **HEBDENS**, who derive their name from more than one West Riding village, are probably for the most part descended from an ancient gentle family of Ripon during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, where they frequently filled the office of wakeman and afterwards of mayor (G.). William de Hebden was rector of Burnsall in the reign of Edward III. (Wh. C.). Baker Hebden was warden of Hull in 1761 (Tickell's "Hull"). The Hebdens are now numerous in the district of Bedale, and they are still represented in Ripon.....The **HELLIWELLS**, who are now numerous in the district of Sheffield, may derive their name, like the Halliwells of Lancashire, from a Lancashire township. The name of Helwell occurred in Lincolnshire in the 13th century (H. R.).....The **HEPWORTHS** are named after a West Riding village. Their name was well established in the parish of Ecclesfield during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (Ga.).....**HEY** is a characteristic West Riding name. Samuel Hey was mayor of Leeds in 1702 (Th.).....The **HINCHCLIFFES** are well represented in the Huddersfield district. The name was established in the parish of Ecclesfield in the reign of Elizabeth (Ga.).....**HOBSON** is a characteristic West Riding name. It was well represented in Ecclesfield parish in the reign of Elizabeth (Ga.).....**HOLROYD** was the name of a gentle family of Halifax early last century (W.), which is still represented in the town. Howroydes is a seat near Elland in the West Riding. William de Howroyde or Holroyd, ancestor of the Earl of Sheffield, flourished in the reign of Edward I. (L.).....A family of the **HORSFALLS**, said to have come originally from Mankenholes, Halifax, resided at Storthes Hall, Kirkburton, from the 16th to the present century; Storthes Hall was previously the home of the ancient and now extinct family of Storthes (Morehouse's "Kirkburton"). Richard Horsfall of this county contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588 (Sp.). The name is still in Halifax.....The old family of **HOYLE** of Hoyle House date back about three centuries (W. and L.). Thomas Hoyle, merchant, was lord mayor of York in 1632 and 1644 (D.).

I—N.

The **ILLINGWORTHS** derive their name from a village in the West Riding.....**INGHAM** is the name of parishes in Lincolnshire,

Norfolk, and other counties.....The INGLEBYS, who take their name from parishes and townships in the North Riding, are now best represented in the Ripon district. The pedigree of one family of this name begins with Sir Thomas Ingleby, one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward III. (Th.).....KAY or KAYE is the name of an ancient and distinguished family of Woodsome in the West Riding, one of whose members received a baronetcy from Charles I. (L., Wh. C., and H. H.). The Kayes are now best represented in the Huddersfield district of the West Riding, whilst the Kays are more numerous in Lancashire. As far back as the 13th century we find this name, both as Kay and Kaye, in Lincolnshire, Hunts, and Cambridgeshire (H. R.).....JUBB was the name of a deputy-registrar of the Archbishop of York in the early part of last century (D.). As far back as the reign of Edward I. we find this name represented as Jubbe in the wapentake of Osgoldcross (H. R.).....The LOCKWOODS were well established in Ecclesfield parish during the reign of Elizabeth (Ga.). Lincolnshire is another home of the name. Lockwood is a parish near Huddersfield.....The LAYCOCKS have been resident for many generations in the district of Leeds, and it is in that locality that they are now most numerous. Westrope Laycock, gent., was buried in Leeds parish church in 1685 (Th.), and Westerop Lacock was a Leeds gentleman in the reign of Anne (G.). Laycock is the name of a Wiltshire parish.....The LODGES were much respected merchants of Leeds in the 17th and 18th centuries; in the parish church there is, or was, a brass plate to "Maister William Lodge, the best of men," who died in 1648 (Th.). The name is still well represented in Leeds.....The MARSDENS are also well represented in Lancashire and Derbyshire. A town and two townships in the West Riding and a Lancashire township bear this name.....The Yorkshire MARSTONS take their name from a place in the West Riding.....The MIDGLEYS have the name of a town and a village in the West Riding. In the 16th century a family of this name resided at Bradford Dale, Derbyshire. Dr. Midgeley was a Leeds physician about two centuries ago (Th.).....The MOORHOUSES are numerous represented in the Huddersfield district.....The West Riding is now the principal home of the MORRELLS, but they are also to be found in the other divisions of the county. In the 13th century they were represented by the Morels in Norfolk, Hunts, Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, etc. (H. R.).....Yorkshire has long been the home of the

MURGATROYDS. In the 17th century the family owned for a time the Riddlesden estate in Bingley parish (Wh. C.): the name is still in Bingley town. James Murgaitroit was a Yorkshire gentleman who subscribed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion in 1588 (Sp.). The name was represented in York in the 17th and 18th centuries, and in the early part of last century a monumental inscription in the parish church of St. Michael in that city bore this name (D.). Michael Murgatroid or Murgetrode was Archbishop Whitgift's secretary in the time of Elizabeth (Brayley's "Surrey," etc.). John Murgatroyd was twice mayor of Evesham, Worcestershire, in the middle of last century (May's "Evesham").....NEWBOLD or NEWBOULD is a common place-name in the midlands. The surname is also established in Derbyshire, Notts, and Worcestershire.....The NEWSHOLMES or NEWSOMES take their name from an East Riding hamlet.

O—S.

William ODDY was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Leeds, in 1731 (G.). The Oddys are numerous still in Leeds.....POPPLEWELL was the name of a distinguished family of Temple Belwood, Lincolnshire, last century, to which belonged the sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1739 (Stonehouse's "Axeholme").....RAMSDEN is an ancient Yorkshire name. An old gentle family of Ramsden resided at Crawstone, Halifax, in the 16th century; and the vicar of Halifax, early in the 17th century, bore this name (W.), Ramsden was the name of two mayors of Pontefract in the middle of the 17th century (M.). John Ramsden was high sheriff of the county of York in 1636 and 1672. William Ramsden, merchant, was lord mayor of York in 1675, and the sheriff of that city in 1637 bore the same name (D.). Ramsden was the name of three mayors of Hull in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. (Tickell's "Hull"). The name is still in Pontefract, Halifax, York, and Hull. Ramsden is a place in Lancashire.....RAWDON is a name now rare in the county. The Rawdons of Rawdon were a powerful family in the middle ages (S. G.).....The ROEBUCKS were an old Sheffield manufacturing firm that existed as far back as the beginning of last century (H. H.). The name is still in the town.REDMAN and REDMAYNE in the West Riding, and READMAN in the North and East Ridings, represent in Yorkshire the ancient Cumberland and Westmoreland name of Redmain, Redman, or

Redeman, which is referred to under those counties. Charles Redman, was lord mayor of York in 1705 and 1722, and William Redman held that office in 1714 (D.) Richard Redman was high sheriff of York early in the 15th century (D.). During the 17th century the Redmaynes were a knightly family of Thornton-in-Lonsdale in the West Riding (Whitaker's "Richmondshire")..... The RISHWORTHS were an old Halifax family (W.). The name is still in the town.....The RIPLEYS were mayors of Ripon in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries (G.). The name is now scarce. Ripley is a parish in the West Riding.....RHODES is a name principally represented in the West Riding, but it is also established in Lancashire, Notts, and Derbyshire, and it occurs as Rhoades in Lincolnshire. Roads is a numerous Bucks name. There are hamlets and villages called Rhodes in Lancashire and the West Riding. A family named Rodes or De Rodes flourished for 500 or 600 years in Lincolnshire, Notts, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire: they were descended from Gerard de Rodes, a distinguished baron of the 12th century. The Derbyshire branch was a knightly family of Barlborough in the 17th and 18th centuries, rewarded with a baronetcy in 1641 (Pilkington's "Derbyshire")..... SCHOFIELD, a name also established in Lancashire, under which county further reference will be found, is now numerous represented in the Huddersfield and Leeds districts. Joseph Scholfield, haberdasher, of Hats, was buried in St. John's church, Leeds, in 1688 (Th.).....The SENIORS or SENIERS were well established in Ecclesfield parish in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (Ga.). There is a Derbyshire estate of this name. The Seniors are also to be found in Dorset.....SHILLITOE was the name of four mayors of Pontefract between 1643 and 1693 (M.). The name occurs, usually as Sillitoe, in Staffordshire and Shropshire.The SLINGERS were represented in the parish of Linton in the reign of Charles I. (Wh. C.). The name also occurs in Lancashire.STANSFIELD is the name of a township and a seat in the parish of Halifax. The Stansfields of Bradford purchased in 1755 Esholt Hall in Guiseley parish (S. G.); they are a very ancient West Riding family (L.).....STEAD is usually a characteristic Yorkshire name. A family of Steade owned More Hall in Bolsterstone during the greater part of last century (H. H.).....SUGDEN was an Ecclesfield name in the reign of Elizabeth (Ga.). A gentle family of this name resided at Eastwood House in the parish of Keighley early this century (Wh. C.). The name is still in

Keighley. John Sugdon, woollen draper, was mayor of Beverley in the East Riding in 1677 and 1695 (Poulson's "Beverlac"). In the church of Howlden (Howden ?) in the East Riding, there is an inscription referring to William Sugden of Laxton, bearing the date of 1728 (G.). William Sugdon was a bailiff of Shrewsbury (Salop) in 1479 (Phillips' "Shrewsbury").....STONES was the name of a gentle family of Braithwaite in Bramwith parish during last century (H. Y.).....SYKES is a very characteristic West Riding name. Though it also occurs in Lincolnshire, it is there much less frequent. The Yorkshire representatives of the name are very numerous in the Huddersfield district. Its ancient home was in Cumberland and Yorkshire, and probably there were different parent stocks. One of the early Yorkshire families possessed land at Flockton in the reign of Henry II.; and from the Flockton stock the Sykes family of Driglington branched off in the time of Edward VI. (James' "Bradford"). The wealthy Leeds merchants of this name in the 17th century, who were lords of the manor of Leeds, and who filled the offices of mayor and alderman of the town, belonged to a family that in the beginning of the 16th century hailed from the Sykes family of Sykes-dyke near Carlisle (Th.). Sykehouse is the name of a West Riding township and village. Sykes is still a common Leeds name.....The ancient family of SPOFFORTH is now scantily represented in the county. A parish and two seats in the West Riding bear the name. Thomas Spofford, or De Spofforth, was Bishop of Hereford in the 15th century (D.). Robert Spofforth was an alderman of Hull in the reign of Edward IV. (Tickell's "Hull"). In Domesday times, Gamelbar de Spofforth held lands in Spofforth (L.). Spofforth was long the home of the family (L.).

T—Z.

TATHAM is the name of a Lancashire parish. The Tathams of Pontefract, during the 17th century, frequently filled the office of mayor (M.).....THACKRAY, or THACKWRAY, or THACKERY, is a name that has its present home in the West Riding. Lower says that these names are forms of Thacker or Thatcher, just as Vicary is a form of Vicar. Thomas Thackeray was mayor of Hull in 1604 and 1624 (Tickell's "Hull").....The name of THORNBUR was represented by Thornbur in Gloucestershire in the 13th century (H. R.).....Whilst THWAITES is usually found in the West Riding,

THWAITE is more characteristic of the North Riding, especially in the district of Bedale. Members of a Doncaster family of Thwaites filled the office of mayor of that town in 1561, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1587, and 1652 (M.). In the 16th and 17th centuries there was a family of Thwaits in Pontefract which supplied mayors to that town in 1530, 1590, 1597, and 1611 (M.). A Leeds family of Thwaites had property in Allerton-Gledhow in that parish during the 16th and 17th centuries, the last owner of this name being a Leeds alderman in the time of Cromwell (Th.). Colonel Thwaites was deputy-governor of the city of York in the stirring times of 1644 (D.). A family of Thwaites held part of the manor of Shirecliffe in the reign of Elizabeth (H. H.); and as far back as the times of Edward II. Marston was in the possession of a family of this name (D.). Thwaites is still a Doncaster name.....The WADDINGTONS, who are also established in Lancashire, have their principal home in the West Riding, where occur a village and a seat of the name. The Waddingtons of Doddington, Cambridgeshire, were an important family during last century, and the high sheriff of that county in 1732 belonged to that house (Watson's "Wisbech"); they probably took their name from Waddington, a parish in Lincolnshire.....The WADSWORTHS, who are best represented on the Lancashire border in the vicinity of Manchester, take their name from a West Riding township, where an ancient family of the name once resided (L.). Richard Wadsworth was a Yorkshire gentleman who contributed £25 for the defence of his country at the time of the expected Spanish invasion of 1588 (Sp.).....WATKINSON was the name of a sheriff of York city in the reign of Elizabeth (D.). The Watkinsons of Leeds trace back their pedigree to the times of James I.; during the 17th century a member of this family was mayor of Leeds and another was chancellor of York (Th.). Watkinson was also a Sheffield name in the 17th century (H. H.).....WHITAKER, or WHITTAKER, is a common West Riding name. An eminent minister, named Whitacre, who flourished in the 17th century, was born at Wakefield (Mag. Brit.). The Whittakers are more fully referred to under "LANCASHIRE".....WEATHERHEAD was the name of the vicar of Thorp Arch, in the city of York, early last century (D.).....In 1666, William WHITLEY was buried in the graveyard of St. John's church, Leeds (Th.).....Samuel WIDDOP lived in Bradford in the middle of the 17th century (James' "Bradford"). The name is still in the town.

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The boundary between England and Wales.—It was not until the 17th century that Wales was limited by its present frontier. Previous to those times the boundaries were subject to constant changes on account of the disturbed condition of the English and Welsh border shires. Freeman, in his “Historical Geography of Europe,”* gives a concise account of these changes. After Harold’s great Welsh campaign in 1063, the English frontier, previously defined by the Dee and the Wye, was extended westward, reaching to the Conway in the north and to the Usk in the south, and including, therefore, the present Welsh shires of Denbigh and Flint and a large part of Monmouthshire. Part of this territory was afterwards recovered by the Welsh princes, and part passed into the great March district of England and Wales under the rule of the Lord Marchers. In the reign of Henry I. South Wales was finally subdued; and in some places, especially in South Pembrokeshire, the Welsh were almost driven out and preserved a partial independence in the mountains, whilst Flemish colonists settled on the level country, and the Norman lords with their numerous followers occupied the towns. In North Wales, native princes ruled as vassals until 1288, when the conquest was completed by Edward I. But the final incorporation of the Principality and its Marches did not occur until the reign of Henry VIII., when Wales was divided up into thirteen shires, including that of Monmouth. Previous to that time, the English border counties were but imperfectly defined towards Wales, and their constantly shifting frontiers well illustrate the disturbed condition of that region.

I have referred above to the circumstance that Monmouthshire was included in Wales in the reign of Henry VIII. In the time of Charles II. this county was added to the Oxford Circuit and returned two knights to Parliament instead of one, as in the case of the other Welsh shires. It has since been politically reckoned

* See also Freeman’s “Norman Conquest.”

as an English county; yet at the time of its final admission within the English frontier, Welsh was the common language of the people.* Even now in the matter of its surnames Monmouthshire is almost more Welsh than Wales itself.

This brings me to observe that the question of the Welsh boundary may be considered from at least four different points of view. There is the political or statute frontier; there is the frontier defined by race; there is the frontier marked off by language; and lastly there is the frontier of Welsh surnames. Of the political border I have already spoken. Concerning the limit defined by race I cannot do better than appeal to the high authority of Dr. Beddoe. In his work on the "Races of Britain," this author plainly shows that the racial boundary has advanced into the English border shires and therefore does not coincide with the political frontier. The population of the English Marches was to some extent Welsh even in the 11th century; and in our own time, as we may infer from the physical characters of the inhabitants of the English border counties, a large proportion of the population, in some parts as large as a third, has descended from Welsh immigrants.† Coming to the frontier marked off by language, we learn from the work of Dr. Beddoe that in the 11th century not only was Welsh the prevailing tongue in Monmouthshire and in all the region south and west of the Wye, but that it was spoken in the country between Upper Wye and Upper Severn. As late as the 17th century, as I have already remarked, Welsh was the common language of Monmouthshire men. Now the boundary of language is falling far back from the Usk. The limits of this work, however, do not allow me to do much more than touch in a suggestive manner on these matters, and I recommend them to my readers as fields of future inquiry. We have seen, however, that whilst the boundary of race lies on the English side of the political frontier, the boundary of language is being pushed well back into Wales. The Welsh race, in truth, has been extending eastward, whilst the English tongue has been advancing to the west.

* Fuller's "Worthies."

† Until the 16th century Welsh names are of rare occurrence in the lists of the bailiffs and mayors of Shrewsbury, Leominster, and Hereford, a circumstance indicating that in Shropshire and Herefordshire the towns long retained their English character.

Coming to the frontier of Welsh surnames, a subject more connected with the present work, we find the eastward migration of Welshmen indicated in a very marked degree. Let us take first the case of the name of Jones. Its great home is in North Wales; but it is also very numerous in South Wales and Monmouthshire, both of which possess it in the same relative proportion, and it is almost as frequent in Shropshire, and is well represented in Herefordshire. Its numbers rapidly diminish in the next line of English counties, but a comparison of the figures given in the alphabetical list points to the conclusion that the area of the Joneses, or rather their area of frequency, is limited by the Severn and the eastern border of Shropshire, and includes a small portion of Cheshire. Proceeding on the same plan we find that the area of Evans, a name uniformly distributed throughout Wales, includes Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire. Taking the case of a much less frequent, though an equally characteristic, Welsh name, that of Lloyd, we find that it is uniformly distributed in Wales, but that its area of frequency also includes Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire. Then there is the instance of the Prices, who are more numerous in some of the English border counties than in Wales itself. The area of frequency of this name without a doubt includes Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire. Then we have the Morgans, who have their great home in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Their area of frequency certainly includes Herefordshire. As another instance I will take the general and characteristic Welsh name of Griffiths, which includes in its area of frequency Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire. The last examples I will give are those of Powell and Meredith, both characteristic Welsh names, which, however, are now more numerous in Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Monmouthshire than in Wales itself. Several other examples might be given; but the above are sufficient to show that, judged by its family names, Wales includes Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire within its frontier; and, in truth, if we were guided by the distribution of Jones alone, we should be justified in advancing the Welsh frontier to the banks of the Severn. Comparatively speaking, Cheshire has been but little affected by the immigration of Welsh names, a result partly to be attributed to the intervening barrier of the broad estuary of the Dee, but in the main explained by the east-south-east advance of the Welshmen into England, itself due to the attraction of the

metropolis, and the deflecting influence of the converging stream from the north.*

The advance of Welsh surnames into England.—The direction of this advance is at once indicated by the circumstance that the proportion of Welsh names in the English border shires diminishes as we go north, Monmouthshire possessing the most and Cheshire the least, whilst Herefordshire and Shropshire are intermediate both in geographical position and in respect to Welsh surnames. As we might have expected, the names most numerous in Wales are those which advance furthest into England. Take, for instance, Jones, the most frequent of all. It has advanced across England to Essex and Kent, but has obtained no footing in the north. Then take Evans, a name not so frequent as Jones, yet still very numerous. Unlike Jones it has failed to reach the counties on the east coast, though it has scanty outposts in Beds, Bucks, and Berks. We do not find it north of the Humber and the Mersey. Morgan, again, is considerably less frequent than Evans, and we accordingly find that Hampshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire represent the limits of its advance. Like other Welsh names it has obtained no footing in the north. Next let us take Lloyd, a name much less frequent than Morgan, yet a characteristic Welsh name. It can scarcely be said to have advanced beyond the Severn in the south and Stafford in the north. Lastly, we will cite the instance of Vaughan, an ancient name in Wales and in the English border shires, and scarcely half as frequent as Lloyd. It does not extend outside the English border shires.

These instances will suffice to illustrate the principal features of the migration of Welsh names into England, namely, their absence in the north of England, the east-south-east direction of the main line of advance (that is Londonwards), and the relation between the frequency of a name and the extent of its advance into England.† This last feature affords a very satisfactory proof of my method; but probably my readers would prefer to see more

* The subject of the advance southward on the metropolis of north of England names is discussed in Chapter I.

† We find this illustrated in numerous other Welsh names referred to in Chapter II. Where, as in the case of the Howells of Norfolk, an exception to the rule occurs, we may often find an explanation on the spot. (See under "POWELL," Chapter II.)

of the data. We have seen that Jones has advanced into England further than Evans, Evans further than Morgan, and Morgan further than Lloyd, and Lloyd further than Vaughan; and I have attributed the difference in each case to the varying frequency of the names in their Welsh home. Now I find that in the area comprised by Wales and the English border shires of Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire, about 800 farmers bear the name of Jones, about 330 that of Evans, about 230 that of Morgan, about 90 that of Lloyd,* and about 40 that of Vaughan. Thus we find that the order of frequency of these five names corresponds with the order in which we should place them according to their degree of advance into England.

The character of Welsh surnames.—Previous to the time of Henry VIII., as we learn from Mr. Lower, there were no fixed Welsh surnames in the usual sense of the word. A man simply prefixed “Ap” (son of) to his father’s baptismal name. Thus if the father’s name was Thomas, the son might be John Ap Thomas, whilst the grandson might be Philip Ap John. But after that time, the father’s name or the name of some earlier ancestor began to be adopted as a permanent surname. Hence the great frequency in the Principality of surnames derived from Christian names, such as Jones, Evans, Morgan, Davis, Thomas, etc. This recent character of Welsh surnames renders genealogical work rather complicated. After the surname became permanent, it soon underwent another change by the absorption of the prefix “Ap.” Powell arose from Ap Howell, Price from Ap Rhys, Prichard from Ap Richard, Parry from Ap Harry, Bowen from Ap Owen, Bevan from Ap Evan, Prodger from Ap Roger, Preece from Ap Rees, the modern form of Rhys, Pugh from Ap Hugh, Probert from Ap Robert, Prosser from Ap Rosser, etc.; in all these cases the modern form of the name originates from a baptismal name.

Owing to the preponderance of Welsh names in Monmouthshire, I have not found it practicable to treat it separately from Wales, and its names are therefore here included.

* In the list of the 50 most common surnames, contained in the Registrar-General’s Report for 1856, we get similar results. Jones is there shown to be nearly three times as frequent as Evans; Evans about twice as frequent as Morgan; and Morgan more frequent than Lloyd, since Lloyd does not occur in the list.

NORTH WALES.

NOTE.—I have treated North and South Wales as equivalent to two English counties. The asterisk indicates that a name is more numerous elsewhere, though characteristic of this region.

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Davies	Jones	Roberts
Edwards	Morris	Williams

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Evans	Lloyd	*Price
Hughes	*Morgan	Richards
Humphreys	Pierce	*Thomas
*Lewis		

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

{ Griffith	Parry	*Rees
{ Griffiths	*{ Pritchard	*Sayce
Higgins	{ Prichard	Vaughan
{ Owen	Pugh	
{ Owens		

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

Breese	*Venables	Wynne
Rowlands		

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to North Wales).

Bebb	Colley	Ryder
Bellis	Foulkes	Tudor

SOUTH WALES.

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

Davies	James	*Roberts
Edwards	Jones	*Stephens
{ Harries	Morris	Williams
{ Harris	Phillips	

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

Evans	Lewis	*Powell
*George	Lloyd	*Price
*Hughes	Morgan	Richards
Jenkins	Perkins	Thomas

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

Anthony (Kidwelly)	{ Hopkin	* { Owen
Bevan	{ Hopkins	* { Owens
Bowen	{ Howell	Rees
*Edmunds	{ Howells	*Walters
Francis	*Johns	*Watkins
Griffiths	Maddock	

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

David	Dyke	Llewellyn
*Deakins	John	*Prothero

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to South Wales).

Beynon	Harry	Mordecai
Duggan	Matthias	Ormond

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

GENERAL NAMES (30-40 counties).

Harris

*Smith

COMMON NAMES (20-29 counties).

*Adams

Jones

Phillips

Baker

*Matthews

*Roberts

Davies

Morris

*Rogers

Edwards

Parker

Williams

James

REGIONAL NAMES (10-19 counties).

George

Lewis

*Perkins

*Griffiths

*Lloyd

Powell

Jenkins

*Miles

Price

*Knight

Morgan

Richards

*Lawrence

*Parsons

Thomas

DISTRICT NAMES (4-9 counties).

*Bevan

*Hodges

* { Reece

Edmunds

Howells

* { Rees

*Evans

Parry

{ Walters

*Frost

Pritchard

{ Waters

Gale (Newport)

*Prosser

Watkins

*Hale

COUNTY NAMES (2-3 counties).

*Addis

Hoskins

*Prothero

*Biggs

*Llewellyn

*Rowlands

*David

*Luff

{ Sayce

Francis

Nicholas

{ Seys

Gerrish

Probert

*Stead

Herbert

PECULIAR NAMES (confined mostly to this county).

Crowles

Gwynne

Moses

Duckham

Jeremiah

Rosser

Ellaway

If I were to distinguish between North and South Wales, I should say that North Wales contains a greater number of the names of Jones, Hughes, Roberts, Humphreys, Owen and Owens, Parry, Pugh, and Vaughan; South Wales is more characterised by Harris and Harries, James, Phillips, Jenkins, Powell and Howell, Lewis, Morgan, Thomas, Rees, Watkins, Bevan, Bowen, Anthony, etc. Other names, such as Evans, Griffiths, Lloyd, etc., are pretty uniformly distributed. In respect to its Welsh surnames, Monmouthshire closely resembles South Wales.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE NAMES OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ANTHONY was a Brecknock name in 1698 (Harleian MS., 6846). It has its home now at Kidwelly in the adjacent county of Carmarthen.....The BOWENS, according to Lower, have their great home in Pembrokeshire, but they are also numerous in Shropshire.The North Wales name of BREESE like Preece is a form of Ap Rees. Breese and Breeze are old Norfolk names, where it is probable they have had a different origin, Brese being the form in the time of Henry VIII. (*See* under "NORFOLK.").....The name of GUNTER is not now numerous enough in the Principality to be included in the list of Welsh names. The Gunters of Tregunter, a knightly Breconshire family of the 16th and 17th centuries, were distinct from the notable family of Gunter of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, in the 17th and 18th centuries (Jones' "Brecknockshire" and Coxe's "Monmouthshire"). The ancient home of the name is in England, and further reference to it will be found under Berkshire and Gloucestershire.....GWYNNE is included in my list for Monmouthshire. Gwyn, however, is a very old and has often been a distinguished South Wales name, especially in Brecknockshire (Jones' "Brecknockshire").....The present home of the HERBERTS is in the continuous area of Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire. Werndee in Monmouthshire was the cradle of the distinguished family of Herbert, so long connected with that county, Fitz-Herbert, the chamberlain of Henry I., being claimed as their ancestor (Coxe's "Monmouthshire"). In the 13th century Herbert, Herberd, Herebert, and Hereberd occurred in Oxfordshire, Bucks, Norfolk, Suffolk, etc., Herberd being especially characteristic of the east of England

(H. R.).....The usual explanation that JENKINS is a name of Flemish type, probably introduced by the Flemings who settled in numbers in South Wales in the reign of Henry I., is to some extent supported by the fact that the great home of the name is now in South Wales and Monmouthshire. It is singular, however, that the name, usually as Jenkin, should be numerous in Cornwall.*.....JONES, the genitive form of John, is not in its modern form an ancient Welsh name, and we usually find that it has been adopted within the last three or four centuries, as in the case of the noted Monmouthshire family of Jones of Treowen, that carries its pedigree but not its name back to the reign of Henry I. (Williams' "Monmouthshire").....LEWIS is an ancient Welsh name. Lewis of Llanelly, Brecknockshire, is the name of an old stock (Jones' "Brecknockshire"). The ancient family of Lewis, of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, carried its name back to the 15th century but its pedigree far beyond (Coxe's "Monmouthshire").....MADDOCK and MADDOCKS, forms of the ancient Welsh personal name of Madoc, have characterised Wales and the English border shires for ages. Madoch was the name of a Herefordshire tenant in Domesday times, whilst Maddox is still an old Hereford name. In the reign of Edward I. there were persons of the name of Madoc in Shropshire (H. R.), in which county the names of Maddock and Maddocks still occur. Maddock is now a frequent name in Chester and its neighbourhood, and John Maddock was mayor of Chester in 1676 (Ormerod). Maddocks was the name of a very ancient family of Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire (Jones' "Brecknockshire").....MORGAN is another ancient Welsh personal name, but it has only become a permanent surname in the last three or four centuries.....PARRY is a name characteristic of North Wales and the English border shires. In South Wales it is associated with the original form of Harry. A Brecknockshire family of Parry possessed for many centuries the parish of Llanvihangel tal y Uyn (Jones' "Brecknockshire").....POWELL, Ap-Howel, the son of Howel, is the name of many old

* Cornwall is very Welsh with reference to some of its most frequent names, such as Roberts, Phillips, Williams, Richards, Thomas, Jenkin, Harris, James, &c., which, in the intervening counties of Devon and Somerset are usually much less numerous. This close resemblance in family nomenclature between two isolated regions that possess a similar racial history is very remarkable.

Welsh families, by whom it has been adopted within the last three centuries. Thus, if we take the old Brecknockshire family of Powell of Tyle-glâs, we find that previous to the 16th century the prevailing name was Howel or Ap Howel (Jones' "Brecknockshire"). According to Lower, there were Powells in Shropshire in the reign of Elizabeth.....The prevailing practice in connection with the orthography of Welsh names is well illustrated in the case of PRICE. Philip Ap Rice was bailiff of Leominster, Herefordshire, in 1562; Thomas Price was bailiff of the same town in 1699 and 1717 (Townsend's "Leominster"). According to Jones, the old Brecknockshire family of Price of Glynllech only adopted that name three centuries ago.....SAYCE is a Monmouthshire name, where it is associated with SEYS. Sayce also occurs in Herefordshire, Shropshire, and North Wales. Say is now a Somerset name. Say or De Say was the name of a powerful baronial family of Shropshire from the 11th to the 14th century (Eyton's "Shropshire"). In the 13th century this name took the form also of Seis in Shropshire, of De Saze in Wilts, and of De Says in Lincolnshire; whilst Le Say and De Say were common names in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Kent, and London at that period (H. R.).....The STEADS are now found mostly in Yorkshire, but the name has long been represented in the English border shires of Wales. Between 1600 and 1663, four of the bailiffs of Leominster, Herefordshire, bore this name (Townsend), and the name is now established in Monmouthshire.....The VAUGHANS have now their principal home in North Wales and Shropshire, but the name is also now represented in Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales. Vaughan is a personal name of great antiquity, but like other Welsh names it did not become a settled surname until the 16th century (Lower). A very old Shropshire family bears the name. It is now numerous in Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood, and in fact the Vaughans have been connected with that town ever since the 13th and 14th centuries, when some of the Shrewsbury bailiffs were named Vaughan or Vaghan (Phillips' "Shrewsbury"). Brecknockshire in South Wales is also an ancient home of the name; to this family belonged Sir Roger Vaughan, one of the heroes of Agincourt; from this stock are said to have sprung in early times the Vaughans of Courtfield in Monmouthshire, and of Clifford in Herefordshire (Jones' "Brecknockshire" and Coxe's "Monmouthshire").....The great home of the name of WATKINS is in Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales. Like

Jenkins it is said to be a name introduced by the Flemings who settled in South Wales in the reign of Henry I. Its distribution, which much resembles that of Jenkins, supports this explanation. However, both names are now Welsh by appropriation for several centuries. Like many other Welsh names, it has only become a settled surname in comparatively modern times, and perhaps its adoption as such is more recent than in the case of most of the other names. Thus, whilst the Brecon family of Watkins carries its pedigree back four centuries, it has only possessed a settled surname for two centuries, the family names previously being Watkin, Rees, Price, etc. (Jones' "Brecknockshire").....WYNNE is the North Wales and Shropshire form of the South Wales and Monmouthshire name of Gwyn or Gwynne.

NOTE.—The foregoing notes are intended only to be of a suggestive character. In the general genealogical and topographical works enumerated in Chapter I. the reader will find sufficient guidance for further inquiry. The county and local histories of Shropshire and Herefordshire should also be consulted; and the notes on those counties in this work should be referred to.

THE HOMES OF ENGLISH AND WELSH NAMES.

*ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGLISH AND WELSH NAMES.

- Abbinett. Hampshire, 17.
 Abbott. Devonshire, 7; Dorsetshire, 20; Essex, 12; Nottinghamshire, 9; Oxfordshire, 14; Suffolk, 11.
 Abbs. Norfolk, 15.
 Abell. Derbyshire, 7; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
 Abraham. Huntingdonshire, 10; Lincolnshire, 10.
 Acres. Hertfordshire, 27.
 Acton. Cheshire, 11.
 Adams. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 30; Buckinghamshire, 50; Cornwall, 22; Derbyshire, 20; Devonshire, 42; Dorsetshire, 26; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 20; Hampshire, 30; Kent, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20; Monmouthshire, 33; Northamptonshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 21; Shropshire, 38; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 36; Warwickshire, 24; Wiltshire, 14; Worcester-shire, 18; North Wales, 15.
 Adamson. Durham, 28; York-shire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Adcock. Rutlandshire and Leicestershire, 17; Norfolk, 13; Warwickshire, 30.
 Addems. Devonshire 7.
 Addington. Bedfordshire, 10.
 Addis. Herefordshire, 31; Monmouthshire, 33.
 Addison. Durham, 16; Lincolnshire, 9; Suffolk, 11.
 Addy. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Adkins, *see* Atkins.
 Adlington. Derbyshire, 6; Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Adnams. Berkshire, 20.
 Adshead. Cheshire, 11.
 Agar. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Ainsworth. Lancashire, 17; Shropshire, 14. (*See* Hainsworth.)
 Airey. Westmoreland and Cumberland, 25; Yorkshire, West Riding, 7.

* The numbers are proportional for every 10,000. The system is fully explained in Chapter I.

- Akehurst. Sussex, 14.
 Akers. Oxfordshire, 28.
 Albutt—Allbutt. Worcester-
 shire, 22.
 Alcock—Allcock. Nottingham-
 shire, 20; Staffordshire, 26.
 Alder. Northumberland, 11.
 Alderson. Durham, 30; York-
 shire, West Riding, 7;
 Yorkshire, North and East
 Ridings, 55.
 Aldous. Suffolk, 16.
 Aldrich—Alldridge. Berkshire,
 10; Gloucestershire, 10;
 Hertfordshire, 18; Norfolk,
 8; Suffolk, 16; Surrey, 20.
 Alldridge is the usual form
 in all these counties, except
 in Norfolk and Suffolk,
 where it is associated with
 Aldrich.
 Aldworth. Oxfordshire, 14.
 Alexander. Kent, 15; Norfolk,
 7; Northumberland, 7;
 Wiltshire, 20.
 Alford. Devonshire, 9.
 Alker. Lancashire, 17.
 Allan. Northumberland, 11.
 Allaway — Alway. Berkshire,
 10; Gloucestershire, 17.
 Allcorn. Sussex, 25.
 Allcot. Herefordshire, 14.
 Allen. Bedfordshire, 15; Berk-
 shire, 18; Cambridgeshire,
 24; Cheshire, 20; Corn-
 wall, 17; Derbyshire, 33;
 Devonshire, 13; Glouces-
 tershire, 30; Hampshire, 38;
 Herefordshire, 10; Hunt-
 ingdonshire, 11; Kent, 24;
 Lancashire, 8; Leicester-
 shire and Rutlandshire,
 34; Lincolnshire, 35; Nor-
 folk, 26; Northampton-
 shire, 30; Northumberland,
 11; Nottinghamshire, 20;
 Oxfordshire, 25; Shropshire,
 14; Somersetshire, 17; Staf-
 fordshire, 28; Suffolk, 32;
 Surrey, 15; Warwickshire,
 15; Wiltshire, 22; Worces-
 tershire, 26; Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 12; Yorkshire,
 North and East Ridings, 13.
 This name is nearly always
 written Allen, except in
 Devonshire and to a less
 degree in Oxfordshire, where
 it is spelt Allin. (*See*
 Allan.)
 Allington. Worcestershire, 14.
 Allinson—Allison. Durham, 20;
 Yorkshire, North and East
 Ridings, 25.
 Allman. Cheshire, 14.
 Allsop—Alsop. Derbyshire, 52;
 Nottinghamshire, 16; Staf-
 fordshire, 10.
 Almond. Lancashire, 10.
 Alston. Suffolk, 9.
 Alton. Derbyshire, 9.
 Alty. Lancashire, 8.
 Alvis. Gloucestershire, 27;
 Somersetshire, 9.
 Ambler. Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 12.
 Ambrose. Cambridgeshire, 29;
 Essex, 15.
 Amery. Devonshire, 8.
 Amesbury. Somersetshire, 9.
 Amey. Hampshire, 17.
 Amies—Amis. Norfolk, 17.

- Amos. Kent, 24; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Amphlett. Worcestershire, 26.
- Anderson. Bucks, 20; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Durham, 36; Lincolnshire, 15; Northumberland, 74; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
- Andrew. Cornwall, 43; Derbyshire, 13; Devonshire, 22; Lincolnshire, 13. (*See Andrews.*)
- Andrews. Bucks, 25; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 9; Cornwall, 8; Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 28; Dorsetshire, 75; Essex, 18; Gloucestershire, 13; Hampshire, 51; Herefordshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 18; Kent, 12; Lincolnshire, 11; Norfolk, 24; Nottinghamshire, 16; Suffolk, 23; Wiltshire, 40; Worcestershire, 26. (*See Andrew.*)
- Angus. Durham, 24; Northumberland, 30.
- Ankers. Cheshire, 9.
- Annable. Nottinghamshire, 16.
Evidently in some cases a corruption of Hannibal, a surname also to be found amongst the Nottinghamshire farmers.
- Annett. Northumberland, 18.
- Anning. Devonshire, 10.
- Anstey—Anstie. Bedfordshire, 25; Devonshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 27; Wiltshire, 27.
- Antell. Dorsetshire, 21.
- Anthony. Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 6; Norfolk, 9; South Wales, 50.
- Anyan. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Aplin. Somersetshire, 12.
- Apperley. Herefordshire, 20.
- Appleby. Derbyshire, 11; Durham, 8; Essex, 9; Northumberland, 30; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Applegarth. Durham, 24.
- Appleyard. Yorkshire, West Riding, 22.
- Appleton. Lancashire, 8; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Arch. Warwickshire, 15.
- Archer. Buckinghamshire, 25; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Derbyshire, 38; Devonshire, 8; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 16.
- Ardern. Cheshire, 9.
- Aris. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Arkell. Gloucestershire, 46.
- Arkle. Northumberland, 18.
- Armistead—Armitstead. Westmoreland and Cumberland, 20; Lancashire, 14.
- Armitage. Yorkshire, West Riding, 18.
- Armstrong. Westmoreland and Cumberland, 80; Derbyshire, 6; Durham, 36; Hertfordshire, 10; Kent, 12;

- Lincolnshire, 10 ; North-
umberland, 125.
- Arnatt. Oxfordshire, 14.
- Arney. Somersetshire, 20.
- Arnold. Bedfordshire, 10 ; Che-
shire, 11 ; Devonshire, 6 ;
Essex, 21 ; Gloucestershire,
17 ; Hampshire, 21 ; Hert-
fordshire, 18 ; Leicester-
shire and Rutlandshire, 25 ;
Monmouthshire, 22 ; Staf-
fordshire, 10 ; Warwick-
shire, 30 ; South Wales,
17.
- Arscott. Devonshire, 7.
- Arthur. Cornwall, 19 ; Devon-
shire, 7 ; Monmouthshire,
22 ; Northumberland, 22 ;
Surrey, 10.
- Arthurton. Norfolk, 9.
- Ash. Bucks, 12 ; Staffordshire,
22.
- Ashby. Derbyshire, 6 ; Essex,
9 ; Hertfordshire, 20 ; Kent,
15 ; Leicestershire and Rut-
landshire, 17 ; Northamp-
tonshire, 45 ; Sussex, 14 ;
Warwickshire, 18.
- Ashcroft. Huntingdonshire, 7 ;
Lancashire, 33.
- Ashford. Cornwall, 8 ; Devon-
shire, 8 ; Suffolk, 9 ; War-
wickshire, 18.
- Ashley. Shropshire, 12.
- Ashman. Somersetshire, 14.
- Ashmore. Derbyshire, 6 ; Wor-
cestershire, 18.
- Ashton. Derbyshire, 23 ; Devon-
shire, 10 ; Lancashire, 16 ;
Lincolnshire, 8.
- Ashwell. Hertfordshire, 45.
- Ashworth. Lancashire, 38 ;
Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Askew. Cambridgeshire, 20 ;
Derbyshire, 6.
- Aspinall—Aspinwall. Lanca-
shire, 11.
- Astbury. Cheshire, 11.
- Aston. Cheshire, 9.
- Atherton. Lancashire, 17.
- Atkins—Adkins. Derbyshire,
6 ; Hertfordshire, 10 ; Lei-
cestershire and Rutland-
shire, 17 ; Lincolnshire, 17 ;
Norfolk, 11 ; Northampton-
shire, 25 ; Nottinghamshire,
12 ; Oxfordshire, 28 ; Staf-
fordshire, 22 ; Suffolk, 11 ;
Warwickshire, 20. Atkins is
the usual form of this sur-
name ; but in Northampton-
shire, Oxfordshire, and
Warwickshire, Adkins is
more general.
- Atkinson. Cheshire, 9 ; Cum-
berland and Westmoreland,
126 ; Durham, 108 ; Lanca-
shire, 43 ; Lincolnshire, 52 ;
Northumberland, 47 ; Not-
tinghamshire, 20 ; Sur-
rey, 30 ; Yorkshire, West
Riding, 60 ; Yorkshire,
North and East Ridings,
70.
- Attenborough. Derbyshire, 6 ;
Essex, 15 ; Northampton-
shire, 15 ; Nottinghamshire,
15.
- Atthow—Attoe. Norfolk, 15.
- Attrill. Hampshire, 55.
- Attwood. Bedfordshire, 10 ;
Worcestershire, 14.

- Austin—Austen. Bedfordshire, 10; Derbyshire, 6; Dorsetshire, 15; Hertfordshire, 18; Kent, 36; Norfolk, 9; Oxfordshire, 30; Staffordshire, 10; Sussex, 18. Austin is the more frequent form, Austen being found mostly in Kent and Dorsetshire.
- Avery. Buckinghamshire, 12; Devonshire, 8; Somersetshire, 11; Sussex, 18.
- Averill. Staffordshire, 22.
- Aves. Suffolk, 11.
- Awdry. Wiltshire, 20.
- Ayles. Hampshire, 25.
- Ayling. Sussex, 18.
- Aylwin. Sussex, 18.
- Aynsley. Northumberland, 26.
- Ayre. Devonshire, 15.
- Ayres. Berkshire, 30.
- Babbage. Devonshire, 6.
- Baber. Somersetshire, 14.
- Back. Shropshire, 14.
- Backhouse. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Suffolk, 9.
- Bacon. Derbyshire, 9; Essex, 21; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20; Lincolnshire, 10.
- Badcock. Berkshire, 10; Devonshire, 13; Somersetshire, 7.
- Badger. Oxfordshire, 35; Warwickshire, 47.
- Badman. Somersetshire, 9.
- Bagg. Somersetshire, 12.
- Baggalley—Bagley. Derbyshire, 7; Lincolnshire, 7.
- Bagnall. Staffordshire, 24.
- Bagshaw. Derbyshire, 60; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 16; Staffordshire, 8.
- Baguley. Cheshire, 11; Nottinghamshire, 34.
- Bailey. Bedfordshire, 30; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 34; Cornwall, 8; Derbyshire, 36; Devonshire, 16; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 43; Hampshire, 81; Herefordshire, 14; Hertfordshire, 30; Kent, 15; Lancashire, 15; Lincolnshire, 24; Norfolk, 24; Nottinghamshire, 32; Oxfordshire, 35; Shropshire, 24; Somersetshire, 9; Staffordshire, 60; Sussex, 25; Wiltshire, 30; Yorkshire, West Riding, 19. Bayly is a rare form, mostly found in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Sussex.
- Baines—Baynes. Lancashire, 13; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 20; Sussex, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10. In Lancashire and in the West Riding Baynes is frequently found.
- Bainbridge. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 51; Derbyshire, 7; Durham, 44; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
- Baker. Bedfordshire, 18; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 20; Devon-

- shire, 58; Dorsetshire, 20; Durham, 16; Essex, 54; Gloucestershire, 30; Hampshire, 51; Herefordshire, 20; Kent, 36; Lancashire, 16; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 15; Monmouthshire, 110; Norfolk, 24; Northamptonshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 28; Oxfordshire, 20; Somersetshire, 88; Staffordshire, 16; Suffolk, 51; Surrey, 70; Sussex, 80; Warwickshire, 30; Wiltshire, 30; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Bakewell. Staffordshire, 8.
- Balch. Somersetshire, 9; Wiltshire, 22.
- Baldock. Kent, 15; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Baldry. Suffolk, 11.
- Baldwin. Buckinghamshire, 24; Gloucestershire, 33; Hertfordshire, 18; Lancashire, 12; Norfolk, 11; Suffolk, 16; Warwickshire, 15.
- Balkwill. Devonshire, 13.
- Ball. Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 14; Derbyshire, 15; Devonshire, 14; Gloucestershire, 27; Lancashire, 34; Nottinghamshire, 16; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 36; Warwickshire, 40.
- Ballam. Dorsetshire, 20.
- Ballard. Kent, 15; Worcester-shire, 22.
- Balls. Essex, 12; Norfolk, 20; Suffolk, 30.
- Ballinger. Gloucestershire, 20.
- Balman. Devonshire, 6.
- Balmforth—Bamforth. York-shire, West Riding, 8.
- Balsdon. Devon, 6.
- Bamber. Lancashire, 20.
- Bamford. Lancashire, 12; Northamptonshire, 8.
- Banbury. Cornwall, 10; Devon-shire, 11.
- Bancroft. Cheshire, 11; Derby-shire, 6; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Banham. Norfolk, 18.
- Banks. Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 27; Lincolnshire, 7; Northamptonshire, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
- Banfield. Herefordshire, 14.
- Bannister. Lancashire, 9; Sussex, 25.
- Banwell. Somerset, 19.
- Barber. Cheshire, 62; Derby-shire, 25; Gloucestershire, 27; Norfolk, 11; Nottinghamshire, 12; Suffolk, 14; Worcestershire, 18; York-shire, West Riding, 9.
- Barfoot. Hampshire, 21.
- Barford. Northamptonshire, 30.
- Bargh. Derbyshire, 6; Lancashire, 8.
- Barham. Sussex, 18.
- Bark—Barks. Derbyshire, 6.
- Barker. Cheshire, 11; Derby-shire, 34; Durham, 20; Essex, 18; Hertfordshire

- 18; Lancashire, 14; Lincolnshire, 29; Norfolk, 38; Nottinghamshire, 24; Shropshire, 14; Staffordshire, 24; Suffolk, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 50; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 65.
- Barling. Kent, 15.
- Barlow. Cheshire, 46; Huntingdonshire, 14; Lancashire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 40; Staffordshire, 10.
- Barnard. Bedfordshire, 12; Essex, 48; Lincolnshire, 7; Norfolk, 17; Somerset, 15.
- Barnes. Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 25; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 50; Derbyshire, 11; Dorsetshire, 47; Gloucestershire, 14; Hampshire, 43; Huntingdonshire, 14; Kent, 21; Lancashire, 32; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 15; Norfolk, 15; Nottinghamshire, 15; Somersetshire, 14; Suffolk, 14; Wiltshire, 52; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9.
- Barnett. Buckinghamshire, 18; Cheshire, 11; Herefordshire, 24; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Staffordshire, 12.
- Barnsley. Derbyshire, 7.
- Barnstable. Somersetshire, 14.
- Baron—Barron. Lancashire, 16; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Barraclough. Yorkshire, West Riding, 14.
- Barrell. Herefordshire, 14; Suffolk, 18.
- Barratt—Barrett. Buckinghamshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 22; Cornwall, 9; Devonshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 21; Essex, 27; Gloucestershire, 14; Lincolnshire, 8; Norfolk, 29; Northamptonshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20. Barrett is the usual form of this surname; but in Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, and to a less extent in Northamptonshire, Barratt is the common form. In Essex it is more frequently spelt Barritt.
- Barrington. Somersetshire, 20.
- Barrow. Kent, 15; Lancashire, 17; Sussex, 32.
- Barrowcliff. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Bartholomew. Kent, 18; Lincolnshire, 11.
- Bartle. Cornwall, 8; Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Bartlett. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 73; Gloucestershire, 17; Kent, 15; Northamptonshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 35; Somersetshire, 34.
- Barton. Derbyshire, 11; Gloucestershire, 63; Hamp-

- shire, 26; Kent, 27; Lancashire, 20; Lincolnshire, 15; Sussex, 18; Wiltshire, 12.
- Bartram. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Bascombe. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Basford. Cheshire, 11.
- Basham. Essex, 15.
- Baskerville. Cheshire, 14.
- Baskeyfield. Staffordshire, 12.
- Basnett. Cheshire, 9.
- Bass. Essex, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.
- Bassett. Cornwall, 24; Kent, 24; Staffordshire, 20.
- Bastable. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Bastin. Devonshire, 6.
- Batchelor. Buckinghamshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 30.
- Bate. Cheshire, 9; Cornwall, 27; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 10.
- Bater. Devonshire, 6.
- Bates. Bedfordshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 24; Derbyshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 18; Kent, 27; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 38; Lincolnshire, 10; Norfolk, 9; Northumberland, 7; Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 18; Sussex, 14; Warwickshire, 30.
- Batey—Baty. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 22.
- Bath. Cornwall, 10; Kent, 15.
- Bather—Batho. Shropshire, 20.
- Batkin. Staffordshire, 14.
- Batt. Somerset, 11.
- Battams. Bedfordshire, 20.
- Batterham. Norfolk, 9.
- Battersby. Lancashire, 11.
- Batting—Batten. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 18.
- Batts. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Batty—Battye. Yorkshire, West Riding, 30.
- Baverstock. Berkshire, 25; Dorset, 21.
- Bawden. Cornwall, 9; Somersetshire, 9.
- Baxter. Lincolnshire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9.
- Baylis. Berkshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 28; Oxfordshire, 20; Worcestershire, 34.
- Bays. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Bazely—Bazley. Northamptonshire, 20.
- Beach. Staffordshire, 8.
- Beacham—Beecham. Lincolnshire, 10; Somersetshire, 12. The first is found in Somersetshire, the second in Lincolnshire.
- Beadle. Durham, 16.
- Beak. Wiltshire, 22.
- Beal—Beale. Kent, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Surrey, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Beales. Norfolk, 9.
- Beamand—Bemand. Herefordshire, 24; Shropshire, 14.
- Beanes. Norfolk, 13.
- Beard. Cheshire, 12; Derbyshire, 13; Gloucestershire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 16; Staffordshire, 12.
- Beardall. Nottinghamshire, 16.

- Beardmore. Staffordshire, 26.
 Beardsley. Derbyshire, 7.
 Beattie — Beaty. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 44.
 Beaumont. Suffolk, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16.
 Beavan — Beaven. Herefordshire, 42; Wilts, 35. (*See* Bevan.)
 Bebb. North Wales, 40.
 Bebbington. Cheshire, 32.
 Beck. Norfolk, 20.
 Beckett. Cheshire, 20; Norfolk, 20; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Beddall. Essex, 12.
 Beddoes. Shropshire, 68.
 Bedford. Hertfordshire, 18; Huntingdonshire, 30.
 Beeby. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
 Beech. Cheshire, 27; Staffordshire, 20.
 Beecroft. Nottinghamshire, 20.
 Beedell. Devonshire, 11.
 Beer. Devonshire, 15.
 Beesley. Berkshire, 25; Lancashire, 10.
 Beeson. Buckinghamshire, 20; Derbyshire, 8.
 Beeston. Derbyshire, 8; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 8.
 Beaver — Beevers. Yorkshire, West Riding, 14.
 Belcham. Essex, 12.
 Belcher. Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 15.
 Belfield. Derbyshire, 7; Staffordshire, 28.
 Belgrove. Buckinghamshire, 40.
 Bell. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 11; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 90; Durham, 156; Lancashire, 13; Lincolnshire, 18; Norfolk, 18; Northamptonshire, 30; Northumberland, 210; Nottinghamshire, 12; Somersetshire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 41.
 Bellairs—Bellars. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Bellamy. Huntingdonshire, 14; Lincolnshire, 18; Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Bellis. North Wales, 12.
 Belsey. Kent, 12.
 Belton. Lincolnshire, 12; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Bemrose. Lincolnshire, 8.
 Benbow. Shropshire, 12.
 Bendall—Bentall. Essex, 30; Suffolk, 16. The first in Suffolk, the second in Essex.
 Benjafield. Dorset, 15.
 Bennett. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 35; Buckinghamshire, 40; Cheshire, 24; Cornwall, 50; Derbyshire, 44; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 57; Gloucestershire, 60; Herefordshire, 54; Lancashire, 16; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Lincolnshire, 13; Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 40; Oxfordshire, 37; Somersetshire, 32; Staffordshire, 10; Surrey, 20;

- Sussex, 30; Wiltshire, 26; Worcestershire, 30; South Wales, 22. (*See Bennetts.*)
- Bennetts. Cornwall, 20. (*See Bennett.*)
- Benning. Berks, 30.
- Bennion. Cheshire, 9; Shropshire, 17; Staffordshire, 10.
- Benny. Cornwall, 9.
- Benson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 44; Essex, 12; Lancashire, 16; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20. Bennison is also found in the North and East Ridings.
- Benstead—Bensted. Kent, 36.
- Bent. Lancashire, 13.
- Bentham. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Bentley. Derbyshire, 7; Dorset, 26; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
- Benton. Cambridgeshire, 24; Kent, 12; Lincolnshire, 12.
- Bere. Devonshire, 6; Somersetshire, 6.
- Beresford—Berrisford. Derbyshire, 9; Staffordshire, 40.
- Berridge. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 38.
- Berrow. Herefordshire, 20.
- Berry. Devonshire, 24; Gloucestershire, 20; Hampshire, 21; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 44; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Northamptonshire, 35; Oxfordshire, 15; Sussex, 25; Warwickshire, 30; Wiltshire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Berryman. Cornwall, 34.
- Besent. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Besley. Devonshire, 8.
- Best. Cornwall, 20; Dorsetshire, 15.
- Bestwick—Beswick. Cheshire, 17; Staffordshire, 36.
- Bett. Lincolnshire, 19. (*See Betts.*)
- Betteridge. Berkshire, 38; Worcestershire, 22.
- Bettinson. Norfolk, 9.
- Betts. Kent, 15; Lincolnshire, 7; Norfolk, 42; Suffolk, 10. (*See Bett.*)
- Bevan. Cheshire, 9; Herefordshire, 38; Monmouthshire, 66; Shropshire, 20; South Wales, 55. In Cheshire we more commonly find Bevin. (*See Beavan.*)
- Beavan — Beaven. Herefordshire, 42; Wiltshire, 35.
- Bewick. Northumberland, 30.
- Beynon. South Wales, 27.
- Bibby. Lancashire, 12.
- Bice. Cornwall, 12.
- Bickford. Staffordshire, 10.
- Bickle. Devonshire, 13.
- Bicknell. Somersetshire, 11.
- Biddick. Cornwall, 12.
- Biddle. Gloucestershire, 13.
- Biggin. Derbyshire, 9.
- Biggs. Buckinghamshire, 30; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Monmouthshire, 22.

- Billing — Billings. Buckinghamshire, 15 ; Cornwall, 8.
 Billinge. Staffordshire, 12.
 Billington. Cheshire, 14 ; Lancashire, 15 ; Staffordshire, 8.
 Billyard. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Bing. Kent, 15.
 Binge. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Bingham. Derbyshire, 30 ; Lincolnshire, 10 ; Nottinghamshire, 40.
 Bingley. Nottinghamshire, 20.
 Binning. Somersetshire, 17.
 Binns. Yorkshire, West Riding, 24.
 Birch. Kent, 12 ; Shropshire, 17 ; Staffordshire, 38.
 Birchall. Cheshire, 9 ; Lancashire, 17.
 Bird. Bedfordshire, 25 ; Dorsetshire, 25 ; Essex, 24 ; Gloucestershire, 20 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17 ; Norfolk, 45 ; Northamptonshire, 30 ; Oxfordshire, 15 ; Somersetshire, 20 ; Staffordshire, 12 ; Suffolk, 16. (*See Byrd.*)
 Birkinshaw—Burkinshaw. Lincolnshire, 7 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 7.
 Birkett. Lancashire, 12 ; Northumberland, 14 ; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Birtles. Cheshire, 9.
 Bisdee. Somersetshire, 9.
 Bishop. Buckinghamshire, 28 ; Devonshire, 14 ; Dorsetshire, 42 ; Gloucestershire, 24 ; Herefordshire, 24 ; Kent, 18 ; Middlesex, 25 ; Norfolk, 13 ; Northamptonshire, 15 ; Oxfordshire, 15 ; Shropshire, 14 ; Somersetshire, 22 ; Surrey, 20 ; Worcester-shire, 26.
 Black. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26 ; Northumberland, 30.
 Blackburn. Lancashire, 26 ; Lincolnshire, 9 ; Norfolk, 11 ; Northumberland, 14 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Blackett. Durham, 20 ; North-umberland, 8.
 Blackman. Hampshire, 30.
 Blackmore. Devonshire, 31 Somersetshire, 11.
 Blackwell. Buckinghamshire, 20 ; Derbyshire, 9 ; Gloucestershire, 20.
 Blackshaw. Cheshire, 19.
 Blades. Lincolnshire, 7.
 Blair. Durham, 20 ; Northumberland, 22.
 Blake. Berkshire, 30 ; Buckinghamshire, 18 ; Cornwall, 38 Devonshire, 15 ; Hampshire, 17 ; Oxfordshire, 30 ; Surrey, 20 ; Wiltshire, 45.
 Blakemore. Shropshire, 12.
 Blakeway. Worcestershire, 18.
 Blakey. Yorkshire, West Riding, 9.
 Blamey. Cornwall, 14.
 Blanchard — Blanshard. Lincolnshire, 10 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Bland. Cambridgeshire, 20 Cumberland and Westmore-

- land, 25; Derbyshire, 13; Lincolnshire, 8; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 16; Yorkshire, West-Riding, 11.
- Blandford. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Blankley. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Blatchford. Devonshire, 10.
- Blatherwick. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Bleasdale. Lancashire, 9.
- Bleazard — Blezzard. Lancashire, 9.
- Blencowe. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Blenkin. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Blenkinsop. Durham, 20; Northumberland, 7.
- Blenkiron. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Bletsoe. Huntingdonshire, 7.
- Blewett—Blewitt. Cornwall, 14; Staffordshire, 8. Blewett (and also Bluett) in Cornwall. Blewitt in Staffordshire.
- Blight. Cornwall, 16; Devonshire, 8.
- Bliss. Buckinghamshire, 35; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 15.
- Blomfield—Bloomfield. Essex, 21; Norfolk, 15; Suffolk, 26.
- Bloor—Blore. Derby, 7; Staffordshire, 26.
- Blott. Cambridgeshire, 15; Huntingdonshire, 21; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Blowers. Suffolk, 11.
- Boye—Bloyey. Devonshire, 6.
- Blundell. Bedfordshire, 9; Lancashire, 18.
- Blunt. Cambridgeshire, 29; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Blyth. Essex, 48; Norfolk, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Boaden. Cornwall, 9. (*See* Bowden.)
- Boam. Derbyshire, 11.
- Board. Somersetshire, 22.
- Boardman. Lancashire, 17; Lincolnshire, 8.
- Boase. Cornwall, 8.
- Boddington. Warwickshire, 18.
- Boddy. Norfolk, 9.
- Boden. Staffordshire, 10. (*See* Bowden.)
- Bodenham. Herefordshire, 11.
- Bodle. Sussex, 14.
- Body. Cornwall, 8; Somersetshire, 15.
- Boffey. Cheshire, 27.
- Bolam. Northumberland, 26.
- Bolitho. Cornwall, 10.
- Bolshaw. Cheshire, 9.
- Bolt. Devonshire, 8.
- Bolton. Essex, 12; Lancashire 27; Oxfordshire, 20.
- Bomford. Nottinghamshire, 16; Warwickshire, 28; Worcestershire, 52.
- Bond. Devonshire, 26; Lancashire, 16; Norfolk, 20; Somersetshire, 36; Staffordshire, 10; Suffolk, 11.
- Bone. Cornwall, 10; Hampshire, 21.
- Bonfield. Hertfordshire, 18.

- Boniface. Sussex, 51.
 Bonner — Bonnor. Herefordshire, 14; Surrey, 20.
 Bonney. Lancashire, 9.
 Bonsall. Derbyshire, 7; Staffordshire, 12.
 Bonser. Northamptonshire, 35; Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Booker. Derbyshire, 9; Sussex, 14.
 Boon. Staffordshire, 8.
 Boorman. Kent, 24.
 Booth. Cheshire, 66; Derbyshire, 44; Lancashire, 24; Lincolnshire, 12; Nottinghamshire, 16; Staffordshire, 36; Yorkshire, West Riding, 43.
 Border. Lincolnshire, 7.
 Borlase. Cornwall, 5.
 Borman. Lincolnshire, 7.
 Borrett. Suffolk, 16.
 Borthwick—Bothwick. Northumberland, 22.
 Borton. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Bosomworth. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
 Bostock. Cheshire, 22; Staffordshire, 10.
 Bosworth. Bedfordshire, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 9.
 Bótt. Staffordshire, 10.
 Botterill. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
 Botting. Sussex, 32.
 Bottomley. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
 Boucher. Worcestershire, 14.
 Boughey. Shropshire, 10.
 Boughton. Buckinghamshire, 20.
 Bould. Staffordshire, 12.
 Boulden. Kent, 12.
 Boulter. Worcestershire, 14.
 Boulton. Gloucestershire, 20; Shropshire, 12; Worcestershire, 14.
 Bounds. Herefordshire, 14.
 Boundy. Devonshire, 8.
 Bourne. Cheshire, 11; Kent, 21; Lincolnshire, 10; Nottinghamshire, 12; Shropshire, 22; Staffordshire, 20; Sussex, 21; Wiltshire, 22.
 Bournier. Sussex, 21.
 Bovey. Devonshire, 7.
 Bowden. Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 23; Derbyshire, 17; Devonshire, 30. (*See* Boaden and Boden.)
 Bowdler. Shropshire, 14.
 Bowditch. Dorsetshire, 20.
 Bowen. Herefordshire, 17; Shropshire, 50; Worcestershire, 14; South Wales, 82. (*See* Bown.)
 Bower. Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 34; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Bowers. Staffordshire, 10.
 Bowering. Somersetshire, 9.
 Bowes. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 16.
 Bowler. Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 19.
 Bowles. Kent, 9; Wiltshire, 18.
 Bowman. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 44; Durham, 12; Hertfordshire, 18.
 Bowmer. Derbyshire, 9.
 Bown. Derbyshire, 17; Somersetshire, 22. (*See* Bowen.)

- Bownass—Bowness. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 50; Lancashire, 12.
- Bowser. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Bowyer. Berkshire, 50; Staffordshire, 12; Suffolk, 9; Surrey, 20.
- Box. Cornwall, 9; Devonshire, 6.
- Boyce. Norfolk, 9; Somersetshire, 12; Worcestershire, 14.
- Boyes—Boys. Hampshire, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 21.
- Bracegirdle. Cheshire, 24.
- Bracher. Wiltshire, 12.
- Brackenbury. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Bradbury. Derbyshire, 15; Staffordshire, 36; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17.
- Braddock. Cheshire, 9.
- Bradford. Dorsetshire, 21; Somersetshire, 12.
- Bradley. Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 15; Kent, 9; Lancashire, 26; Nottinghamshire, 28; Shropshire, 22; Warwickshire, 18; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 21.
- Bradridge. Devonshire, 6.
- Bradshaw. Bedfordshire, 18; Derbyshire, 10; Huntingdonshire, 10; Lancashire, 25; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Northamptonshire, 38; Oxfordshire, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
- Brafield. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Bragg. Devonshire, 14.
- Brain. Dorsetshire, 10; Gloucestershire, 24; Wiltshire, 18.
- Braithwaite. Cumberland, and Westmoreland, 20; Durham, 12; Lancashire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
- Brake. Dorsetshire, 21; Somersetshire, 12.
- Bramall. Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Bramley. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- Bramwell. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Derbyshire, 11.
- Brand. Essex, 24; Hertfordshire, 18.
- Branson. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Brasnett. Norfolk, 11.
- Brassington—Brasington. Derbyshire, 11; Gloucestershire, 14; Staffordshire, 34. Brassington and Brazinton are characteristic of Gloucestershire.
- Braund. Devonshire, 10.
- Brawn. Bedfordshire, 10; Huntingdonshire, 30; Northamptonshire, 15; Staffordshire, 10.
- Bray. Cornwall, 34; Devonshire, 11; Herefordshire, 17.
- Brayley—Breayley. Devon, 7.
- Brazier. Buckinghamshire, 20.
- Breach. Wiltshire, 22.

- Breakspear. Oxfordshire, 15.
 Breakwell. Shropshire, 12.
 Brear—Brears. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
 Breary. Bedfordshire, 20.
 Breese—Breeze. Norfolk, 15; Suffolk, 7; North Wales, 50.
 Brenchley. Kent, 9.
 Brendon—Brenton. Cornwall, 17.
 Brereton. Cheshire, 12; Shropshire, 14.
 Bretherton. Lancashire, 18.
 Brett. Nottinghamshire, 28; Sussex, 18.
 Brewer. Cornwall, 17; Gloucestershire, 17; Monmouthshire, 17; Somersetshire, 15; Worcestershire, 14.
 Brewis. Northumberland, 37.
 Brewster. Nottinghamshire, 12; Suffolk, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
 Brice. Kent, 24.
 Brickell. Dorset, 21.
 Briddon. Derbyshire,
 Bridge. Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 20.
 Bridger. Hampshire, 21; Sussex, 21.
 Bridges. Suffolk, 11; Wiltshire, 13.
 Bridgman. Devonshire, 8.
 Briggs. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Lancashire, 20; Lincolnshire, 21; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 36; Yorkshire, West Riding, 28.
 Brigham. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 19.
 Bright. Devonshire, 6; Essex, 21; Hampshire, 17; Shropshire, 33; South Wales, 17.
 Brightman. Bedfordshire, 20.
 Brimacombe. Devonshire, 9.
 Brimble. Somersetshire, 9.
 Brindle. Lancashire, 8.
 Brindley. Staffordshire, 12.
 Brine. Dorsetshire, 26.
 Brisbourne. Shropshire, 12.
 Bristow. Lincolnshire, 8.
 Britten. Northamptonshire, 30.
 Britton. Essex, 9.
 Broad. Cheshire, 12; Cornwall, 14; Dorsetshire, 11.
 Broadbent. Yorkshire, West Riding, 20.
 Broadberry. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Broadhead. Yorkshire, West Riding, 8.
 Broadhurst. Cheshire, 15.
 Broadley. Kent, 30.
 Brock. Devonshire, 11; Norfolk, 9.
 Brocklehurst. Cheshire, 29; Derbyshire, 15.
 Brocksopp. Derbyshire, 7.
 Brodie. Northumberland, 18.
 Bromage. Herefordshire, 14.
 Bromley. Essex, 12; Northamptonshire, 15; Shropshire, 20.
 Bromwich. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Brook—Brooke. Devonshire, 11; Hampshire, 17; Norfolk, 11; Nottinghamshire,

16; Somerset, 11; Suffolk, 18; Sussex, 21; Worcester-shire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 38.

Brooker. Kent, 24; Sussex, 18.

Brooks — Brookes. Bedford-shire, 15; Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 25; Cam-bridgeshire, 15; Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 11; Devon-shire, 17; Herefordshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 18; Lan-cashire, 9; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Lin-colnshire, 26; Norfolk, 9; Oxfordshire, 15; Shrop-shire, 12; Somersetshire, 26; Staffordshire, 18; Wilt-shire, 11.

Broom. Devonshire, 20.

Broomfield. Hampshire, 17.

Broomhead. Derbyshire, 9.

Broster. Cheshire, 19.

Brough. Derbyshire, 15; Staf-fordshire, 10.

Broughall. Shropshire, 10.

Broughton. Lincolnshire, 14.

Brown. Bedfordshire, 100; Berkshire, 70; Bucking-hamshire, 50; Cambridge-shire, 100; Cheshire, 54; Cornwall, 47; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 115; Derbyshire, 33; Devonshire, 33; Dorsetshire, 62; Dur-ham, 116; Essex, 108; Glou-cestershire, 30; Hampshire, 90; Herefordshire, 31; Hertfordshire, 81; Hunt-ingdonshire, 84; Kent, 84; Lancashire, 42; Leicester-

shire and Rutlandshire, 107; Lincolnshire, 100; Middle-sex, 80; Monmouthshire, 28; Norfolk, 73; North-amptonshire, 90; North-umberland, 123; Notting-hamshire, 76; Oxfordshire, 15; Shropshire, 80; Som-ersetshire, 63; Stafford-shire, 92; Suffolk, 39; Sur-rey, 100; Sussex, 54; War-wickshire, 35; Wiltshire, 102; Worcestershire, 34; Yorkshire, West Riding, 62; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 85; South Wales, 22. Browne is in-cluded with Brown; but amongst the farmers it is rarely found, except in Worcestershire and West-moreland. It is often, however, especially in Nor-folk and Nottinghamshire, a more frequent name in the Court Directory, the terminal *e* apparently in-dicating a rise in the social scale.

Brownlow. Lincolnshire, 7.

Browning. Bedfordshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 20; North-amptonshire, 15.

Bruce. Durham, 16.

Brumby. Lincolnshire, 7.

Brunt. Staffordshire, 10.

Bryan. Derbyshire, 9; Glou-cestershire, 9; Leicester-shire and Rutlandshire, 30; Oxfordshire, 20; Shrop-shire, 12.

- Bryant. Cornwall, 8; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 12; Somersetshire, 27; Suffolk, 14; Wiltshire, 22.
 Bubb. Gloucestershire, 14.
 Buck. Norfolk, 15; Nottinghamshire, 12; Suffolk, 9.
 Buckeridge. Berkshire, 20.
 Buckingham. Devonshire, 26; Oxfordshire, 14; Suffolk, 9.
 Buckley. Cheshire, 26; Derbyshire, 11; Lancashire, 12; Staffordshire, 10; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
 Buckmaster. Bedfordshire, 15.
 Bucknell. Devonshire, 13.
 Budd. Hampshire, 20.
 Budden. Dorsetshire, 47; Hampshire, 16.
 Budge. Cornwall, 9.
 Bugg. Dorsetshire, 35.
 Bugler. Dorsetshire, 15.
 Bulcock. Lancashire, 10.
 Bull. Buckinghamshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 33; Derbyshire, 21; Essex, 12; Lincolnshire, 7; Somersetshire, 9; Warwickshire, 24; Wiltshire, 18.
 Buller. Oxfordshire, 14.
 Bullman—Bulman. Durham, 20.
 Bullmore. Cornwall, 5.
 Bullock. Berkshire, 20; Cheshire, 26; Cornwall, 9; Gloucestershire, 27; Monmouthshire, 17; Shropshire, 10; Staffordshire, 14; Suffolk, 9; Worcestershire, 43.
 Bulmer. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Bunce. Berkshire, 20.
 Bunker. Buckinghamshire, 12.
 Bunn. Norfolk, 22.
 Bunt. Cornwall, 9.
 Bunting. Derbyshire, 27; Essex, 12; Norfolk, 14.
 Burbidge. Warwickshire, 18.
 Burch. Somersetshire, 9.
 Burchnall—Burchnell. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Burden. Dorsetshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 15.
 Burdett. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 15; Warwickshire, 15.
 Burdikin. Derbyshire, 7.
 Burdon. Durham, 20.
 Burge. Dorsetshire, 15; Somersetshire, 20.
 Burgess. Cheshire, 64; Devonshire, 8; Lincolnshire, 13; Norfolk, 13; Northamptonshire, 15; Shropshire, 14; Staffordshire, 20; Suffolk, 9; Sussex, 32.
 Burgoin — Burgoyne. Devonshire, 7.
 Burkill. Lincolnshire, 8.
 Burkitt. Lincolnshire, 8.
 Burman. Northamptonshire, 15; Warwickshire, 30; Worcestershire, 22.
 Burn. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 18; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Burns. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20.
 Burnaby. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 9.

- Burnard. Cornwall, 9.
- Burnell. Buckinghamshire, 12.
- Burnett. Devon, 7; Herefordshire, 14; Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 15; Staffordshire, 26; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Burnham. Northamptonshire, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Burrell. Lincolnshire, 14; Norfolk, 6. Burrill is a rare Lincolnshire form.
- Burridge. Dorsetshire, 10.
- Burrough — Burrow. Devon, 23; Lancashire, 9; Somersetshire, 18; Wiltshire, 18. These names occur together in Somersetshire and Devonshire in about equal proportions. In Wiltshire, Burrough is much the more frequent form; in Lancashire, Burrow is the usual form.
- Burrows. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 9; Gloucestershire, 30; Lincolnshire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 24; Somersetshire, 12; Suffolk, 18. Burroughs is a rare form of this name; it occurs in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, but associated with Burrows.
- Burston. Somersetshire, 9.
- Burt. Dorsetshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 7; Sussex, 14; Wiltshire, 18.
- Burton. Berkshire, 10; Cambridgeshire, 20; Derbyshire, 15; Essex, 12; Huntingdonshire, 28; Lancashire, 10; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 34; Lincolnshire, 12; Norfolk, 24; Nottinghamshire, 36; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 20; Sussex, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
- Busby. Oxfordshire, 30; Staffordshire, 14.
- Bush. Essex, 12; Lincolnshire, 10; Norfolk, 33.
- Bushby. Northumberland, 26.
- Buss. Kent, 36.
- Buswell. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Butcher. Huntingdonshire, 21; Kent, 21; Norfolk, 7; Shropshire, 12; Suffolk, 16; Wiltshire, 22.
- Butler. Berkshire, 40; Derbyshire, 9; Dorsetshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 30; Hampshire, 55; Lancashire, 17; Lincolnshire, 9; Norfolk, 15; Nottinghamshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 30; Shropshire, 17; Somersetshire, 9; Sussex, 14; Warwickshire, 15; Wiltshire, 67.
- Butlin. Northamptonshire, 25.
- Butt. Devonshire, 9; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 27; Somersetshire, 15.
- Butterfield. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Butters. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Butterworth. Lancashire, 13.

- Buttery. Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Button. Suffolk, 26.
- Buxton. Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 43; Staffordshire, 26.
- Byard. Derbyshire, 13.
- Byford. Essex, 21.
- Byrd. Worcestershire, 18.
- Byron. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Cade. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Cadle. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Cadwallader. Shropshire, 17.
- Cæsar. Surrey, 20.
- Caines. Dorsetshire, 15. (*See Cane.*)
- Cairns. Northumberland, 18.
- Cake. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Calcutt. Oxfordshire, 18. Caldecott—Coldicott. Cheshire, 9; Gloucestershire, 17; Shropshire, 10; Worcestershire, 22. In Gloucestershire, Coldicott is more generally found. In Worcestershire, the two names are equally represented. Calcutt in Oxfordshire is an evident contraction.
- Caldwell. Lancashire, 8. (*See Cauldwell.*)
- Callender. Durham, 24.
- Callow. Herefordshire, 14.
- Callwood. Cheshire, 9.
- Calver. Suffolk, 16.
- Calvert. Yorkshire, West Riding, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24.
- Camm. Gloucestershire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Cammack. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Camp. Derbyshire, 13; Hertfordshire, 22.
- Campion. Lincolnshire, 11; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Campkin. Hertfordshire, 18.
- Candy. Hampshire, 21; Somersetshire, 29; Wiltshire, 13.
- Cane—Caine. Hampshire, 17; Sussex, 18. (*See Caines.*)
- Cann. Cornwall, 9; Devonshire, 13; Norfolk, 9.
- Cannell. Norfolk, 17.
- Canning. Hampshire, 21; Warwickshire, 24; Wiltshire, 9.
- Cannon. Hertfordshire, 54; Somersetshire, 9.
- Cant. Essex, 15.
- Cantrell—Cantrill. Staffordshire, 10.
- Capes. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Capon. Kent, 9; Suffolk, 42.
- Capstick. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- Cardell. Cornwall, 20.
- Cardwell. Lancashire, 8.
- Careless. Worcestershire, 22.
- Carey—Cary. Somersetshire, 24.
- Carlyon. Cornwall, 12.
- Carmichael. Northumberland, 41.
- Carne. Cornwall, 8.
- Carpenter. Cornwall, 9; Devonshire, 7; Oxfordshire, 30; Somersetshire, 27; Suffolk, 11; Wiltshire, 30.
- Carr. Cheshire, 12; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 35; Durham, 16; Lancashire, 16; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17 Northumberland, 50; Sussex, 21; York-

- shire, West Riding, 35; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
- Carrington. Derbyshire, 17; Staffordshire, 8.
- Carruthers. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 39.
- Carter. Bedfordshire, 10; Berkshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 33; Cheshire, 42; Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 30; Durham, 24; Essex, 45; Gloucestershire, 24; Hampshire, 17; Lancashire, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 16; Norfolk, 20; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 25; Shropshire, 24; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 12; Surrey, 29; Sussex, 30; Wiltshire, 35; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24.
- Cartmell. Lancashire, 9.
- Cartridge. Worcestershire, 38.
- Cartwright. Bedfordshire, 20; Cheshire, 9; Lincolnshire, 30; Nottinghamshire, 16; Shropshire, 22; Staffordshire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Carver. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Carveth. Cornwall, 9.
- Case. Norfolk, 22.
- Cash. Cheshire, 9.
- Cass. Yorkshire, West Riding, 7.
- Casswell. Lincolnshire, 17.
- Castle. Berkshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 45.
- Catchpole. Norfolk, 9; Suffolk, 20.
- Catling. Suffolk, 11.
- Catlow. Lancashire, 8.
- Caton. Essex, 24.
- Catt. Suffolk, 14; Sussex, 25.
- Catterall. Lancashire, 17.
- Cattermole. Suffolk, 7.
- Cattell. Oxfordshire, 15; Warwickshire, 28.
- Candwell—Cauldwell. Berkshire, 30; Nottinghamshire, 16. (*See Caldwell.*)
- Caunce. Lancashire, 11.
- Cave. Dorsetshire, 20; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 15; Wiltshire, 18.
- Cawrse. Cornwall, 8.
- Cawsey. Devonshire, 6.
- Chadfield. Derbyshire, 11.
- Chadwick. Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 24; Staffordshire, 20.
- Chaffe. Devonshire, 7.
- Chalkley. Hertfordshire, 36.
- Challand. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Challen. Sussex, 32.
- Challis. Essex, 21.
- Chaloner—Challiner. Cheshire, 15; Staffordshire, 8.
- Chamberlain. — Chamberlayne. Cambridgeshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 17; Hampshire, 13; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 47; Norfolk, 18; Wiltshire, 13. Chamberlain is the most frequent form of this name.
- Chambers. Bedfordshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Derbyshire, 9; Kent, 18; Lincoln-

- shire, 10; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 25; Suffolk, 30; Worcester-shire, 26; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Chamings. Devonshire, 9.
- Champion. Cornwall, 10; Gloucestershire, 14; Kent, 18; Somersetshire, 17. (*See* Campion.)
- Chandler. Berkshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 46; Hampshire, 25; Herefordshire, 14; Huntingdonshire, 20; Kent, 20; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 14.
- Channing. Devonshire, 9.
- Chantler. Kent, 24.
- Chaplin. Essex, 12; Norfolk, 11.
- Chapman. Berkshire, 35; Buckinghamshire, 35; Cambridgeshire, 48; Cornwall, 42; Derbyshire, 15; Dorsetshire, 15; Durham, 20; Essex, 33; Gloucestershire, 14; Hertfordshire, 80; Huntingdonshire, 40; Kent, 57; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 43; Lincolnshire, 40; Norfolk, 42; Northamptonshire, 45; Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 25; Somersetshire, 24; Suffolk, 32; Wiltshire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 40.
- Chappell. Nottinghamshire, 24; Somersetshire, 22.
- Chapple. Devonshire, 6.
- Chard. Somersetshire, 15.
- Charlesworth. Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 11; Staffordshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 23.
- Charlton. Cheshire, 14; Durham, 28; Northumberland, 132; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10. In Cheshire, Chorlton is the usual form of this name.
- Charlwood. Surrey, 25.
- Charman. Surrey, 80; Sussex, 14.
- Charnley. Lancashire, 11.
- Charnock. Lancashire, 13.
- Charsley. Buckinghamshire, 12.
- Chase. Hampshire, 17; Norfolk, 9.
- Chattaway. Warwickshire, 15.
- Chatterton. Lincolnshire, 17.
- Chaundy. Oxfordshire, 14.
- Chave. Devonshire, 8.
- Checkley. Buckinghamshire, 18; Oxfordshire, 35; Warwickshire, 15.
- Cheesman — Chesman. Kent, 30; Lincolnshire, 11.
- Cheetham. Cheshire, 14; Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Chell. Staffordshire, 12.
- Cheney. Huntingdonshire, 14.
- Chennells. Hertfordshire, 40.
- Chenoweth. Cornwall, 10.
- Cheriton. Devonshire, 10.
- Cherry. Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 25.
- Cheshire. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Chester. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Shropshire, 17.
- Chesters. Cheshire, 17.
- Chettle. Nottinghamshire, 12.

- Chew. Northamptonshire, 25.
 Chilcott. Dorset, 30.
 Child—Childe. Shropshire, 10;
 Sussex, 9.
 Childs. Hertfordshire, 30; Sus-
 sex, 9.
 Chittenden. Kent, 12.
 Chitty. Sussex, 10.
 Chivers. Cambridgeshire, 24.
 Chowen—Chown. Devonshire,
 7.
 Chrisp. Northumberland, 14.
 (See Crisp.)
 Christmas. Cambridgeshire, 24;
 Hampshire, 17; Hunting-
 donshire, 14; Surrey, 25.
 Christy. Essex, 21.
 Chubb. Devonshire, 9.
 Chugg. Devonshire, 8.
 Church. Bedfordshire, 15; Berk-
 shire, 20; Essex, 21; Nor-
 thamptonshire, 15.
 Churches. Somersetshire, 18.
 This name is apparently a
 corruption of Churchus,
 which is an abbreviated
 form of Churchouse, both
 of which are also found in
 the county.
 Churchill. Dorsetshire, 25;
 Middlesex, 40.
 Churchman. Sussex, 14.
 Chuter. Surrey, 25.
 Clack. Berkshire, 30; Oxford-
 shire, 30.
 Clapham. Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 16.
 Clapp. Somersetshire, 12.
 Clapton. Oxfordshire, 20.
 Clare. Oxfordshire, 20.
 Claridge. Bedfordshire, 20.
- Clark—Clarke. Bedfordshire,
 55; Berkshire, 60; Buck-
 inghamshire, 150; Cam-
 bridgeshire, 81; Cheshire,
 51; Cornwall, 16; Cumber-
 land and Westmoreland, 77;
 Derbyshire, 21; Devon-
 shire, 37; Durham, 44;
 Essex, 100; Gloucester-
 shire, 83; Hampshire, 43;
 Herefordshire, 17; Hert-
 fordshire, 90; Huntingdon-
 shire, 42; Kent, 24; Lanca-
 shire, 27; Leicestershire
 and Rutlandshire, 120; Lin-
 colnshire, 80; Norfolk, 87;
 Northamptonshire, 80; Nor-
 thumberland, 41; Notting-
 hamshire, 96; Oxfordshire,
 30; Shropshire, 25; Somer-
 setshire, 54; Staffordshire,
 22; Suffolk, 55; Surrey,
 20; Sussex, 30; Warwick-
 shire, 65; Wiltshire, 70;
 Worcestershire, 56; York-
 shire, West Riding, 34;
 Yorkshire, North and East
 Ridings, 54. The relative
 proportion of these two
 names varies somewhat
 capriciously in the different
 counties. It may be, how-
 ever, remarked that Clark
 is twice or three times as
 frequent as Clarke in the
 counties bordering Scotland
 and in Yorkshire. In the
 rest of England they may
 be in equal numbers in one
 county and in very unequal
 numbers in the next; but,

as a rule, Clarke is the more numerous of the two. Taking the relative proportion of the two names amongst all the English farmers, I find that for every 38 Clarks there are 33 Clarkes, a result which differs, though only in degree, from that obtained by the Registrar-General in 1856, as applying to all classes, viz., 38 to 29.

- Clarkson. Lancashire, 13; Staffordshire, 16; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 27.
- Clay. Derbyshire, 13; Lincolnshire, 9; Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Clayden. Cambridgeshire, 20; Essex, 18.
- Clayton. Cheshire, 26; Derbyshire, 21; Hertfordshire, 10; Lancashire, 11; Lincolnshire, 17; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Claxton. Norfolk, 17.
- Clear. Cambridgeshire, 29.
- Cleave. Cornwall, 9; Devonshire, 20.
- Cleeton. Shropshire, 12.
- Clegg. Lancashire, 19; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Clement—Clements. Devonshire, 6; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; South Wales, 17.
- Clemow. Cornwall, 7.
- Cleverdon. Devonshire, 7.
- Clewlowe—Clulow. Staffordshire, 10.
- Clews. Derbyshire, 11.
- Cliff—Cliffe. Cheshire, 17; Lancashire, 8; Staffordshire, 12.
- Clifford. Gloucestershire, 14; Kent, 15.
- Clift. Hampshire, 21.
- Clifton. Lincolnshire, 18; Oxfordshire, 15; Surrey, 25.
- Clinch. Kent, 24.
- Clinton. Hertfordshire, 18.
- Clothier. Somersetshire, 11.
- Clough. Yorkshire, West Riding, 16.
- Clowes. Staffordshire, 38.
- Cluett. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Clutterbuck. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Clyma. Cornwall, 7.
- Coad. Cornwall, 27.
- Coaker. Devonshire, 18.
- Coate. Somersetshire, 14.
- Coates. Buckinghamshire, 20; Derbyshire, 11; Durham, 20; Lincolnshire, 12; Northumberland, 18; Oxfordshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 24; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 51.
- Coatsworth. Durham, 24.
- Cobb. Dorsetshire, 30; Kent, 12; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Cobbett. Surrey, 25.
- Cobbledick—Cobeldick. Cornwall, 8.
- Cobbold. Suffolk, 14.
- Cobden. Hampshire, 21.
- Cobley. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.

- Cock. Cornwall, 50; Devonshire, 7; Essex, 21; Somersetshire, 17.
- Cockburn. Northumberland, 11.
- Cockerill—Cockerell. Northamptonshire, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Cocking. Bedfordshire, 15; Cornwall, 12; Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Cockram—Cockeram. Devonshire, 18. Cockrem is a rare form.
- Cockshott. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Codd. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Codling. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Coe. Cambridgeshire, 10; Essex, 9; Norfolk, 15; Suffolk, 14.
- Cogan—Coggan. Somersetshire, 9.
- Coggin. Hertfordshire, 18.
- Coggins. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Coleclough. Staffordshire, 12.
- Cole. Bedfordshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 29; Devonshire, 70; Dorsetshire, 20; Essex, 36; Gloucestershire, 27; Hampshire, 30; Herefordshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 16; Middlesex, 25; Norfolk, 11; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire, 20; Suffolk, 14; Wiltshire, 53; Worcestershire, 18.
- Coleman. Bedfordshire, 15; Devonshire, 6; Essex, 18; Gloucestershire 17; Kent, 21; Norfolk, 11; Northamptonshire, 20; Sussex, 18. Colman is a rare form found mostly in Norfolk and Essex.
- Coles. Devonshire, 26; Dorsetshire, 27; Hampshire, 21; Northamptonshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 30; Somersetshire, 40; Warwickshire, 18.
- Coley. Worcestershire, 22.
- Collard. Kent, 54; Somersetshire, 9.
- Collen. Cambridgeshire, 48.
- Collett. Cambridgeshire, 24; Oxfordshire, 40; Wiltshire, 18. In Cambridgeshire, Collet.
- Colley. North Wales, 24.
- Collier. Berkshire, 10; Cheshire, 12; Staffordshire, 8; Surrey, 15. In Surrey, usually Collyer.
- Collinge. Lancashire, 17.
- Collingham. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Collings—Collins. Berkshire, 20; Cornwall, 17; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 20; Hampshire, 21; Herefordshire, 17; Kent, 54; Lincolnshire, 15; Somersetshire, 20; Staffordshire, 12; Suffolk, 11; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 43; Warwickshire, 18; Wiltshire, 26; Worcestershire, 14; South Wales, 22. Collings is characteristic of the south-west of England

- (Cornwall, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire), where it is also associated with Collins.
- Collingwood. Durham, 20; Lincolnshire, 8.
- Collinson. Durham, 20; Lancashire, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
- Collishaw. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Collison. Durham, 12; Kent, 12.
- Colson. Suffolk, 14.
- Colwill. Devonshire, 9.
- Combes. Wiltshire, 26. (*See* Coombes.)
- Comely. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Comer. Somersetshire, 11.
- Common. Northumberland, 14.
- Compton. Wiltshire, 22.
- Congdon. Cornwall, 22.
- Coney. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Constable. Hertfordshire, 18; Kent, 15.
- Conybeare—Conibear. Devonshire, 7.
- Cook—Cooke. Bedfordshire, 60; Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 40; Derbyshire, 21; Devonshire, 24; Essex, 24; Gloucestershire, 60; Herefordshire, 37; Hertfordshire, 36; Kent, 40; Lancashire, 26; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 42; Monmouthshire, 17; Norfolk, 50; Northamptonshire, 65; Northumberland, 22; Nottinghamshire, 40; Oxfordshire, 60; Shropshire, 43; Somersetshire, 26; Staffordshire, 14; Suffolk, 62; Surrey, 45; Sussex, 21; Warwickshire, 32; Wiltshire, 24; Worcester-shire, 61; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 22. It would appear from my list that amongst the farmers Cook is rather more than three times as frequent as Cooke. However, in Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Herefordshire the two names occur with equal frequency. Cooke is often better represented in the Court than in the Trade Directory, as for instance in Nottinghamshire and Gloucestershire, it being evident that, as in the case of the Brownes, the terminal *e* indicates a rise in the social scale.
- Cookson. Cheshire, 20; Lancashire, 27.
- Cooling. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Coombe. Devonshire, 8.
- Coombes—Coombs. Dorsetshire, 26; Hampshire, 21; Somersetshire, 19; Wiltshire, 34. (*See* Combes.)
- Cooper. Bedfordshire, 40; Berkshire, 30; Buckinghamshire, 30; Cheshire, 62; Derbyshire, 46; Devonshire, 7; Essex, 27; Hampshire, 70; Herefordshire,

- 17 ; Hertfordshire, 35 ;
 Kent, 24 ; Lancashire, 17 ;
 Leicestershire and Rutland-
 shire, 64 ; Lincolnshire, 30 ;
 Norfolk, 27 ; Northampton-
 shire, 30 ; Nottinghamshire,
 40 ; Oxfordshire, 35 ; Shrop-
 shire, 17 ; Somersetshire,
 9 ; Staffordshire, 38 ; Suf-
 folk, 44 ; Surrey, 20 ; Sus-
 sex, 45 ; Warwickshire, 50 ;
 Wiltshire, 18 ; Worcester-
 shire, 43 ; Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 21 ; Yorkshire,
 North and East Ridings,
 30.
- Cope. Cheshire, 9 ; Derbyshire,
 7 ; Staffordshire, 48.
- Copeman. Norfolk, 7.
- Copestake. Derbyshire, 7.
- Copp. Devonshire, 11.
- Coppard. Sussex, 21.
- Copping — Coppin. Cornwall,
 10 ; Lincolnshire, 7 ; Suf-
 folk, 25.
- Corbett. Gloucestershire, 17 ;
 Herefordshire, 14 ; Shrop-
 shire, 14 ; Warwickshire,
 28 ; Worcestershire, 26.
- Corbishley. Staffordshire, 24.
- Corden — Cordon. Nottingham-
 shire, 12 ; Staffordshire, 12.
- Corderoy — Corderey. Berk-
 shire, 38.
- Corfield. Shropshire, 58.
- Corke. Sussex, 14.
- Corner. Somersetshire, 9.
- Cornes. Cheshire, 15 ; Kent,
 12.
- Corney. Huntingdonshire, 14.
- Cornford. Sussex, 21.
- Cornish. Berkshire, 30 ; Devon-
 shire, 14 ; Somersetshire,
 20.
- Cornock. Gloucestershire, 27.
- Cornwell. Cambridgeshire, 20 ;
 Hertfordshire, 35 ; Sussex,
 18.
- Corp. Somersetshire, 20.
- Corringham. Nottinghamshire,
 12.
- Cory. Cornwall, 9 ; Devon-
 shire, 7.
- Cosh. Somersetshire, 9.
- Cossey. Norfolk, 11.
- Cottam. Lancashire, 16 ; Not-
 tinghamshire, 12. In Lan-
 cashire, Cotham is also
 found.
- Cotterill — Cotterell. Berkshire,
 7 ; Cheshire, 9 ; Derbyshire,
 11 ; Staffordshire, 26 ; War-
 wickshire, 25 ; Worcester-
 shire, 14. The abbreviated
 forms, Cottrell and Cottrill,
 frequently accompany these
 names, especially in War-
 wickshire, Staffordshire,
 and Worcestershire.
- Cottingham. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Cottle. Wiltshire, 18.
- Cotton. Herefordshire, 14 ; Lei-
 cestershire and Rutland-
 shire, 17 ; Staffordshire, 14.
- Couch. Cornwall, 14.
- Coulson. Durham, 24 ; Lin-
 colnshire, 8 ; Northumber-
 land, 51 ; Yorkshire, North
 and East Ridings, 21.
- Coulthard. Cumberland and
 Westmoreland, 38 ; Dur-
 ham, 12.

- Coultrip. Kent, 18.
- Counsell. Somersetshire, 12.
- Coupe. Lancashire, 16; Nottinghamshire, 11.
- Coupland. Lincolnshire, 18.
- Court. Kent, 12; Somersetshire, 9; Worcestershire, 26.
- Courtice. Devonshire, 6. (*See Curtis.*)
- Cousins — Cousens — Cozens — Cussins. Berkshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 15; Essex, 12; Hampshire, 17; Somersetshire, 24; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11. These four varieties of the name are probably the most frequent. There are also other forms, viz., Cosens, Couzens, Cussans, Cussions, which are included in the distribution just given. Six, at least, of the eight varieties are to be found in the North and East Ridings, although the present representatives of the name in this district are comparatively few. Cozens is mostly found in Berkshire and Somersetshire, Cosens in Dorsetshire, Cousens in Essex and Yorkshire; whilst Cussins, Cussans, and Cussions are more peculiar to Yorkshire. Cousins is pretty general.
- Coveney. Kent, 21.
- Coverdale. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 22.
- Cowan—Cowen. Northumberland, 14. (*See Cowing.*)
- Coward. Lancashire, 11.
- Cowell. Essex, 18; Lancashire, 8.
- Cowing. Northumberland, 18. (*See Cowan.*)
- Cowley. Derbyshire, 9; Northamptonshire, 25; Sussex, 14; Worcestershire, 18.
- Cowling. Cornwall, 16.
- Cox. Berkshire, 33; Buckinghamshire, 25; Derbyshire, 15; Devonshire, 11; Dorsetshire, 75; Gloucestershire, 36; Hampshire, 26; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Lincolnshire, 15; Monmouthshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 30; Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 40; Somersetshire, 68; Staffordshire, 16; Warwickshire, 35; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 18.
- Coxall. Cambridgeshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 18.
- Coxon. Derbyshire, 27; Durham, 16; Northumberland, 55; Staffordshire, 18.
- Crabtree. Lancashire, 19; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17.
- Cracknell. Suffolk, 39.
- Craddock. Berkshire, 20; Kent, 18; Oxfordshire, 15. In Kent often Cradduck.
- Crago—Cragoe. Cornwall, 12.
- Craig. Northumberland, 11.
- Cranfield. Bedfordshire, 25.
- Crang. Devonshire, 13.
- Cranidge. Lincolnshire, 8.

- Crapper. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Craven. Lincolnshire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Crawford. Lincolnshire, 8; Northumberland, 37; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Crawley. Bedfordshire, 30; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Crawshaw. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Craze. Cornwall, 12.
- Creaser. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Creasey. Lincolnshire, 29; Nottinghamshire, 12. Creasey is also represented, though scantily, in Lincolnshire.
- Creber. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 7.
- Creed. Dorsetshire, 15; Somersetshire, 27.
- Crees—Creese. Somersetshire, 24; Wiltshire, 36; Worcestershire, 18.
- Cresswell. Derbyshire, 7; Worcestershire, 18.
- Crimp. Devonshire, 6.
- Crisp. Bedfordshire, 10; Cambridgeshire, 15; Norfolk, 9.
- Critchley. Lancashire, 6.
- Critchlow. Derbyshire, 27; Staffordshire, 38.
- Crocker. Devonshire, 25; Dorsetshire, 30; Somersetshire, 9.
- Crockford. Berkshire, 20.
- Crocombe. Devonshire, 9.
- Croft. Lancashire, 9; Lincolnshire, 13; Warwickshire, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Crofts. Derbyshire, 7; Warwickshire, 18.
- Crompton. Lancashire, 10.
- Crook. Buckinghamshire, 50; Devonshire, 7; Gloucestershire, 14; Hampshire, 39; Lancashire, 21; Wiltshire, 26.
- Crookes. Derbyshire, 9.
- Croom. Somersetshire, 11.
- Croome. Gloucestershire, 11.
- Cropley. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Cropper. Lancashire, 20.
- Cross. Buckinghamshire, 24; Cambridgeshire, 29; Cheshire, 12; Dorsetshire, 26; Essex, 30; Lancashire, 20; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Lincolnshire, 17; Norfolk, 22; Nottinghamshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 20; Suffolk, 9; Worcestershire, 14.
- Crossland—Crosland. Derbyshire, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16. Crosland mostly found in the West Riding.
- Crossley. Lancashire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 24.
- Crossman. Somersetshire, 19.
- Crouch. Bedfordshire, 30; Buckinghamshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 18; Sussex, 18.
- Crow—Crowe. Cambridgeshire, 20; Durham, 32; Lincolnshire, 9; Norfolk, 17.
- Crowhurst. Kent, 30.

- Crowle. Cornwall, 8.
 Crowles. Monmouthshire, 28.
 Crowther. Lancashire, 8 ;
 Yorkshire, West Riding, 26.
 Croxon. Essex, 12.
 Crump. Gloucestershire, 30 ;
 Herefordshire, 11 ; Mon-
 mouthshire, 17 ; Worcester-
 shire, 22.
 Cubitt. Norfolk, 20.
 Cullen. Nottinghamshire, 12 ;
 Somersetshire, 9.
 Culley. Norfolk, 15.
 Cullimore. Gloucestershire, 40.
 Culshaw. Lancashire, 15.
 Cumberland. Nottinghamshire,
 12.
 Cumberledge. Staffordshire, 8.
 Cuming. Devonshire, 10.
 Cundall — Cundell — Cundill.
 Yorkshire, West Riding, 12 ;
 Yorkshire, North and East
 Ridings, 11. Cundall is
 more characteristic of the
 West Riding.
 Cundy. Cornwall, 9.
 Cunliffe. Lancashire, 8.
 Cupit. Derbyshire, 7.
 Cureton. Shropshire, 12.
 Curling. Kent, 39.
 Curnow. Cornwall, 27.
 Currall. Warwickshire, 15.
 Curry. Durham, 16 ; Somerset-
 shire, 9.
 Curson. Norfolk, 9.
 Curtis. Berkshire, 20 ; Buck-
 inghamshire, 60 ; Cornwall,
 8 ; Dorsetshire, 30 ; Essex,
 15 ; Hampshire, 17 ; Lin-
 colnshire, 11 ; Norfolk, 11 ;
 Nottinghamshire, 32 ; Suf-
 folk, 14 ; Wiltshire, 18.
 (See Courtice.)
 Cuss—Cusse. Wiltshire, 18.
 Cutforth. Lincolnshire, 8.
 Cuthbert. Lincolnshire, 11.
 Cutting. Suffolk, 26.
 Cutts. Derbyshire, 15.
 Daft. Lincolnshire, 9 ; Not-
 tinghamshire, 12.
 Dagger. Lancashire, 10.
 Dainty. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Dakin. Cheshire, 12 ; Derby-
 shire, 44 ; Staffordshire, 10 ;
 Suffolk, 7. This is by far
 the most common form of
 the name. In Derbyshire
 it is sometimes written
 Daykin. In Suffolk we find
 Daking.
 Dalby. Leicestershire and Rut-
 landshire, 13.
 Dale. Cheshire, 48 ; Cornwall,
 12 ; Derbyshire, 23 ; Here-
 fordshire, 31 ; Oxfordshire,
 20 ; Staffordshire, 32 ;
 Surrey, 10 ; Yorkshire,
 North and East Ridings, 40.
 Dallyn. Devonshire, 8.
 Dalton. Buckinghamshire, 18 ;
 Derbyshire, 7 ; Lincolnshire,
 9.
 Dalzell—Dalziell. Cumberland
 and Westmoreland, 20.
 Damerell. Devonshire, 8.
 Dampier. Somersetshire, 6.
 Danby. Yorkshire, North and
 East Ridings, 11.
 Dancer. Buckinghamshire, 30.
 Dand. Northumberland, 14.

- Daniel. Bedfordshire, 8; Cornwall, 20; Devonshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 10; Worcestershire, 14; South Wales, 10.
- Daniels. Bedfordshire, 8; Gloucestershire, 26; Kent, 15; Norfolk, 26; South Wales, 10.
- Dannatt. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Darby. Essex, 12; Somersetshire, 12; Worcestershire, 22.
- Darbyshire—Derbyshire. Cheshire, 19; Derbyshire, 13.
- Darch. Devonshire, 11.
- Dare. Devonshire, 8.
- Dark. Kent, 12.
- Darling. Durham, 16.
- Darlington. Cheshire, 34; Shropshire, 17.
- Darnell. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Darrington. Bedfordshire, 20.
- Dart. Devonshire, 9.
- Darvell—Darvill. Buckinghamshire, 40.
- Darwin. Nottinghamshire, 8.
- Daubney. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Davenport. Cheshire, 36; Shropshire, 12.
- Davey—Davy. Cornwall, 43; Devonshire, 23; Essex, 12; Lincolnshire, 22; Norfolk, 7; Somersetshire, 17; Suffolk, 18. These are by far the most common forms of this name, Davie being only occasionally found, as in Devonshire and Norfolk. Davey and Davy are nearly always associated in the same county, but Davey is the more frequent of the two.
- David. Monmouthshire, 28; South Wales, 87.
- Davidson—Davison. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 70; Durham, 48; Northumberland, 70; Sussex, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15. These border names are associated in Northumberland in equal proportions. In Cumberland the Davidsons greatly prevail, and in Durham, the Davisons are more numerous. In Scotland, Davidson is the form of the name.
- Davies. Bedfordshire, 25; Berkshire, 14; Cheshire, 65; Cornwall, 9; Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 250; Hertfordshire, 12; Lancashire, 8; Monmouthshire, 430; Shropshire, 238; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 12; Warwickshire, 13; Worcestershire, 25; North Wales, 500; South Wales, 600.
- Davis. Bedfordshire, 25; Berkshire, 14; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cheshire, 20; Cornwall, 5; Derbyshire, 9; Dorsetshire, 35; Gloucestershire, 80; Hampshire, 30; Herefordshire, 50; Hertfordshire, 35; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 7; Monmouthshire,

- 12; Oxfordshire, 55; Shropshire, 32; Somersetshire, 53; Staffordshire, 18; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 14; Warwickshire, 13; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 85.
- Daw—Dawe. Cornwall, 37; Devonshire, 22; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 17; Herefordshire, 17.
- Dawkins. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Dawson. Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 40; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 57; Derbyshire, 7; Durham, 44; Lancashire, 18; Lincolnshire, 35; Norfolk, 11; Northumberland, 14; Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 12; Suffolk, 14; Sarrey, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 32; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 17.
- Day. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 30; Buckinghamshire, 12; Cambridgeshire, 43; Dorsetshire, 10; Essex, 15; Gloucestershire, 17; Hertfordshire, 25; Huntingdonshire, 50; Kent, 48; Lincolnshire, 17; Monmouthshire, 17; Norfolk, 7; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 14; Somersetshire, 53; Suffolk, 9; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 22.
- Dayment. Devonshire, 7.
- Deacon. Berkshire, 15; Lancashire, 8; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 22.
- Deakin. Staffordshire, 28.
- Deakins. South Wales, 17.
- Dean—Deane. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 24; Derbyshire, 15; Dorsetshire, 31; Essex, 12; Hampshire, 21; Lancashire, 9; Lincolnshire, 10; Oxfordshire, 20; Staffordshire, 20; Wiltshire, 40; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17. Deane is a comparatively rare form, found mostly in the south of England, in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Oxfordshire.
- Dearden. Lancashire, 7.
- Dearlove. Berkshire, 10.
- Deaville—Deville. Derbyshire, 13; Staffordshire, 30. Deville is a rare form.
- Debenham. Suffolk, 11.
- Deck. Suffolk, 11.
- Dee. Lincolnshire, 8; Worcestershire, 14.
- Deeks. Essex, 18; Suffolk, 16.
- Deeley. Oxfordshire, 14.
- Demain—Demaine. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- Denby. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Denison. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Denman. Somersetshire, 11.
- Denning. Somersetshire, 11.
- Dennis. Cornwall, 14; Devonshire, 30; Essex, 27; Lincolnshire, 9; Norfolk, 9;

- Suffolk, 16; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20. In Devonshire occasionally Dinnis.
- Denny. Norfolk, 7; Suffolk, 11.
- Densem — Densham. Devonshire, 8.
- Dent. Durham, 24; Herefordshire, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Derrick. Somersetshire, 12.
- Derriman. Dorsetshire, 11.
- Derry. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Desborough. Bedfordshire, 10.
- Desforges. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Deverell. Buckinghamshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 15.
- Dew. Berkshire, 55; Cambridgeshire, 15; Herefordshire, 14; Monmouthshire, 17; Wiltshire, 18. In Berkshire, Dewe.
- Dewhurst. Lancashire, 26.
- Dexter. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26.
- Dibb. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Dibben. Dorsetshire, 25; Wiltshire, 14.
- Dibble. Somersetshire, 12.
- Dicken—Dickin. Derbyshire, 11; Shropshire, 33.
- Dickens—Dickins. Bedfordshire, 30; Buckinghamshire, 40; Hertfordshire, 18; Northamptonshire, 35. These two varieties are always associated in the same county.
- Dicker. Devonshire, 7.
- Dickinson—Dickenson. Cumberland and Westmoreland 39; Gloucestershire, 20; Hertfordshire, 25; Lancashire, 44; Lincolnshire, 20; Northumberland, 63; Yorkshire, West Riding, 30; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 17. Dickinson is by far the more frequent.
- Dicks. Somersetshire, 12.
- Dillamore. Bedfordshire, 20.
- Dilnot. Kent, 12.
- Diment—Dymont. Somersetshire, 14.
- Dimmock — Dimock. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Dimond — Dymond. Devonshire, 18.
- Dingle. Cornwall, 19.
- Dinning. Northumberland, 14.
- Dinsdale. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 16.
- Diplock. Sussex, 14.
- Dix. Norfolk, 7.
- Dixon. Berkshire, 20; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 90; Durham, 36; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 38; Lincolnshire, 19; Norfolk, 26; Northamptonshire, 15; Northumberland, 92; Nottinghamshire, 16; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 26; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 47. The original form, Dickson, common on the Scotch side of the border, is sparingly found on the English side;

- it is represented in the North and East Ridings.
- Dobbs. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Doble. Devonshire, 11.
- Dobson. Cheshire, 9; Durham, 30; Lancashire, 26; Northumberland, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 25.
- Dodd. Berkshire, 20; Cheshire, 32; Devonshire, 8; Northumberland, 67; Oxfordshire, 15; Shropshire, 14; Staffordshire, 16.
- Dodds. Durham, 20; Lincolnshire, 11; Northumberland, 48; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Dodgson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Lancashire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11. Dodson occurs in the West Riding.
- Dodwell. Buckinghamshire, 40; Oxfordshire, 15.
- Doel. Wiltshire, 22.
- Doggett. Cambridgeshire, 29.
- Doidge. Devonshire, 14.
- Dominy. Dorsetshire, 20.
- Dommett. Devonshire, 9.
- Donald. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25.
- Doncaster. Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Done. Cheshire, 26.
- Dook. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Dooley. Cheshire, 11.
- Doolittle. Worcestershire, 10.
- Dorey. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Dormer. Berkshire, 20.
- Dorrell. Shropshire, 14; Worcestershire, 34.
- Dorrington. Hertfordshire, 15; Huntingdonshire, 14.
- Doubleday. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Norfolk, 14.
- Douglas. Durham, 12; Northamptonshire, 25; Northumberland, 44.
- Dover. Buckinghamshire, 20.
- Dowdeswell. Gloucestershire, 27.
- Dowding. Dorsetshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 17; Somersetshire, 11; Wiltshire, 13.
- Dowell. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26.
- Down. Devonshire, 34; Somersetshire, 11.
- Downing. Cornwall, 10; Suffolk, 11.
- Downs—Downes. Cheshire, 12; Derbyshire, 7; Shropshire, 33; Staffordshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9. Downes is mostly found in Cheshire and Shropshire.
- Dows — Dowse. Lincolnshire, 19.
- Dowsett. Essex, 15.
- Dowson. Durham, 28; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 19.
- Drabble. Derbyshire, 7.
- Drackley. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 34.
- Drage. Northamptonshire, 30.
- Drake. Devonshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 40; Norfolk, 20;

- Yorkshire, West Riding, 20.
- Drakes. Lincolnshire, 12.
- Draper. Bedfordshire, 20; Lancashire, 9.
- Draycott. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Staffordshire, 8.
- Drew. Cornwall, 9; Devonshire, 14; Gloucestershire, 30.
- Drewery — Drewry. Lincolnshire, 16. (*See Drury.*)
- Drewitt. Hampshire, 18.
- Dring. Lincolnshire, 18.
- Drinkall. Lancashire, 8.
- Drinkwater. Cheshire, 12; Derbyshire, 7; Gloucestershire, 11.
- Driver. Cambridgeshire, 35; Lancashire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Dronfield. Derbyshire, 7.
- Druce. Berkshire, 10; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Drudge. Hampshire, 18.
- Drury. Lincolnshire, 16. (*See Drewry.*)
- Dryden. Durham, 28; Northumberland, 30.
- Duce. Shropshire, 12.
- Duck. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
- Duckett. Somersetshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Duckham. Monmouthshire, 11.
- Duckmanton. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Duckworth. Lancashire, 17.
- Dudding. Lincolnshire, 10.
- Duffield. Norfolk, 9.
- Dufty. Devonshire, 7.
- Dugdale. Lancashire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Duggan. South Wales, 17.
- Duggleby. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
- Duke. Dorsetshire, 10; Sussex, 40.
- Dumbrell—Dumbrill. Sussex, 18.
- Duncombe. Bedfordshire, 20.
- Dunderdale. Lancashire, 8.
- Dunford. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Dungey. Kent, 21.
- Dunkley. Northamptonshire, 30.
- Dunn. Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 20; Durham, 24; Northumberland, 33; Shropshire, 14; Staffordshire, 8; Warwickshire, 20; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 31.
- Dunning. Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 20; Warwickshire, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
- Dunstan. Cornwall, 47.
- Durden. Dorsetshire, 20.
- Durham. Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Durose. Staffordshire, 10.
- Durrant. Buckinghamshire, 12; Dorsetshire, 15; Norfolk, 22; Suffolk, 20; Sussex, 25.
- Durston. Somersetshire, 34.

- Dutton. Cheshire, 39.
 Duxbury, Lancashire, 8.
 Dwight. Buckinghamshire, 20.
 Dyball—Dybell. Norfolk, 13.
 Dye. Norfolk, 11.
 Dyer. Cornwall, 12; Devonshire, 14; Somersetshire, 19; Suffolk, 20.
 Dyke. Somersetshire, 14; South Wales, 22.
 Dyson. Yorkshire, West Riding, 26.

 Eade. Suffolk, 14; Sussex, 21.
 Eades. Bedfordshire, 10.
 Eagle. Essex, 30; Oxfordshire, 15.
 Eames. Bedfordshire, 25; Somersetshire, 12.
 Eardley. Staffordshire, 14.
 Earl—Earle. Devonshire, 8.
 Earnshaw. Yorkshire, West Riding, 22.
 Easlea. Suffolk, 11.
 East. Buckinghamshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 18; Lincolnshire, 17; Oxfordshire, 20.
 Easterbrook. Devonshire, 15.
 Eastabrook and Estabrook are occasionally found in this county.
 Eastham. Lancashire, 10.
 Eastwood. Lancashire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 23.
 Eaton. Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 9; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Worcestershire, 14.
 Eatwell. Wiltshire, 26.

 Eaves. Lancashire, 8.
 Eayrs—Eayres. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
 Eccles. Lancashire, 17.
 Eckley. Herefordshire, 14.
 Eddison. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Eddowes. Shropshire, 12.
 Eddy. Cornwall, 20.
 Ede. Cornwall, 8.
 Eden. Cheshire, 12.
 Edge. Derbyshire, 21; Staffordshire, 12.
 Edginton. Oxfordshire, 15.
 Edkins. Warwickshire, 15.
 Edmunds—Edmonds. Buckinghamshire, 20; Devonshire, 6; Gloucestershire, 14; Monmouthshire, 83; Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 15; Worcestershire, 26; South Wales, 27. Edmunds is the common form in Monmouthshire, the principal home of the name, and also in South Wales. In most of the other English counties in which this name is represented, Edmonds is the usual form. In Buckinghamshire we find Edmans.
 Edmundson — Edmondson. Lancashire, 23; Yorkshire, West Riding, 8.
 Edney. Hampshire, 25.
 Edwards. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 34; Cornwall, 32; Devonshire, 18; Gloucestershire, 15; Hampshire, 17; Herefordshire, 136;

- Hertfordshire, 20; Kent, 15; Monmouthshire, 140; Norfolk, 31; Oxfordshire, 20; Shropshire, 210; Somersetshire, 38; Staffordshire, 18; Suffolk, 30; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 18; Warwickshire, 25; Wiltshire, 36; Worcestershire, 38; North Wales, 150; South Wales, 140.
- Eggins. Devonshire, 6.
- Eggleton. Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 25.
- Eggleston. Durham, 12.
- Eglinton. Norfolk, 9.
- Ekins. Huntingdonshire, 45.
- Elbourn. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Eldridge. Northamptonshire, 15; Sussex, 29.
- Eley. Derbyshire, 9.
- Elford. Dorsetshire, 10.
- Elgey—Elgie. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Elkington. Warwickshire, 20.
- Ellacott—Ellicott. Devonshire, 9.
- Ellaway. Monmouthshire, 17.
- Ellerby. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Elliott—Elliot. Berkshire, 40; Buckinghamshire, 45; Cornwall, 20; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 22; Derbyshire, 40; Devonshire, 25; Dorsetshire, 21; Durham, 60; Hampshire, 22; Hertfordshire, 25; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Norfolk, 9; Northumberland, 41; Nottinghamshire, 18; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 50; Warwickshire, 20; Wiltshire, 27; Yorkshire, West Riding, 18. Elliott is the usual form of this name all over England. Elliot is more frequent in Northumberland and Durham than in the other counties (excepting, perhaps, Norfolk), though even there it has only one-half of the frequency of Elliott.
- Ellis. Cambridgeshire, 38; Cheshire, 11; Cornwall, 14. Derbyshire, 13; Devonshire, 43; Essex, 27; Gloucestershire, 14; Hampshire, 13; Kent, 24; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20; Lincolnshire, 21; Norfolk, 15; Nottinghamshire, 20; Shropshire, 22; Surrey, 25; Sussex, 18; Warwickshire, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 26; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12; North Wales, 25.
- Ellison. Lancashire, 13; Wiltshire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Ellwood. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 57; Lancashire, 10.
- Elmitt. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Else. Derbyshire, 13.
- Elsmore. Staffordshire, 10.
- Elston. Devonshire, 7.
- Elworthy. Devonshire, 14.
- Elvidge. Lincolnshire, 8.

- Ely. Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 11.
- Embleton. Northumberland, 14.
- Embrey. Herefordshire, 14.
- Emery. Norfolk, 15; Northamptonshire, 20; Staffordshire, 8.
- Emmerson—Emerson. Durham, 28; Essex, 12; Lincolnshire, 20; Northumberland, 11; Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9. Emmerson is the most frequent form of this name. In Lincolnshire we find Empson associated with it; and in Essex Emson is the sole representative.
- Emmott. Yorkshire, West Riding, 18.
- Endacott. Devonshire, 14.
- England. Huntingdonshire, 11; Somersetshire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- English. Durham, 16; Lincolnshire, 11; Norfolk, 9; Northumberland, 22.
- Ensor. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Entwistle. Lancashire, 34.
Entwisle is a less common form.
- Epton. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Erlam. Cheshire, 9.
- Errington. Durham, 28; Northumberland, 22.
- Esam. Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Essex. Worcestershire, 22.
- Ethells. Cheshire, 14.
- Etheridge. Sussex, 10.
- Eva. Cornwall, 14.
- Evans. Bedfordshire, 10; Berkshire, 18; Buckinghamshire, 11; Cheshire, 30; Cornwall, 14; Derbyshire, 20; Devonshire, 7; Gloucestershire, 46; Herefordshire, 82; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Monmouthshire, 220; Nottinghamshire, 16; Shropshire, 210; Somersetshire, 22; Staffordshire, 24; Worcestershire, 30; North Wales, 500; South Wales, 520.
- Eve. Essex, 21.
- Eveleigh — Evely. Devonshire, 7.
- Everall. Shropshire, 43.
- Evered. Somerset, 9.
- Everett—Everitt. Cambridgeshire, 15; Essex, 12; Lincolnshire, 16; Norfolk, 18; Suffolk, 18; Wiltshire, 18. Everett is the most frequent form, though the two are usually associated in the same county. In Lincolnshire Everatt is generally found.
- Evershed. Sussex, 14.
- Evison. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Ewer. Middlesex, 25.
- Eyre. Derbyshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Fagg. Kent, 15.
- Failes. Norfolk, 13.
- Fairbairn. Northumberland, 14.
- Fairbanks. Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 10.
- Fairchild. Devonshire, 7.

- Fairclough. Lancashire, 17.
- Fairey — Fairy. Bedfordshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 10; Huntingdonshire, 18. Farey is mostly found in Buckinghamshire.
- Fairhead. Essex, 27.
- Fairthorne. Berkshire, 25.
- Fallows — Fallowes. Staffordshire, 14.
- Fane. Bedfordshire, 10.
- Farmer. Devonshire, 13; Kent, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Shropshire, 29; Surrey, 20; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 26.
- Farnsworth. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Farr. Herefordshire, 51; Hertfordshire, 40; Lincolnshire, 7.
- Farrall. Staffordshire, 10.
- Farrant. Devonshire, 13; Sussex, 18.
- Farrar—Farrer. Bedfordshire, 15; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 13; Yorkshire, West Riding, 22. These names are associated in Yorkshire and probably elsewhere.
- Farrow. Lincolnshire, 11; Norfolk, 20; Suffolk, 14.
- Farthing. Somersetshire, 15.
- Faulder. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 32.
- Faulkner. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 24; Lincolnshire, 8; Oxfordshire, 18; Staffordshire, 10. In Oxfordshire Falkner is also found.
- Fawcett. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24.
- Fawkes. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Fay. Hampshire, 16.
- Fazackerley—Fazakerley. Lancashire, 11.
- Fear. Somersetshire, 32.
- Fearn. Derbyshire, 29.
- Fearon. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20.
- Feather. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Featherstone. Durham, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 28.
- Feaveryear — Feaviour. Suffolk, 9.
- Felgate. Essex, 15.
- Fell. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 39; Lancashire, 8.
- Felton. Shropshire, 14.
- Fenemore. Buckinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 20.
- Fenner. Essex, 15.
- Fensom. Bedfordshire, 15.
- Fenton. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Fenwick. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 22; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Ferguson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Northumberland, 11.
- Fern. Staffordshire, 8.
- Ferneyhough. Cheshire, 9; Staffordshire, 26.
- Ferris. Devonshire, 9; Wiltshire, 45.

Few. Cambridgeshire, 38; Wiltshire, 27.

Fewings. Devonshire, 9.

Fidler. Berkshire, 15; Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 7.

Field. Berkshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 30; Norfolk, 9; Oxfordshire, 20; Sussex, 36; Worcestershire, 18.

Fielding—Fielden. Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 16; Staffordshire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12. Fielden is found mostly in Lancashire and in the West Riding.

Fifett. Dorsetshire, 16.

Filbee. Oxfordshire, 15.

File. Kent, 45.

Filmer. Kent, 12.

Finbow. Suffolk, 20.

Finch. Gloucestershire, 17; Hertfordshire, 30; Worcestershire, 14.

Fincham. Suffolk, 14.

Finn. Kent, 21.

Finney. Derbyshire, 21; Staffordshire, 38; Worcestershire, 14.

Firkins. Worcestershire, 14.

Firth. Yorkshire, West Riding, 28.

Fish. Lancashire, 10.

Fisher. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 40; Derbyshire, 17; Devonshire, 12; Essex, 15; Gloucestershire, 24; Lancashire, 25; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 9; Norfolk, 26; Northamptonshire, 15; Not-

tinghamshire, 32; Staffordshire, 8; Suffolk, 16; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.

Fisk—Fiske. Suffolk, 16.

Fitch. Cambridgeshire, 20; Essex, 24; Huntingdonshire, 14; Suffolk, 7.

Fitchett. Derbyshire, 7.

Fitt. Hampshire, 17.

Fitter. Warwickshire, 23.

Fitton. Cheshire, 10; Lancashire, 15.

Fladgate. Surrey, 20.

Flanders. Cambridgeshire, 24; Huntingdonshire, 14.

Flatman. Suffolk, 14.

Flatt. Norfolk, 9.

Fleming. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25.

Fletcher. Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 14; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Derbyshire, 48; Gloucestershire, 27; Lancashire, 15; Lincolnshire, 24; Nottinghamshire, 44; Oxfordshire, 20; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 8; Worcestershire, 26; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.

Flint. Derbyshire, 21; Huntingdonshire, 12; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 16; Surrey, 12.

Flintoff. Lincolnshire, 6; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13. In the same part of Yorkshire there are

- a few examples of the name of Flinton.
- Flook—Fluck. Gloucestershire, 24. Flux also occurs in this county.
- Florey. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Flower. Dorsetshire, 21; Somersetshire, 12; Wiltshire, 35.
- Flowers. Buckinghamshire, 15.
- Floyd. Somersetshire, 9.
- Foale. Devonshire, 9.
- Fogden. Sussex, 29.
- Folkard. Essex, 15.
- Foll. Bedfordshire, 20.
- Follett. Hampshire, 47; Somersetshire, 11.
- Follows. Worcestershire, 13.
- Fooks. Dorsetshire, 46.
- Foot. Dorsetshire, 46.
- Foottitt—Footitt. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Ford. Bedfordshire, 18; Berkshire, 25; Cheshire, 36; Cornwall, 10; Derbyshire, 17; Devonshire, 30; Dorsetshire, 46; Gloucestershire, 43; Hampshire, 38; Herefordshire, 24; Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 19; Staffordshire, 10; Suffolk, 16; Sussex, 25; Worcestershire, 22.
- Forman. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Forrest. Lancashire, 9.
- Forrester. Staffordshire, 10.
- Forryan. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20.
- Forshaw. Lancashire, 15.
- Forster. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 27; Durham, 24; Northumberland, 70; Worcestershire, 12. (*See Foster.*)
- Fortescue. Huntingdonshire, 18; Northamptonshire, 20.
- Fortnam. Worcestershire, 14.
- Fortnum. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Foss. Devonshire, 8.
- Foster. Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 17; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 13; Derbyshire, 9; Durham, 32; Gloucestershire, 11; Hampshire, 25; Hertfordshire, 25; Kent, 24; Lancashire, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Lincolnshire, 36; Northumberland, 37; Nottinghamshire, 60; Oxfordshire, 25; Somersetshire, 12; Staffordshire, 32; Sussex, 30; Worcestershire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 32; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 38.
- Foulke — Fowke. Derbyshire, 7.
- Foulkes. North Wales, 25.
- Fountain — Fountaine. Buckinghamshire, 48.
- Fowle. Kent, 15.
- Fowler. Bedfordshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 20; Devonshire, 9; Dorsetshire, 36; Durham, 20; Gloucestershire, 40; Lancashire, 13; Lincolnshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire, 12; Staffordshire, 10; Worcestershire, 14.
- Fowles. Shropshire, 10.

- Fothergill. Durham, 7; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 6.
- Fox. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 12; Derbyshire, 50; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 10; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Lincolnshire, 12; Norfolk, 17; Nottinghamshire, 36; Oxfordshire, 35; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Foxton. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Frampton. Berkshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 26; Oxfordshire, 14; Somersetshire, 9.
- Francis. Cornwall, 12; Essex, 21; Monmouthshire, 45; Norfolk, 15; Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 19; Suffolk, 9; Wiltshire, 40; South Wales, 44.
- Frank. Shropshire, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Frankcombe-Frankcome. Wiltshire, 18.
- Frankland. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Franklin. Bedfordshire, 18; Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 30; Essex, 12; Hertfordshire, 28; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 45.
- Franks. Lincolnshire, 12; Somersetshire, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Frearson. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Freebody. Berkshire, 20.
- Freegard. Wiltshire, 31.
- Freeman. Buckinghamshire, 30; Cambridgeshire, 24; Essex, 18; Gloucestershire, 17; Herefordshire, 14; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Norfolk, 11; Northamptonshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 10; Oxfordshire, 14; Suffolk, 34; Warwickshire, 24; Worcester-shire, 30.
- Freer. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Freestone. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Freeth. Wiltshire, 80.
- Freethy. Cornwall, 8.
- Fremlin. Kent, 12.
- French. Buckinghamshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 15; Devonshire, 34; Durham, 12; Essex, 33; Hampshire, 12; Kent, 15; Northamptonshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 31; Worcestershire, 14.
- Fretwell. Derbyshire, 7.
- Friend. Devonshire, 14.
- Frisby. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Frith. Cheshire, 17; Derbyshire, 15; Somersetshire, 9.
- Froggatt. Derbyshire, 23; Herefordshire, 20.
- Frogley. Berkshire, 20.
- Frohock. Cambridgeshire, 24.

- Froome. Berkshire, 25.
- Frost. Derbyshire, 30; Devonshire, 8; Essex, 15; Monmouthshire, 22; Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 12; Somersetshire, 29.
- Frow. Lincolnshire, 10.
- Fry. Devonshire, 13; Dorsetshire, 26; Somersetshire, 34; Surrey, 15; Wiltshire, 75.
- Fryer. Cheshire, 14; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Fulcher. Suffolk, 11.
- Fulford. Devonshire, 7; Wiltshire, 18.
- Fullard. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Fuller. Buckinghamshire, 18; Kent, 20; Norfolk, 24; Oxfordshire, 18; Sussex, 32.
- Funnell. Sussex, 21.
- Furber. Cheshire, 9.
- Furneaux. Devonshire, 7.
- Furness—Furniss. Derbyshire, 40; Durham, 20. Furneis is a form of this name found in the county of Durham.
- Furse—Furze. Devonshire, 10.
- Fyson. Cambridgeshire, 24.
- Gabb. Worcestershire, 18.
- Gadsby. Derbyshire, 9; Huntingdonshire, 15.
- Gadsden. Bedfordshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 30.
- Gagg. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Gale. Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 26; Hampshire, 20; Monmouthshire, 45; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 25; Wiltshire, 13.
- Gallimore. Cheshire, 9.
- Gallon. Northumberland, 14.
- Galloway. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Galpin. Dorsetshire, 26.
- Galtey. Cornwall, 10.
- Gamble. Norfolk, 13.
- Gammon. Devonshire, 18.
- Gander. Sussex, 43.
- Ganderton. Worcestershire, 14.
- Gapp. Norfolk, 9.
- Garbutt. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 45.
- Gardiner—Gardner. Berkshire, 25; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 14; Essex, 33; Gloucestershire, 27; Hertfordshire, 25; Kent, 15; Lancashire, 31; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 30; Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 30; Sussex, 21; Warwickshire, 45; Worcestershire, 22. Gardner is by far the most common. Gardiner is more characteristic of Norfolk, Essex, Cheshire, and Gloucestershire. Gardener is a rare form mostly found in Northamptonshire.
- Gare. Somersetshire, 11.
- Garlick. Wiltshire, 22.
- Garman. North Wales, 10.

- Garne. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Garner. Cheshire, 24; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Garnett. Cheshire, 9; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Lancashire, 16.
- Garnham. Suffolk, 28.
- Garrard — Garrod. Norfolk, 15; Suffolk, 23. Both associated in these counties. Garrod is a rare Norfolk form.
- Garratt — Garrett. Buckinghamshire, 20; Derbyshire, 17; Essex, 18; Gloucestershire, 14; Hertfordshire, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 15; Suffolk, 11; Warwickshire, 20. These two forms are often associated; but Garratt prevails in Derbyshire and Garrett in Suffolk.
- Garside. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Gaskell — Gaskill. Cheshire, 12; Lancashire, 10.
- Gatehouse. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Gates. Sussex, 14.
- Gaunt. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Gay. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 7; Essex, 15; Hampshire, 17; Wiltshire, 31.
- Gayford. Norfolk, 11.
- Gazard. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Gaze. Norfolk, 13.
- Geach. Cornwall, 24.
- Geake. Cornwall, 10.
- Geary. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25.
- Gedge. Norfolk, 11.
- Gee. Buckinghamshire, 24; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 15; Staffordshire, 12.
- Geldard — Gelder. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Gelsthorpe. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Genge. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Gent. Derbyshire, 9.
- George. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cornwall, 14; Gloucestershire, 11; Herefordshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 20; Monmouthshire, 66; Norfolk, 9; Shropshire, 17; Worcester-shire, 14; South Wales, 34.
- German. Devonshire, 7.
- Gerrard. Cheshire, 14; Lancashire, 10.
- Gerrish. Monmouthshire, 22; Wiltshire, 18.
- Gerry. Cornwall, 9.
- Ghey. Wiltshire, 18.
- Gibbard. Northamptonshire, 25.
- Gibbings—Gibbins. Bedfordshire, 10; Devonshire, 7.
- Gibbon. Cheshire, 9; Durham, 24.
- Gibbons. Bedfordshire, 18; Lincolnshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 15; Somersetshire, 11.
- Gibbs. Buckinghamshire 15; Derbyshire, 11; Dorset-

- shire, 21; Gloucestershire, 60; Herefordshire, 14; Kent, 15; Norfolk, 15; Oxfordshire, 15; Somersetshire, 12; Surrey, 12; Warwickshire, 70; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 22; South Wales, 22.
- Gibby. South Wales, 12.
- Giblett. Somersetshire, 11.
- Gibson. Cheshire, 9; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 57; Derbyshire, 7; Durham, 64; Lancashire, 8; Lincolnshire, 15; Northumberland, 44; Nottinghamshire, 36; Staffordshire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24.
- Giddings. Hertfordshire, 20; Norfolk, 9; Surrey, 12; Wiltshire, 13. In Norfolk, Giddens.
- Gidley. Devonshire, 6.
- Gifford. Cambridgeshire, 24; Dorsetshire, 15; Huntingdonshire, 14; Somersetshire, 22.
- Gilbert. Cornwall, 25; Devonshire, 18; Kent, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 43; Lincolnshire, 12; Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 45; Staffordshire, 10; Warwickshire, 45; Worcestershire, 30.
- Giles. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 7; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire, 9; Wiltshire, 22.
- Gilhespy. Northumberland, 14.
- Gilks. Oxfordshire, 12; Warwickshire, 18.
- Gill. Berkshire, 10; Cornwall, 17; Devonshire, 18; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Nottinghamshire, 24; Somersetshire, 11; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 52; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
- Gillard. Devonshire, 13.
- Gillbard. Cornwall, 9.
- Gillett. Kent, 15; Oxfordshire, 45; Somersetshire, 9.
- Gilliart—Gilliatt. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Gillingham. Dorsetshire, 48.
- Gillman—Gilman. Derbyshire, 13; Staffordshire, 18.
- Gimson. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.
- Ginger. Buckinghamshire, 24.
- Girling. Essex, 12; Norfolk, 15; Suffolk, 37.
- Gittins. Shropshire, 41; North Wales, 20.
- Glanville—Glanvill. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 7.
- Glass. Devonshire, 7; Wiltshire, 20.
- Glasson. Cornwall, 14.
- Gleave. Cheshire, 14.
- Gledhill. Yorkshire, West Riding, 20.
- Glendenning — Glendinning. Northumberland, 18.
- Glover. Cheshire, 12; Lancashire, 23; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Staf-

- fordshire, 30 ; Warwickshire, 22.
 Gloyn. Devonshire, 10.
 Goacher. Sussex, 25.
 Godber. Derbyshire, 7 ; Nottinghamshire, 12. In the Nottinghamshire Court Directory we find Godbehere, the original form of this name.
 Goddard. Berkshire, 55 ; Derbyshire, 13 ; Dorsetshire, 31 ; Hampshire, 30 ; Norfolk, 17 ; Suffolk, 30 ; Wiltshire, 13.
 Godden. Kent, 12.
 Goddier—Goodier. Cheshire, 9.
 Godfrey. Bedfordshire, 20 ; Cambridgeshire, 24 ; Gloucestershire, 14 ; Hertfordshire, 18 ; Huntingdonshire, 7 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17 ; Northamptonshire, 15 ; Somersetshire, 17 ; Surrey, 15.
 Godsall. Herefordshire, 20.
 Godsell also occurs in this county.
 Godson. Lincolnshire, 8 ; Nottinghamshire, 20.
 Godwin. Berkshire, 15 ; Hampshire, 17 ; Oxfordshire, 24 ; Wiltshire, 58.
 Goff. Northamptonshire, 25.
 Golby. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Golden. Cambridgeshire, 20 ; Norfolk, 6.
 Golding. Norfolk, 9 ; Wiltshire, 18.
 Goldsmith. Suffolk, 16 ; Sussex, 21.
 Goldstraw. Staffordshire, 12.
 Goldsworthy. Cornwall, 16.
 Gomm. Buckinghamshire, 25.
 Gooch. Norfolk, 15.
 Goodacre. Lincolnshire, 7 ; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Goodall. Cheshire, 11 ; Derbyshire, 31 ; Nottinghamshire, 10 ; Shropshire, 10 ; Staffordshire, 10.
 Gooday. Essex, 12.
 Goodechild. Buckinghamshire, 18 ; Essex, 21 ; Suffolk, 30.
 Goode. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Gooden. Somerset, 8. (*See Gooding.*)
 Gooderham. Suffolk, 16.
 Goodhew. Kent, 36.
 Gooding. Somerset, 15 ; Suffolk, 18. (*See Gooden.*)
 Goodman. Bedfordshire, 15 ; Buckingham, 30 ; Cornwall, 19 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30 ; Northamptonshire, 15.
 Goodrich. Suffolk, 9 ; South Wales, 9.
 Goodridge. Devon, 7 ; South Wales, 9.
 Goodson. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17 ; Somersetshire, 9.
 Goodwill. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Goodwin. Cheshire, 30 ; Derbyshire, 40 ; Herefordshire, 17 ; Hertfordshire, 17 ; Kent, 33 ; Lincolnshire, 10 ; Norfolk, 7 ; Nottinghamshire, 12 ; Oxfordshire, 12 ; Staffordshire, 54 ; Suffolk,

- 18; Surrey, 20; Worcester-
shire, 14.
- Goodyear. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Goose. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Gornall. Lancashire, 11.
- Gorringe. Sussex, 25.
- Gorst. Lancashire, 18.
- Gorwyn. Devonshire, 6.
- Gosden. Surrey, 20.
- Gosling. Berkshire, 15; Hamp-
shire, 21; Lincolnshire, 10;
Suffolk, 11.
- Goss. Buckinghamshire, 20;
Devonshire, 11.
- Gott. Yorkshire, West Riding, 8.
- Gough. Buckinghamshire, 20;
Herefordshire, 24; Shrop-
shire, 29; Wiltshire, 27.
- Gould. Berkshire, 10; Cheshire,
9; Derbyshire, 25; Devon-
shire, 10; Dorsetshire, 31;
Gloucestershire, 17; Somer-
setshire, 17; Staffordshire,
30.
- Goulder. Norfolk, 11.
- Goulding. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Goulter. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Gower. Kent, 12.
- Gowing. Norfolk, 15; Suffolk,
11.
- Gowlett. Essex, 15.
- Grace. Buckinghamshire, 20;
Lancashire, 8.
- Graham. Berkshire, 20; Cum-
berland and Westmoreland,
100; Durham, 28; North-
umberland, 63; Yorkshire,
North and East Ridings,
14.
- Grainger. Yorkshire, North
and East Ridings, 10.
- Grange. Buckinghamshire, 15;
Hertfordshire, 35; York-
shire, West Riding, 10.
- Granger. Worcestershire, 14.
- Grant. Devonshire, 7; Dorset-
shire, 15; Lincolnshire, 9;
Warwickshire, 20.
- Gratton. Derbyshire, 11.
- Graves. Cambridgeshire, 38;
Lincolnshire, 17; Notting-
hamshire, 12.
- Gray. Bedfordshire, 10; Cam-
bridgeshire, 15; Dorset-
shire, 20; Durham, 9; Essex,
15; Hampshire, 17; Hert-
fordshire, 30; Huntingdon-
shire, 12; Kent, 12; Lin-
colnshire, 13; Norfolk, 9;
Northumberland, 26; Not-
tinghamshire, 12; Suffolk,
16; Surrey, 15; Yorkshire,
North and East Ridings, 14,
(See Grey.)
- Grayson. Yorkshire, West
Riding, 13; Yorkshire,
North and East Ridings,
9.
- Greatorrex—Greatrix. Derby-
shire, 17; Lancashire, 8;
Staffordshire, 8. Greatorrex
is mostly found in Derby-
shire, but also in Stafford-
shire; Greatrix in Stafford-
shire and Lancashire; Gra-
trix in Lancashire.
- Greaves. Buckinghamshire, 24;
Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 9;
Lancashire, 9; Nottingham-
shire, 24; Warwickshire,
25; Worcestershire, 34;
Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.

- Greves is a Warwickshire form.
- Greed. Somersetshire, 9.
- Green. Bedfordshire, 30 ; Buckinghamshire, 30 ; Cambridgeshire, 81 ; Cheshire, 20 ; Derbyshire, 23 ; Dorsetshire, 22 ; Durham, 12 ; Essex, 55 ; Gloucestershire, 17 ; Hampshire, 43 ; Herefordshire, 34 ; Hertfordshire, 18 ; Huntingdonshire, 25 ; Kent, 24 ; Lancashire, 34 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 43 ; Lincolnshire, 44 ; Middlesex, 25 ; Monmouthshire, 11 ; Norfolk, 72 ; Northamptonshire, 15 ; Northumberland, 41 ; Nottinghamshire, 28 ; Oxfordshire, 30 ; Shropshire, 33 ; Somersetshire, 45 ; Staffordshire, 30 ; Suffolk, 50 ; Warwickshire, 35 ; Wiltshire, 49 ; Worcestershire, 86 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 50 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 22 ; North Wales, 20.
- Greenacre. Norfolk, 18.
- Greenaway. Cornwall, 8 ; Wiltshire, 13.
- Greenfield. Lincolnshire, 10 ; Nottinghamshire, 24 ; Sussex, 21.
- Greenhalgh. Lancashire, 16.
- Greenhill. Wiltshire, 22.
- Greenslade. Devonshire, 14 ; Somerset, 12.
- Greenwell. Durham, 40.
- Greenwood. Berkshire, 20 ; Cornwall, 12 ; Lancashire, 35 ; Norfolk, 13 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 80.
- Gregory. Buckinghamshire, 20 ; Derbyshire, 71 ; Hertfordshire, 15 ; Lancashire, 18 ; Middlesex, 14 ; Northamptonshire, 35 ; Oxfordshire, 15 ; Somersetshire, 11 ; Wiltshire, 24.
- Gregson. Lancashire, 12.
- Grendon. Devonshire, 7.
- Gresty. Cheshire, 14.
- Grey. Durham, 9 ; Northumberland, 37. (*See Gray.*)
- Griffin. Buckinghamshire, 65 ; Devonshire, 15 ; Gloucestershire, 17 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17 ; Norfolk, 13 ; Northamptonshire, 30 ; Oxfordshire, 30 ; Somersetshire, 26 ; Warwickshire, 50 ; Worcestershire, 34.
- Griffith—Griffiths. Cheshire, 30 ; Gloucestershire, 27 ; Herefordshire, 136 ; Monmouthshire, 110 ; Northamptonshire, 15 ; Shropshire, 100 ; Worcestershire, 34 ; North Wales, 290 ; South Wales, 220. Griffiths is by far the most frequent form of this name. Griffith is more frequent in North Wales than in South Wales ; but it is only in Cheshire that it in any way approaches Griffiths in relative frequency.

- Grigg. Cornwall, 45.
 Grills. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 8.
 Grimes. Warwickshire, 25.
 Grimsey. Suffolk, 20.
 Grimshaw. Lancashire, 16.
 Grimwood. Suffolk, 23.
 Grindey—Grindy. Derbyshire, 15; Staffordshire, 22.
 Grist. Wiltshire, 18.
 Groom. Northamptonshire, 20; Shropshire, 17; Suffolk, 14. Groome is a rare form, found mostly in Northamptonshire.
 Grose. Cornwall, 16.
 Ground—Grounds. Cambridge-shire, 29.
 Grove. Worcestershire, 30.
 Groves. Dorsetshire, 40; Leiceshire and Rutlandshire, 13; Shropshire, 22; Somersetshire, 9; Worcestershire, 15.
 Growcott. Shropshire, 12.
 Grummitt. Lincolnshire, 13.
 Grundy. Herefordshire, 17; Lancashire, 18; Lincolnshire, 7; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Guest. Kent, 12; Worcester-shire, 14.
 Guilding. Worcestershire, 18.
 Gulliver. Northamptonshire, 20.
 Gunn. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Gunter. Berkshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 17.
 Guppy. Dorsetshire, 7.
 Gurney. Bedfordshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 35; Hertfordshire, 15.
 Guy. Buckinghamshire, 24; Dorsetshire, 25; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
 Gwilliam—Gwillim. Herefordshire, 28; Monmouthshire, 22; Shropshire, 22.
 Gwilt. Shropshire, 31.
 Gwynne. Monmouthshire, 17.
 Gynn. Cornwall, 12.
 Gyte. Derbyshire, 7.
 Hack. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20.
 Hackin — Hakin. Lancashire, 9.
 Haddon. Northamptonshire, 15; Warwickshire, 15.
 Hadfield. Derbyshire, 52.
 Hadingham. Suffolk, 20.
 Hadland. Northamptonshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 15.
 Hadley. Worcestershire, 22.
 Haffenden. Sussex, 18.
 Haggar—Hagger. Cambridge-shire, 20.
 Haggett. Somersetshire, 9.
 Hague. Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Haigh. Yorkshire, West Riding, 45.
 Haine. Somersetshire, 15. (*See* Hayne.)
 Haines. Herefordshire, 9; Oxfordshire, 12; Somersetshire, 11. (*See* Haynes.)
 Hainsworth. Yorkshire, West Riding, 9. (*See* Ainsworth.)

- Hale. Cheshire, 11; Gloucestershire, 24; Hertfordshire, 18; Monmouthshire, 28; Surrey, 12; Wiltshire, 22.
- Hales. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Haley. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Halfacre. Berkshire, 20.
- Halford. Worcestershire, 18.
- Hall. Bedfordshire, 35; Berkshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 30; Cambridgeshire, 43; Cheshire, 40; Cornwall, 16; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 40; Derbyshire, 90; Devonshire, 15; Durham, 108; Gloucestershire, 36; Hampshire, 43; Herefordshire, 41; Hertfordshire, 27; Huntingdonshire, 19; Lancashire, 34; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 38; Lincolnshire, 31; Monmouthshire, 28; Norfolk, 42; Northamptonshire, 30; Northumberland, 123; Nottinghamshire, 50; Oxfordshire, 35; Shropshire, 31; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 40; Surrey, 12; Sussex, 18; Warwickshire, 45; Wiltshire, 22; Worcestershire, 26; Yorkshire, West Riding, 34; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 41; South Wales, 22. (*See Halls.*)
- Hallam. Derbyshire, 23; Nottinghamshire, 50.
- Hallett. Devonshire, 11; Dorsetshire, 15; Somersetshire, 14.
- Halliwell. Lancashire, 9.
- Halls. Essex, 24.
- Hallworth. Bedfordshire, 15.
- Halsall. Lancashire, 21.
- Halse. Devonshire, 8.
- Ham. Cornwall, 9; Devonshire, 7; Somersetshire, 26.
- Hamar. Herefordshire, 11; Shropshire, 33; South Wales, 17. Occasionally spelt Hamer.
- Hambleton. Staffordshire, 10.
- Hambly. Cornwall, 14.
- Hambrook. Kent, 24.
- Hames. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Hamlyn. Devonshire, 23.
- Hammersley. Staffordshire, 10.
- Hammond. Cheshire, 20; Essex, 12; Hampshire, 17; Kent, 50; Lincolnshire, 11; Norfolk, 24; Northamptonshire, 15; Shropshire, 14; Staffordshire, 10; Suffolk, 34; Sussex, 18; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10. Hamond is a rare Norfolk form; Hammon is a rare Kent form.
- Hampshire. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Hampson. Cheshire, 11; Lancashire, 8; Shropshire, 20.
- Hampton. Shropshire, 10; Sussex, 14; Worcestershire, 14.
- Hancock. Cheshire, 11; Cornwall, 20; Derbyshire, 30; Devonshire, 22; Gloucestershire, 18; Somersetshire,

- 15; Staffordshire, 16; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 18. Hancock is characteristic of Gloucestershire.
- Hancorn. Herefordshire, 14.
- Hand. Derbyshire, 9; Lincolnshire, 9; Staffordshire, 10.
- Hands. Warwickshire, 42.
- Handford. Derbyshire, 11.
- Hanham — Hannam. Dorsetshire, 15; Somersetshire, 12.
- Handley. Derbyshire, 13; Norfolk, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 23. Hanley is an occasional West Riding form.
- Hankey. Cheshire, 12.
- Hankin. Hertfordshire, 20.
- Hanks. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Hann. Dorsetshire, 20.
- Hannaford. Devonshire, 38.
- Hansford. Dorsetshire, 31.
- Hanson. Yorkshire, West Riding, 24.
- Harber. Worcestershire, 14.
- Hard. Hertfordshire, 15; Sussex, 14.
- Hardacre — Hardaker. Lancashire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 8. Hardicker and Hardiker are also Lancashire forms.
- Harcastle. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Harden. Kent, 12.
- Harding. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 26; Gloucestershire, 24; Shropshire, 14; Somersetshire, 63; Staffordshire, 8; Suffolk, 14; Wiltshire, 40; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12; South Wales, 22.
- Hardman. Lancashire, 8.
- Hardstaff. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Hardwick. Derbyshire, 13; Herefordshire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 12; Somersetshire, 22; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Hardy. Derbyshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 10; Durham, 24; Essex, 18; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 38; Lincolnshire, 30; Norfolk, 15; Northumberland, 11; Nottinghamshire, 36; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
- Hargreaves. Lancashire, 48; Yorkshire, West Riding, 42.
- Harker. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Harland. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 22.
- Harle. Northumberland, 11.
- Harmer. Norfolk, 9; Sussex, 29.
- Harper. Buckinghamshire, 30; Herefordshire, 14; Shropshire, 17; Suffolk, 26; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Harpham. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Harradine. Bedfordshire, 10.

- Harris. Bedfordshire, 31 ; Berkshire, 32 ; Buckinghamshire, 30 ; Cornwall, 70 ; Devonshire, 76 ; Dorsetshire, 52 ; Essex, 27 ; Gloucestershire, 43 ; Hampshire, 43 ; Herefordshire, 47 ; Hertfordshire, 18 ; Huntingdonshire, 15 ; Kent, 27 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 51 ; Lincolnshire, 30 ; Monmouthshire, 160 ; Northamptonshire, 65 ; Nottinghamshire, 44 ; Oxfordshire, 100 ; Shropshire, 20 ; Somersetshire, 40 ; Staffordshire, 26 ; Suffolk, 20 ; Sussex, 32 ; Warwickshire, 65 ; Wiltshire, 36 ; Worcestershire, 74 ; North Wales, 20 ; South Wales, 120. Harries is a not uncommon form in South Wales.
- Harrison. Bedfordshire, 15 ; Berkshire, 10 ; Cheshire, 26 ; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 75 ; Derbyshire, 52 ; Durham, 40 ; Kent, 18 ; Lancashire, 90 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30 ; Lincolnshire, 80 ; Norfolk, 26 ; Northumberland, 37 ; Nottinghamshire, 40 ; Shropshire, 22 ; Somersetshire, 9 ; Staffordshire, 72 ; Surrey, 18 ; Sussex, 21 ; Warwickshire, 28 ; Wiltshire, 9 ; Worcestershire, 14 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 60 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 95.
- Harrod. Essex, 9.
- Harry. South Wales, 17.
- Hart. Bedfordshire, 18 ; Buckinghamshire, 12 ; Cambridgeshire, 24 ; Durham, 28 ; Gloucestershire, 30 ; Herefordshire, 14 ; Hertfordshire, 18 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 34 ; Norfolk, 13 ; Staffordshire, 16 ; Suffolk, 20 ; Wiltshire, 22 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 14.
- Hartland. Gloucestershire, 30 ; Herefordshire, 17.
- Hartle. Derbyshire, 9.
- Hartley. Huntingdonshire, 14 ; Lancashire, 26 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 64.
- Hartnell — Hartnoll. Devonshire, 11.
- Hartop. Bedfordshire, 25.
- Hartridge. Kent, 15.
- Harwood. Lancashire, 12 ; Oxfordshire, 14 ; Warwickshire, 10.
- Harvey. Bedfordshire, 10 ; Cornwall, 42 ; Derbyshire, 11 ; Devonshire, 34 ; Essex, 70 ; Gloucestershire, 24 ; Hampshire, 56 ; Hertfordshire, 20 ; Kent, 50 ; Lincolnshire, 9 ; Norfolk, 26 ; Nottinghamshire, 36 ; Staffordshire, 36 ; Suffolk, 28 ; Warwickshire, 18 ; Wiltshire, 13 ; Worcestershire, 14.
- Haslam. Derbyshire, 11 ; Lancashire, 14.
- Hasler. Essex, 12.
- Hassall—Hassell. Cheshire, 17.

- Hatch. Somersetshire, 9; Surrey, 12.
- Hatfield. Derbyshire, 7; Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Hatherell. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Hathway. Wiltshire, 18.
- Hatt. Oxfordshire, 20.
- Hatton. Cheshire, 14; Hertfordshire, 18; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Suffolk, 16. Hatten is a Suffolk form.
- Hawes. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Suffolk, 11.
- Hawke. Cornwall, 16.
- Hawken. Cornwall, 43. (*See* Hocking.)
- Hawkes. Bedfordshire, 14; Northamptonshire, 30; Warwickshire, 45.
- Hawkey. Cornwall, 39.
- Hawking. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Hawkins. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 23; Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 24; Dorsetshire, 21; Gloucestershire, 50; Hampshire, 21; Herefordshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 15; Somersetshire, 56; Staffordshire, 12; Wiltshire, 45; Worcestershire, 14. Hawkings is a rare form mostly found in Somersetshire.
- Hawley. Derbyshire, 7.
- Haworth. Lancashire, 40. (*See* Howorth.)
- Hay. Lincolnshire, 10.
- Haydock. Lancashire, 12.
- Haydon. Devonshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 20. Hayden, a rare form.
- Hayes. Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 13; Lancashire, 17; Oxfordshire, 15; Somersetshire, 24; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 14. (*See* Heyes.)
- Hayhurst. Lancashire, 8.
- Hayman. Devonshire, 11.
- Hayne. Cornwall, 9. (*See* Haine.)
- Haynes. Derbyshire, 7; Herefordshire, 9; Huntingdonshire, 25; Northamptonshire, 25; Oxfordshire, 54; Shropshire, 17; Staffordshire, 10; Warwickshire, 20; Worcestershire, 18. (*See* Haines.) In Shropshire and Warwickshire a few Heynes. (*See* Haines.)
- Hayter. Dorsetshire, 26.
- Haythornthwaite. Lancashire, 8.
- Hayward. Devonshire, 7; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 17; Monmouthshire, 22; Nottinghamshire, 8; Shropshire, 26; Suffolk, 34; Sussex, 18; Wiltshire, 31. Haward is a Suffolk form. (*See* Heyward.)
- Haywood. Derbyshire, 9; Devonshire, 7; Herefordshire, 14; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Lincolnshire, 9; Nottinghamshire, 8. (*See* Heywood.)
- Head. Sussex, 18.

- Heading. Norfolk, 9.
 Headington. Berkshire, 20.
 Headon. Devonshire, 7.
 Heal—Heale. Devonshire, 14 ;
 Somersetshire, 27. Heale
 is more characteristic of
 Devonshire.
 Health. Devonshire, 7.
 Healy—Healey. Buckingham-
 shire, 20 ; Lincolnshire, 7.
 Heley also in Buckingham-
 shire.
 Heaman. Devonshire, 7.
 Heap. Lancashire, 19 ; York-
 shire, West Riding, 10.
 Heard. Devonshire, 18.
 Hearle. Cornwall, 32.
 Hearn. Devonshire, 7 ; Essex,
 21. (*See* Hern.)
 Heath. Berkshire, 35 ; Cheshire,
 12 ; Derbyshire, 13 ; Not-
 tinghamshire, 12 ; Somers-
 etshire, 9 ; Staffordshire,
 60 ; Warwickshire, 30 ;
 Worcester, 18.
 Heathcote. Cheshire, 14 ; Der-
 byshire, 25.
 Heatley. Shropshire, 14.
 Heaton. Lancashire, 21 ; York-
 shire, West Riding, 21.
 Heaver. Sussex, 21.
 Hebden. Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 12 ; Yorkshire,
 North and East Ridings, 12.
 Hebditch. Somersetshire, 9.
 Hebron. Yorkshire, North and
 East Ridings, 10.
 Heddou. Devonshire, 8.
 Hedges. Berkshire, 30 ; Buck-
 inghamshire, 55 ; Hertford-
 shire, 15 ; Oxfordshire, 20.
 Hedley. Durham, 24 ; North-
 umberland, 67.
 Heggadon. Devonshire, 7.
 Heighway. Shropshire, 22.
 Heler. Staffordshire, 10.
 Hellier—Hellyer. Cornwall,
 17 ; Devonshire, 10 ; Dor-
 setshire, 10 ; Somersetshire,
 10. Hellier is the usual
 form. Hellyar belongs to
 Cornwall. (*See* Hillier.)
 Helliwell. Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 30.
 Helmer. Devonshire, 8.
 Helmsley. Nottinghamshire, 8.
 (*See* Hemsley.)
 Hembrow. Somersetshire, 11.
 Hemming—Hemmings. Glou-
 cestershire, 11 ; Oxford-
 shire, 12 ; Warwickshire,
 15 ; Worcestershire, 26.
 Usually associated. Hem-
 ing is perhaps a Worcester-
 shire form.
 Hemsall. Nottinghamshire, 32.
 Hemsley. Nottinghamshire, 20 ;
 Sussex, 25. (*See* Helms-
 ley.)
 Hemus. Worcestershire, 34.
 Henderson. Cumberland and
 Westmoreland, 20 ; Dur-
 ham, 40 ; Northumberland,
 74.
 Hendy. Cornwall, 19 ; Devon-
 shire, 6.
 Henley. Wiltshire, 8.
 Henshall. Cheshire, 15.
 Henson. Leicestershire and
 Rutlandshire, 17.
 Henstock. Derbyshire, 11.
 Henwood. Cornwall, 17.

- Heppell—Hepple. Durham, 16.
 Hepworth. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
 Herbert. Gloucestershire, 24; Monmouthshire, 33; Oxfordshire, 20.
 Herdman. Northumberland, 18.
 Hern—Herne. Devonshire, 8; Norfolk, 13. (*See Hearn.*)
 Herrick. Nottinghamshire, 9; Leicestershire, 12.
 Herring. Lincolnshire, 8.
 Herrod. Nottinghamshire, 24.
 Heseltine. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20. Hesseltine is a rare form.
 Hesketh. Lancashire, 30.
 Heslop. Durham, 40; Northumberland, 44; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8. Hislop is a rare form.
 Hesmondhalgh. Lancashire, 8.
 Hetherington. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 77; Northumberland, 11.
 Hewer. Gloucestershire, 20.
 Hewett—Hewitt. Berkshire, 20; Cheshire, 53; Norfolk, 17; Nottinghamshire, 12; Surrey, 20. Hewett in Berks and Surrey; Hewitt in Cheshire and Nottinghamshire; both in Norfolk.
 Hewitson. Durham, 32.
 Hewlett. Gloucestershire, 20; Somersetshire, 14.
 Hewson. Lincolnshire, 18.
 Hext. Devonshire, 9.
 Hey. Yorkshire, West Riding, 24.
 Heyes. Lancashire, 20. (*See Hayes.*)
 Heygate. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Heyward. Devonshire, 9. (*See Hayward.*)
 Heywood. Devonshire, 15. (*See Haywood.*)
 Hiatt—Hyatt. Gloucestershire, 24; Oxfordshire, 25; Warwickshire, 15. Hiatt is a rare form.
 Hibbard — Hibberd. Dorsetshire, 21; Wiltshire, 27.
 Hibbert. Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 11; Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Hick. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Hicken—Hickin. Warwickshire, 30.
 Hickling. Derbyshire, 7; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Hickman. Berkshire, 20; Kent, 12.
 Hickmott. Kent, 18.
 Hicks. Berkshire, 15; Cornwall, 71; Devonshire, 7; Durham, 16; Essex, 21; Somersetshire, 20; Suffolk, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Hickson. Cheshire, 9.
 Hickton. Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Hide. Sussex, 14.
 Hides. Lincolnshire, 10.
 Higginbotham — Higgingbottom. Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 29. Higginbotham

is the rarer form; it is mostly represented in Cheshire.

Higgins. Bedfordshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 24; Lancashire, 8; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire, 12; North Wales, 30. Higgin is a Lancashire form.

Higginson. Cheshire, 14; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lancashire, 7; Shropshire, 20.

Higgs. Somersetshire, 9; Wiltshire, 18.

Higham. Lancashire, 14; Northamptonshire, 15.

Higman. Cornwall, 19.

Hignell. Gloucestershire, 14.

Higson. Lancashire, 7.

Hilder. Kent, 18; Sussex, 21.

Hildred. Lincolnshire, 7.

Hill. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 30; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 20; Cornwall, 35; Derbyshire, 52; Devonshire, 67; Gloucestershire, 73; Hampshire, 34; Herefordshire, 41; Hertfordshire, 25; Lancashire, 14; Lincolnshire, 40; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 66; Monmouthshire, 17; Norfolk, 20; Northamptonshire, 35; Nottinghamshire, 36; Oxfordshire, 50; Shropshire, 24; Somersetshire, 70; Staffordshire, 54; Suffolk, 7; Wiltshire, 9; Worcester-

shire, 45; Yorkshire, West Riding, 21; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 26. (*See Hills.*)

Hillier. Hampshire, 26; Monmouthshire, 17; Wiltshire, 36. (*See Hellier.*)

Hills. Hampshire, 17; Kent, 21; Suffolk, 18; Surrey, 12; Sussex, 18. (*See Hill.*)

Hillson—Hilson. Devonshire, 7.

Hilton. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Lancashire, 22.

Hinchcliffe. Yorkshire, West Riding, 22.

Hind. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 9; Nottinghamshire, 16. Hinde is a Nottinghamshire form.

Hindle. Lancashire, 15.

Hindmarsh. Northumberland, 14.

Hine. Devonshire, 7; Staffordshire, 26.

Hingley. Worcestershire, 26.

Hinton. Shropshire, 17.

Hiorns—Hirons. Buckinghamshire, 10; Oxfordshire, 35; Worcestershire, 18.

Hird. Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.

Hirst. Yorkshire, West Riding, 42.

Hiscock. Berkshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 52; Somersetshire, 12; Wiltshire, 31.

Hitchcock. Suffolk, 23.

- Hitchen — Hitchin. Cheshire, 14; Lancashire, 10. Hitchon is also a Lancashire form.
- Hitchings—Hitchins. Cornwall, 10; Wiltshire, 18.
- Hoadley. Sussex, 25.
- Hoar—Hoare. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 26.
- Hoath. Sussex, 18.
- Hobbs. Berkshire, 30; Buckinghamshire, 45; Gloucestershire, 36; Hertfordshire, 20; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 15; Wiltshire, 32.
- Hobby. Herefordshire, 14.
- Hobden. Sussex, 65.
- Hobgen. Sussex, 14.
- Hobley. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Hobson. Yorkshire, West Riding, 26.
- Hockenball—Hockenhull. Cheshire, 24. Hocknell, a contracted form, is found in the same county.
- Hockey. Somersetshire, 9.
- Hockin—Hocking. Cornwall, 80; Devonshire, 10. Hocking is the more frequent. Hocken is a rare form. (*See* Hawken.)
- Hockley. Essex, 21.
- Hockridge. Devonshire, 8.
- Hoddell. Herefordshire, 14.
- Hodder. Devonshire, 7; Dorsetshire, 15; Somersetshire, 9.
- Hoddinott. Dorsetshire, 10; Hampshire, 13; Somersetshire, 32; Warwickshire, 10; Wiltshire, 9; Worcestershire, 26. Hoddnott also occurs in Worcestershire as well as Hodnett, which *see*.
- Hodge. Cornwall, 24; Devonshire, 16; Lancashire, 11.
- Hodges. Dorsetshire, 20; Herefordshire, 34; Kent, 15; Monmouthshire, 33; Somerset, 17; Warwickshire, 15; Worcestershire, 14.
- Hodgetts. Staffordshire, 12; Worcestershire, 26.
- Hodgkins. Staffordshire, 10.
- Hodgkinson. Cheshire, 17; Derbyshire, 38; Lancashire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 15; Staffordshire, 16.
- Hodgson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 57; Derbyshire, 9; Durham, 100; Lancashire, 30; Lincolnshire, 13; Northumberland, 20; Nottinghamshire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 33; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 68. (*See* Hodson.)
- Hodnett. Shropshire, 14; Worcestershire, 7. (*See* Hoddinott.)
- Hodson. Lancashire, 7; Lincolnshire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 8. (*See* Hodgson.)
- Hogarth. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 18; Northumberland, 7; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings,

10. In Northumberland only in the "Court Directory." Hoggarth is a Lancashire form; Hoggart and Hoggard occur in the North and East Ridings.
- Hogben—Hogbin. Kent, 45.
- Hogg. Northumberland, 48.
- Holborrow—Holbrow. Gloucestershire, 17; Wiltshire, 18.
- Holbrook. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Holcroft — Holdercroft — Houldcroft. Lancashire, 10; Staffordshire, 34.
- Holden. Lancashire, 60; Lincolnshire, 10; Suffolk, 11; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12. Holding is a rare Lancashire form. Houlden is found in Lincolnshire.
- Holder. Gloucestershire, 20.
- Holdom. Buckinghamshire, 20.
- Holdsworth — Houldsworth. Yorkshire, West Riding, 26.
- Hole. Derbyshire, 11; Devonshire, 8; Somersetshire, 20.
- Holgate. Lancashire, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16.
- Hollamby. Kent, 12.
- Hollands. Kent, 30.
- Holland. Cheshire, 66; Essex, 12; Lincolnshire, 11; Norfolk, 11; Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 20; Staffordshire, 32; Suffolk, 9; Worcestershire, 18.
- Hollick. Warwickshire, 20.
- Holliday—Holyday. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Hollier. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Hollingsworth — Hollingworth. Derbyshire, 25; Staffordshire, 12.
- Hollington. Worcestershire, 22.
- Hollins. Staffordshire, 26.
- Hollinshead. Cheshire, 27.
- Hollis. Hampshire, 21; Oxfordshire, 15; Staffordshire, 12.
- Hollow. Cornwall, 16.
- Holloway. Dorsetshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 24; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 14.
- Hollyoak. (*See* Holyoak.)
- Holman. Cornwall, 10; Sussex, 18.
- Holmes. Berkshire, 25; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 22; Derbyshire, 67; Devonshire, 7; Durham, 64; Hertfordshire, 18; Lancashire, 23; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Lincolnshire, 48; Norfolk, 15; Northumberland, 18; Nottinghamshire, 36; Sussex, 14; Worcestershire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 56; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 23. Holme is a rare Lancashire form.
- Holness—Honess. Kent, 27.
- Holroyd. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- Holt. Buckinghamshire, 45; Cheshire, 9; Lancashire, 46.

- Holtom. Worcestershire, 14.
 Holton. Northamptonshire, 20.
 Holyoak. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 9; Warwickshire, 12.
 Home. Shropshire, 17.
 Homer. Dorsetshire, 26.
 Homewood. Kent, 24; Sussex, 14.
 Hone. Oxfordshire, 15.
 Honey. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 7.
 Honeyfield. Dorsetshire, 15.
 Honeysett. Sussex, 29.
 Honniball. Devonshire, 7.
 Honour. Oxfordshire, 15.
 Hood. Dorsetshire, 15; Norfolk, 9.
 Hook. Sussex, 18.
 Hooker. Kent, 21; Surrey, 20.
 Hookway. Devonshire, 16.
 Hooley. Cheshire, 11.
 Hooper. Berkshire, 10; Cornwall, 31; Devonshire, 34; Gloucestershire, 40; Somersetshire, 32; Wiltshire, 18.
 Hope. Cheshire, 11; Herefordshire, 14; Kent, 21; Staffordshire, 10.
 Hopkin—Hopkins. Bedfordshire, 30; Cambridgeshire, 38; Dorsetshire, 26; Gloucestershire, 43; Monmouthshire, 22; South Wales, 108. Hopkins is the usual form, Hopkin being associated with it in South Wales and Cambridgeshire.
 Hopkinson. Derbyshire, 34; Nottinghamshire, 28.
 Hopley. Cheshire, 19.
 Hopper. Cambridgeshire, 15; Devonshire, 8; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 22.
 Hopps. Durham, 24.
 Horn. Kent, 12; Norfolk, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12. Horne also occurs in the West Riding.
 Hornby. Lancashire, 17; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
 Horner. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 21.
 Hornsby. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Horobin—Horrobin. Derbyshire, 7; Staffordshire, 8.
 Horrocks. Lancashire, 11.
 Horsey. Somersetshire, 9.
 Horsfall. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
 Horsley. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Horton. Buckinghamshire, 12; Cheshire, 19; Devonshire, 20; Shropshire, 14; Warwickshire, 20; Worcester-shire, 18.
 Horwood. Buckinghamshire, 35.
 Hosegood. Devonshire, 7; Somersetshire, 11.
 Hoskin—Hosking. Cornwall, 65; Devonshire, 14; Hosking is the usual form. Hosken is a rare Cornish form.
 Hoskings—Hoskins. Monmouthshire, 28; Somersetshire, 12.
 Hotchkiss. Shropshire, 52.

- Hotten. Cornwall, 16.
- Hough. Cheshire, 19; Lancashire, 8.
- Houghton. Cheshire, 9; Essex, 9; Lancashire, 28; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Nottinghamshire, 20; Warwickshire, 15.
- Houlbrook. Cheshire, 9.
- Hounsell. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Housden. Essex, 12.
- House. Dorsetshire, 26; Hampshire, 13; Somersetshire, 75. (*See* Howse.)
- Houseman. Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Housley. Derbyshire, 7.
- Howard. Berkshire, 10; Cambridgeshire, 29; Cheshire, 24; Derbyshire, 20; Devonshire, 10; Essex, 9; Herefordshire, 14; Lancashire, 32; Lincolnshire, 20; Norfolk, 35; Nottinghamshire, 32; Shropshire, 12; Suffolk, 26; Surrey, 30; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Howarth — Howorth. Lancashire, 50; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12. Howarth is the usual form.
- Howe. Bedfordshire, 18; Derbyshire, 19; Huntingdonshire, 18; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire, 24.
- Howell. Norfolk, 22; North Wales, 15; South Wales, 66.
- Howells. Herefordshire, 28; Monmouthshire, 89; Shropshire, 31; South Wales, 44.
- Howes. Norfolk, 24.
- Howey—Howie. Northumberland, 18.
- Howett—Howitt. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Howlett. Norfolk, 24; Suffolk, 32.
- Howse. Wiltshire, 18. (*See* House.)
- Howson. Staffordshire, 22.
- Hoyes. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Hoyle. Lancashire, 13; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Hoyles. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Huband. Worcestershire, 14.
- Hubbard. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Norfolk, 36; Suffolk, 18.
- Huddleston. Lancashire, 8.
- Hudson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 15; Derbyshire, 27; Durham, 12; Essex, 9; Huntingdonshire, 12; Lancashire, 8; Lincolnshire, 9; Norfolk, 30; Northumberland, 14; Nottinghamshire, 12; Shropshire, 17; Staffordshire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 35; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 31.
- Huggins. Norfolk, 11.
- Hughes. Buckinghamshire, 15; Cheshire, 24; Gloucestershire, 14; Hampshire, 17; Herefordshire, 72; Monmouthshire, 40; Oxfordshire, 25; Shropshire, 65; Staffordshire, 22; War-

- wickshire, 15; Wiltshire, 49; Worcestershire, 34; North Wales, 350; South Wales, 76.
- Hugill. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24.
- Hulbert. Wiltshire, 30.
- Hull. Bedfordshire, 15; Dorsetshire, 15; Durham, 24; Hampshire, 17; Lancashire, 9; Wiltshire, 13.
- Hulland. Derbyshire, 7.
- Hulme. Cheshire, 36; Lancashire, 11; Staffordshire, 40.
- Humble. Northumberland, 7.
- Humbley. Huntingdonshire, 20.
- Humphrey. Berkshire, 30; Hertfordshire, 15; Norfolk, 20; Surrey, 30; Sussex, 18. Humfrey is the Berkshire form.
- Humphreys — Humphries. Buckinghamshire, 18; Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 14; Shropshire, 30; Wiltshire, 22; Worcestershire, 16; North Wales, 75. Humphreys is the usual form. Humphries occurs, usually associated with it, in Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire. Humphris is a Gloucestershire form.
- Hunt. Bedfordshire, 18; Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 12; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 17; Derbyshire, 36; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 75; Essex, 18; Gloucestershire, 33; Hampshire, 34; Hertfordshire, 15; Kent, 21; Lancashire, 20; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Lincolnshire, 12; Middlesex, 30; Monmouthshire, 33; Norfolk, 7; Northamptonshire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 36; Oxfordshire, 15; Somersetshire, 31; Suffolk, 26; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 14; Warwickshire, 20; Wiltshire, 45; Worcestershire, 47.
- Hunter. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Durham, 44; Lancashire, 16; Norfolk, 11; Northumberland, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 8; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Hurd. Somersetshire, 9.
- Hurford. Devonshire, 9; Somersetshire, 9.
- Hurley. Somersetshire, 11.
- Hurrell. Devonshire, 7.
- Hurren. Suffolk, 11.
- Hurry. Cambridgeshire, 24.
- Hurst. Buckinghamshire, 12; Lancashire, 17.
- Hurt. Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Huskinson. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Hussey. Somersetshire, 9; Wiltshire, 13.
- Hutchings. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 17; Oxford-

- shire, 10; Somersetshire, 27. Hutchins is a rare form found in Somersetshire.
- Hutchinson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 50; Derbyshire, 7; Durham, 108; Lincolnshire, 11; Northumberland, 55; Nottinghamshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 40.
- Hutley. Essex, 18.
- Hutt. Oxfordshire, 35.
- Hutton. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Huxham. Devonshire, 7.
- Huxley. Cheshire, 11.
- Huxtable. Devonshire, 25.
- Hyatt. (*See* Hiatt.)
- Hyde. Worcestershire, 14.
- Ibbotson. Warwickshire, 15.
- Ibison. Lancashire, 7.
- Iddon. Lancashire, 8.
- Iles. Gloucestershire, 36.
- Illingworth. Lancashire, 7; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Ingall—Ingle. Lincolnshire, 10.
- Ingate. Suffolk, 20.
- Ing. Buckinghamshire, 20.
- Inge. Kent, 12.
- Ingham. Lancashire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- Ingleby. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Ingram. Norfolk, 9.
- Inions. Shropshire, 12.
- Inns. Buckinghamshire, 12.
- Inskip. Bedfordshire, 15.
- Instone. Shropshire, 17.
- Ireland. Lancashire, 20; Sussex, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Irish. Devonshire, 14.
- Irving. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 60; Northumberland, 7.
- Isaac. Devonshire, 24; Gloucestershire, 14.
- Isaacs. Devonshire, 8.
- Isgar. Somersetshire, 9.
- Isted. Sussex, 14.
- Ivatt. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Ivens. Northamptonshire, 15; Warwickshire, 30.
- Ives. Middlesex, 22; Norfolk, 17.
- Iveson. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
- Ivey. Cornwall, 20.
- Ivory. Hertfordshire, 20.
- Izzard. Berkshire, 20.
- Jackman. Devonshire, 10.
- Jacks. Shropshire, 14.
- Jackson. Berkshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cheshire, 98; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 100; Derbyshire, 56; Devonshire, 7; Durham, 56; Essex, 30; Gloucestershire, 24; Herefordshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 40; Huntingdonshire, 15; Lancashire, 96; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 50; Lincolnshire, 43; Monmouthshire, 17; Norfolk, 20; Northumberland, 26; Not-

- tinghamshire, 60; Shropshire, 24; Somersetshire, 9; Staffordshire, 62; Suffolk, 16; Sussex, 10; Warwickshire, 60; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 52; Yorkshire, West Riding, 80; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 106.
- Jacob — Jacobs. Norfolk, 9; Somersetshire, 10.
- Jagger. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- James. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 25; Cornwall, 64; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Devonshire, 24; Dorsetshire, 45; Durham, 24; Gloucestershire, 57; Herefordshire, 54; Huntingdonshire, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Monmouthshire, 170; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 32; Shropshire, 50; Somersetshire, 48; Staffordshire, 40; Sussex, 14; Warwickshire, 20; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 34; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10; North Wales, 25; South Wales, 185.
- Jameson — Jamieson. Durham, 24.
- Jane. Cornwall, 9.
- Janes. Bedfordshire, 15; Hertfordshire, 20.
- Jaques. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Jarrett. Kent, 21.
- Jarrom. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Jarvis. Devonshire, 7; Essex, 9; Kent, 24; Shropshire, 20; Sussex, 14. (*See Jervis.*)
- Jasper. Cornwall, 20.
- Jay. Herefordshire, 17; Norfolk, 7; Surrey, 30.
- Jeavons — Jevons. Staffordshire, 10.
- Jeffcoate — Jeffcote — Jephcott. Warwickshire, 30.
- Jefferies — Jeffreys. Bedfordshire, 20; Berkshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 17; Monmouthshire, 28; Somersetshire, 10; Suffolk, 12; Wiltshire, 70. Jefferies is the usual form. Jeffreys occurs in Wiltshire and Monmouthshire, Jeffries in Suffolk. Jefferys is characteristic of Wiltshire.
- Jeffery. Cornwall, 20; Derbyshire, 9; Devonshire, 15; Dorsetshire, 26; Somersetshire, 15; Wiltshire, 18. Jeffrey is a rare form found mostly in Cornwall, where it is associated with Jeffery.
- Jefferson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 40; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Jeffs. Cheshire, 14.
- Jelbart — Jelbert. Cornwall, 12.
- Jellis. Huntingdonshire, 20.
- Jenkin. Cornwall, 54.
- Jenkins. Cornwall, 16; Devonshire, 7; Gloucestershire, 14; Hampshire, 13; Here-

- fordshire, 54 ; Kent, 12 ;
 Monmouthshire, 220 ;
 Shropshire, 12 ; Worcester-
 shire, 14 ; North Wales, 30 ;
 South Wales, 220.
- Jenkinson. Lancashire, 13 ;
 Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Jenner. Gloucestershire, 20 ;
 Kent, 24 ; Sussex, 43 ; Wilt-
 shire, 18.
- Jennings. Cambridgeshire, 15 ;
 Cheshire, 11 ; Hertfordshire,
 20 ; Somersetshire, 14 ; Suf-
 folk, 9 ; Surrey, 20 ; War-
 wickshire, 18.
- Jepson. Cheshire, 9.
- Jeremiah. Monmouthshire, 17.
- Jerram. Derbyshire, 7.
- Jervis. Shropshire, 11 ; Staf-
 fordshire, 14 ; North Wales,
 15. (*See Jarvis.*)
- Jesson. Leicestershire and Rut-
 landshire, 17.
- Jessup. Essex, 9 ; Kent, 27.
- Jessop is the Essex form.
- Jesty. Dorset, 15.
- Jevons. (*See Jeavons.*)
- Jewell. Cornwall, 24 ; Devon-
 shire, 13 ; Surrey, 12.
- Jillings. Suffolk, 20.
- Jobling. Northumberland, 11.
- Jobson. Durham, 16 ; North-
 umberland, 14.
- John. Monmouthshire, 28 ;
 South Wales, 110.
- Johns. Cornwall, 78 ; Devon-
 shire, 13 ; Monmouthshire,
 17 ; South Wales, 27.
- Johnson. Bedfordshire, 30 ;
 Berkshire, 20 ; Bucking-
 hamshire, 18 ; Cambridge-
 shire, 100 ; Cheshire, 92 ;
 Cumberland and Westmore-
 land, 44 ; Derbyshire, 61 ;
 Durham, 76 ; Essex, 27 ;
 Gloucestershire, 17 ; Hamp-
 shire, 8 ; Herefordshire, 20 ;
 Hertfordshire, 35 ; Hunting-
 donshire, 35 ; Kent, 21 ;
 Lancashire, 50 ; Leicester-
 shire and Rutlandshire, 94 ;
 Lincolnshire, 61 ; Mon-
 mouthshire, 22 ; Norfolk,
 60 ; Northamptonshire, 47 ;
 Northumberland, 96 ; Not-
 tinghamshire, 75 ; Shrop-
 shire, 20 ; Staffordshire, 74 ;
 Suffolk, 30 ; Surrey, 15 ;
 Sussex, 30 ; Warwickshire,
 60 ; Worcestershire, 30 ;
 Yorkshire, West Riding, 35 ;
 Yorkshire, North and East
 Ridings, 70.
- Johnston. Cumberland and
 Westmoreland, 12.
- Jolliffe. Hampshire, 25.
- Jolly. Lancashire, 8 ; Norfolk,
 9 ; Suffolk, 9.
- Jonas. Cambridgeshire, 24.
- Jones. Berkshire, 20 ; Buck-
 inghamshire, 70 ; Cam-
 bridgeshire, 24 ; Cheshire,
 81 ; Cornwall, 14 ; Devon-
 shire, 29 ; Essex, 18 ; Glou-
 cester, 105 ; Hampshire, 34 ;
 Herefordshire, 350 ; Hunt-
 ingtonshire, 20 ; Kent, 18 ;
 Lancashire, 8 ; Leicester-
 shire and Rutlandshire, 17 ;
 Monmouthshire, 650 ; North-
 amptonshire, 55 ; Notting-
 hamshire, 12 ; Oxfordshire,

- 40; Shropshire, 500; Somersetshire, 19; Staffordshire, 28; Warwickshire, 38; Wiltshire, 27; Worcester-shire, 138; North Wales, 1,500; South Wales, 650.
- Jordan. Bedfordshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 11; Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 7; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 14; Monmouthshire, 11; Oxfordshire, 7; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Jordison. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Jose. Cornwall, 17.
- Joseph. South Wales, 22.
- Joslin—Josling. Devonshire, 8; Essex, 21; Suffolk, 12. Joslin is the usual form in these three counties. Josling is also found in Essex and Suffolk, in which last it is associated with Gosling (*see*) and a few Jocelyns.
- Joule. Derbyshire, 9.
- Jowett. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Joy. Essex, 15.
- Joyce. Bedfordshire, 25; Essex, 12; Somersetshire, 12.
- Joyes. Sussex, 21.
- Jubb. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Juby. Suffolk, 11.
- Judd. Bedfordshire, 15; Essex, 9; Hampshire, 30; Norfolk, 9; Wiltshire, 9.
- Judge. Buckinghamshire, 30; Kent, 12.
- Judkins. Northamptonshire, 15
- Judson. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Julian—Julyan. Cornwall, 17.
- Jupe. Wiltshire, 9.
- Jupp. Surrey, 15; Sussex, 21.
- Karn. Surrey, 20.
- Kay—Kaye. Durham, 12; Lancashire, 30; Yorkshire, West Riding, 25. Kaye is mostly found in the West Riding and Kay in Lancashire.
- Keast. Cornwall, 16.
- Keeble. Suffolk, 18.
- Keedwell. Somersetshire, 9.
- Keel. Somersetshire, 14.
- Keeling. Staffordshire, 18.
- Keen—Keene. Buckinghamshire, 55; Gloucestershire, 30; Monmouthshire, 17; Somersetshire, 19; Suffolk, 9; Surrey, 15. Keen is more common in the west of England.
- Keep. Berkshire, 15.
- Keetley—Keightley. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26.
- Keevil. Wiltshire, 54.
- Keirl. Somersetshire, 11.
- Kellaway. Dorsetshire, 20.
- Kellett. Lancashire, 13.
- Kelly. Cornwall, 17; Devonshire, 10.
- Kelsall. Cheshire, 9; Lancashire, 16.
- Kelsey. Kent, 18; Lincolnshire, 10; Surrey, 20.
- Kemball. Suffolk, 11.
- Kemble. Wiltshire, 13.

- Kemp. Cheshire, 9; Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 6; Essex, 9; Kent, 18; Lincolnshire, 17; Norfolk, 11; Suffolk, 14; Sussex, 21. Kempe is a rare form found in Cornwall and Devonshire.
 Kempson. Bedfordshire, 15.
 Kemsley. Essex, 21.
 Kendall. Cornwall, 12; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Lancashire, 9; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 17. Kendal is found in Cumberland and Westmoreland, being evidently derived from the town of that name.
 Kendrew. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Kennard. Devonshire, 7; Kent, 12.
 Kennerley. Cheshire, 14.
 Kent. Berkshire, 12; Cambridgeshire, 29; Cornwall, 22; Dorsetshire, 25; Hampshire, 30; Lincolnshire, 11; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 20.
 Kenward. Sussex, 47.
 Kenworthy. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Kenyon. Lancashire, 25.
 Kerkin. Cornwall, 8.
 Kerridge. Suffolk, 14.
 Kerrison. Norfolk, 9.
 Kerry. Suffolk, 11.
 Kersey. Suffolk, 14.
 Kershaw. Lancashire, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
 Kerslake. Devonshire, 10.
 Kestle. Cornwall, 8.
 Ketley—Kettley. Essex, 18.
 Kettlewell. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
 Kevern. Cornwall, 8.
 Key. Cornwall, 16; Derbyshire, 13; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 13; Shropshire, 12.
 Keynes. Dorsetshire, 20.
 Keys. Buckinghamshire, 18.
 Keyte. Warwickshire, 18.
 Keyworth. Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Kibble. Buckinghamshire, 15; Warwickshire, 15.
 Kidd. Staffordshire, 16.
 Kiddell—Kiddle. Norfolk, 10; Somersetshire, 22. Associated in both counties.
 Kidman. Bedfordshire, 15; Cambridgeshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 15.
 Kidner. Somersetshire, 14.
 Kilby. Hertfordshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 20.
 Killick. Sussex, 14.
 Kilminster—Kilmister. Gloucestershire, 14.
 Kilshaw. Lancashire, 9.
 Kilvington. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Kimber. Berkshire, 20.
 Kinch. Wiltshire, 18.
 Kinchin. Berkshire, 8.
 King. Bedfordshire, 80; Berkshire, 40; Buckingham-

- shire, 100; Cambridge-shire, 48; Devonshire, 9; Dorsetshire, 36; Essex, 27; Gloucestershire, 46; Hampshire, 51; Herefordshire, 11; Hertfordshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 30; Kent, 21; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 17; Middlesex, 40; Norfolk, 31; Northamptonshire, 35; Oxfordshire, 45; Somersetshire, 42; Suffolk, 66; Surrey, 45; Sussex, 32; Warwickshire, 40; Wiltshire, 75; Worcester-shire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Kingham. Buckinghamshire, 45.
- Kingley. Hertfordshire, 25.
- Kingman. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Kingsnorth. Kent, 24.
- Kingston. Northamptonshire, 20.
- Kingwell. Devonshire, 8.
- Kinsey. Cheshire, 39.
- Kipling. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Kirby. Buckinghamshire, 24; Cambridgeshire, 20; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 8; Lincolnshire, 8; Northamptonshire, 25; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 42.
- Kirk. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 35; Staffordshire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Kirkby. Hertfordshire, 20; Lincolnshire, 13.
- Kirkham. Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 9; Lancashire, 20; Lincolnshire, 8; Staffordshire, 34.
- Kirkland. Derbyshire, 7; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Kirkman. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26.
- Kirkup. Durham, 16.
- Kirton. Durham, 28.
- Kisby. Cambridgeshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 7.
- Kitchen—Kitching. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 18; Lancashire, 15; Lincolnshire, 10; Nottinghamshire, 19; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Kitchener. Hertfordshire, 20.
- Kitto—Kittow. Cornwall, 22.
- Knaggs. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Knapman. Devonshire, 15.
- Knapp. Wiltshire, 31.
- Kneebone. Cornwall, 8.
- Knibb. Warwickshire, 18.
- Knifton. Derbyshire, 9.
- Knight. Cornwall, 32; Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 20; Essex, 15; Gloucestershire, 46; Hampshire, 56; Hertfordshire, 20; Kent, 21; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 51; Monmouthshire, 40; Nottinghamshire, 12; Somers-

- setshire, 20; Staffordshire, 18; Surrey, 25; Sussex, 80; Warwickshire, 32; Wiltshire, 27; Worcestershire, 14.
- Knights. Norfolk, 27; Suffolk, 20.
- Knott. Derbyshire, 7.
- Knowles. Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 16; Derbyshire, 15; Lancashire, 31; Lincolnshire, 8; Sussex, 10; Worcestershire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 31.
- Kynaston. Shropshire, 12.
- Lacey. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30.
- Ladds. Huntingdonshire, 15.
- Lagden. Essex, 18.
- Laidler. Northumberland, 22.
- Lain. Norfolk, 11.
- Laity. Cornwall, 43.
- Lake. Devonshire, 15; Kent, 12; Lincolnshire, 10; Norfolk, 18; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Lakin. Staffordshire, 10.
- Lamb. Bedfordshire, 9; Berkshire, 9; Cheshire, 12; Cornwall, 8; Derbyshire, 21; Durham, 28; Essex, 9; Lincolnshire, 8; Norfolk, 7; Northumberland, 30; Oxfordshire, 20; Worcestershire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Lambert. Essex, 12; Kent, 12; Norfolk, 11; Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Lambourn—Lamburn. Berkshire, 9; Buckinghamshire, 25; Oxfordshire, 15.
- Lamshead. Devonshire, 7.
- Laming—Lamming. Lincolnshire, 15.
- Lamplough—Lamplugh. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
- Lancaster. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Lancashire, 17; Lincolnshire, 7; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Land. Norfolk, 13.
- Lander. Cornwall, 9.
- Lane. Berkshire, 15; Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 45; Gloucestershire, 60; Hampshire, 17; Herefordshire, 54; Hertfordshire, 15; Lincolnshire, 11; Norfolk, 7; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 16; Somersetshire, 12; Warwickshire, 18; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 52. (*See* Lain.)
- Lanfear. Berkshire, 9.
- Lang. Devonshire, 12.
- Langdon. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 10; Somersetshire, 15.
- Langley. Cheshire, 11; Sussex, 14.

- Langman. Devonshire, 8.
 Langridge. Kent, 12.
 Langston. Buckinghamshire, 15.
 Langworthy. Devonshire, 8.
 Lanyon. Cornwall, 29.
 Larcombe. Dorsetshire, 15.
 Large. Kent, 18; Wiltshire, 40.
 Larking—Larkin. Kent, 24.
 Larwood. Norfolk, 9.
 Laslett. Kent, 15.
 Last. Suffolk, 26.
 Latham. Cheshire, 29; Lancashire, 11; Oxfordshire, 15; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 12.
 Laughton. Bedfordshire, 9. (*See* Lawton.)
 Laurie. (*See* Lowry.)
 Laver. Dorsetshire, 18; Somersetshire, 15.
 Laverack — Laverick. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
 Lavington. Hampshire, 17.
 Law. Essex, 15; Lancashire, 16; Northamptonshire, 18; Nottinghamshire, 16; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13. (*See* Laws.)
 Lawley. Shropshire, 14.
 Lawrence. Berkshire, 28; Cornwall, 25; Devonshire, 11; Dorsetshire, 30; Gloucestershire, 30; Hertfordshire, 20; Kent, 21; Lincolnshire, 9; Middlesex, 20; Monmouthshire, 28; Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 35; Staffordshire, 12.
 Lawrenson. Lancashire, 12.
 Lawry. Cornwall, 30. (*See* Lory.)
 Laws. Durham, 16; Northumberland, 18; Suffolk, 11. Lawes is also found in Suffolk. (*See* Law.)
 Lawson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Durham, 40; Lancashire, 13; Northumberland, 11; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
 Lawton. Cheshire, 22; Staffordshire, 16. (*See* Laugh-ton.)
 Lay. Berkshire, 5.
 Laycock. Yorkshire, West Riding, 20.
 Lea. Cheshire, 40; Gloucestershire, 14; Shropshire, 44; Staffordshire, 12; Warwickshire, 40; Worcestershire, 17. (*See* Lee.)
 Leach. Cheshire, 11; Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 13; Lancashire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10. (*See* Leech.)
 Leadbeater—Leadbetter. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.
 Leah. Cheshire, 9.
 Leak—Leake. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
 Lean. Cornwall, 10.
 Leaper. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
 Lear. Devonshire, 7.
 Leather. Cheshire, 11.

- Leaver—Lever. Lancashire, 8.
 Leavers—Leivers. Nottinghamshire, 15.
 Leckenby. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
 Ledbrook. Warwickshire, 30.
 Ledger. Kent, 12; Surrey, 9.
 Lee. Bedfordshire, 8; Berkshire, 12; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 22; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Derbyshire, 27; Devonshire, 31; Durham, 44; Gloucestershire, 14; Herefordshire, 17; Lancashire, 18; Lincolnshire, 15; Northumberland, 48; Nottinghamshire, 50; Shropshire, 40; Somersetshire, 14; Staffordshire, 7; Suffolk, 14; Surrey, 20; Warwickshire, 15; Worcestershire, 13; Yorkshire, West Riding, 28; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18. (*See Lea.*)
 Leech. Cheshire, 24. (*See Leach.*)
 Leeder. Norfolk, 13.
 Leeds. Norfolk, 22.
 Leeming. Lancashire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
 Lees. Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 11; Lancashire, 12; Nottinghamshire, 10; Staffordshire, 50; Warwickshire, 20. (*See Leese.*)
 Leese. Staffordshire, 12.
 Legg. Dorsetshire, 62.
 Leggett—Leggott. Lincolnshire, 10.
 Le Grice—Le Grys. Norfolk, 12; Suffolk, 20.
 Leigh. Cheshire, 20; Lancashire, 14.
 Leighton. Staffordshire, 8.
 Lemmon—Lemon. Norfolk, 10; Sussex, 14. Lemmon is the usual form.
 Leney. Kent, 12.
 Lenton. Huntingdonshire, 14.
 Leonard. Cambridgeshire, 48; Gloucestershire, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 14.
 Leppard. Sussex, 21.
 Lerwill. Devonshire, 8.
 Lethbridge. Devonshire, 10.
 Letheren. Devonshire, 7.
 Lever. (*See Leaver.*)
 Levett—Levitt. Kent, 18; Sussex, 17. Levett is the usual form.
 Lewell. Norfolk, 9.
 Lewin. Huntingdonshire, 15; Northamptonshire, 15.
 Lewis. Berkshire, 20; Cheshire, 57; Devonshire, 13; Gloucestershire, 25; Hampshire, 21; Herefordshire, 168; Monmouthshire, 400; Norfolk, 17; Shropshire, 100; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 10; Warwickshire, 18; Wiltshire, 80; Worcestershire, 56; Yorkshire, West Riding, 7; North Wales, 150; South Wales, 330.
 Lewry. Surrey, 18.

- Ley. Devonshire, 13.
 Liddell. Durham, 10; North-
 umberland, 27. (*See* Liddle
 and Little.)
 Liddicoat. Cornwall, 9.
 Liddle. Northumberland, 11.
 (*See* Liddell.)
 Lidstone. Devonshire, 8.
 Light. Hampshire, 17.
 Lightfoot. Cheshire, 17; Cum-
 berland and Westmoreland,
 20; Lincolnshire, 9; York-
 shire, North and East
 Ridings, 10.
 Lill. Lincolnshire, 14.
 Lilley. Lincolnshire, 9.
 Limb. Derbyshire, 11.
 Limbrick. Gloucestershire, 20.
 Limer. (*See* Lymer.)
 Lincoln. Essex, 9; Norfolk, 10.
 Lindley. Nottinghamshire, 20.
 Lindop. Staffordshire, 10.
 Lines. Bedfordshire, 15; Buck-
 inghamshire, 25; Hertford-
 shire, 25.
 Ling. Norfolk, 17; Somerset-
 shire, 15; Suffolk, 37.
 Lingard. Derbyshire, 9; Lin-
 colnshire, 8.
 Linnell. Northamptonshire, 40.
 Lister. Cambridgeshire, 29;
 Lincolnshire, 13; Norfolk,
 9; Yorkshire, West Riding,
 23; Yorkshire, North and
 East Ridings, 9.
 Litchfield. Derbyshire, 11.
 Little. Cambridgeshire, 24;
 Cornwall, 8; Cumberland
 and Westmoreland, 80;
 Northumberland, 30. (*See*
 Liddell).
 Littlechild. Essex, 12.
 Littlejohn. Cornwall, 8.
 Littlejohns. Devonshire, 7.
 Littler. Cheshire, 9.
 Littleton. Cornwall, 20.
 Littlewood. Derbyshire, 17;
 Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
 Livesey. Lancashire, 12.
 Livesley. Lancashire, 7.
 Llewellyn. Monmouthshire, 40;
 South Wales, 85. Llewellyn
 is the Monmouthshire form.
 Lloyd. Cheshire, 14; Hereford-
 shire, 68; Monmouthshire,
 60; Shropshire, 60; Staf-
 fordshire, 8; Worcester-
 shire, 18; North Wales, 100;
 South Wales, 93.
 Lobb. Cornwall, 34.
 Lock. Devonshire, 13; Dorset-
 shire, 15; Hampshire, 30;
 Norfolk, 11; Somersetshire,
 36; Suffolk, 11. Locke is a
 Hampshire form of the
 name.
 Lockett. Shropshire, 9; Staf-
 fordshire, 20.
 Lockwood. Lincolnshire, 13;
 Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
 Lockyer. Dorsetshire, 20;
 Hampshire, 9; Somerset-
 shire, 26. In Dorsetshire
 it is sometimes spelt Lock-
 year.
 Lodder—Loder. Dorsetshire, 46.
 Lodge. Yorkshire, West Riding,
 20.
 Lofthouse. Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 12; Yorkshire,
 North and East Ridings,
 11.

- Lomas. Cheshire, 40; Derbyshire, 61; Lancashire, 11; Staffordshire, 14. In Lancashire it is occasionally spelt Lomax.
- Long. Bedfordshire, 15; Berkshire, 13; Cambridgeshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 33; Kent, 30; Monmouthshire, 27; Norfolk, 17; Suffolk, 11; Wiltshire, 50.
- Longden. Derbyshire, 27.
- Longbottom. Yorkshire, West Riding, 14.
- Longley. Sussex, 14.
- Longman. Dorsetshire, 15; Somersetshire, 15.
- Longstaff. Durham, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
- Longton. Lancashire, 17.
- Longworth. Lancashire, 10.
- Lonsdale. Lancashire, 9.
- Lonsley. Berkshire, 20.
- Look. Somersetshire, 12.
- Looker. Huntingdonshire, 14.
- Loosemoor—Loosmoor. Devonshire, 16.
- Loosley. Oxfordshire, 20.
- Lord. Lancashire, 42; Oxfordshire, 15; Suffolk, 26.
- Lory. Cornwall, 9. (*See* Lawry.)
- Loseby. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Louch. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Love. Kent, 12. (*See* Luff.)
- Lovatt. Staffordshire, 10. (*See* Lovett.)
- Lovegrove. Buckinghamshire, 18; Oxfordshire, 20.
- Lovell. Bedfordshire, 18; Hampshire, 17; Huntingdonshire, 7; Northamptonshire, 25; Somersetshire, 12; Sussex, 18.
- Lovelock. Berkshire, 8; Surrey, 10.
- Loveridge. Devonshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 10; Gloucestershire, 12.
- Lovering. Devonshire, 9.
- Loverock. Staffordshire, 10.
- Lovett. Hertfordshire, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25. In the latter two counties it is sometimes spelt Lovitt. (*See* Lovatt.)
- Loveybond—Lovibond. Somersetshire, 11.
- Lowe. Cheshire, 34; Derbyshire, 44; Durham, 12; Lancashire, 21; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Nottinghamshire, 20; Shropshire, 24; Staffordshire, 24; Warwickshire, 27.
- Lowes. Durham, 24; Northumberland, 18. (*See* Lowish.)
- Lowish. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9. Probably a corruption of Lowes.
- Lowndes. Cheshire, 9; Staffordshire, 18.
- Lowry—Lowrey. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 14. Laurie is also occasionally represented in Northumberland.

- Loxton. Somerset, 19. (*See* Luxford. Kent, 12; Sussex, 32. In Kent, Lucksford, the original form of the name, is also found.)
- Lucas. Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 12; Cornwall, 10; Hertfordshire, 18; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire, 7; Surrey, 15; Wiltshire, 13.
- Luck. Kent, 12.
- Luckett. Oxfordshire, 28.
- Lucking. Essex, 24.
- Lucksford. (*See* Luxford.)
- Ludlam. Derbyshire, 7.
- Luff. Monmouthshire, 22; Somersetshire, 9; Sussex, 18. (*See* Love.)
- Lugg. Cornwall, 9.
- Lumb. Yorkshire, West Riding, 24.
- Lumley. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Lumsden. Northumberland, 26.
- Lund—Lunt. Cheshire, 11; Lancashire, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 25; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10. Lund is the usual form of the name. Lunt occurs in Cheshire, and occasionally in Lancashire. Lunn is also found in the West Riding.
- Luscombe. Devonshire, 46.
- Lush. Dorset, 26; Wiltshire, 13.
- Lusty. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Lutley. Somersetshire, 9.
- Luxford. Kent, 12; Sussex, 32. In Kent, Lucksford, the original form of the name, is also found.
- Luxton. Devonshire, 28. (*See* Loxton.)
- Lyford. Berkshire, 15.
- Lyle. Cornwall, 9.
- Lymer—Limer. Staffordshire, 10.
- Lynam. Derbyshire, 9.
- Lyne. Cornwall, 12; Wiltshire, 18.
- Lynn. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Lyon. Lancashire, 8.
- Lythgoe—Lithgoe. Lancashire, 10.
- Mably. Cornwall, 14.
- Macaulay. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 9.
- Mace. Gloucestershire, 14; Oxfordshire, 30.
- Machin. Derbyshire, 9; Gloucestershire, 8; Lincolnshire, 10; Nottinghamshire, 32; Staffordshire, 12. Machon is a Lincolnshire variety of the name.
- Mack. Norfolk, 31.
- Mackaness. Northamptonshire, 20.
- Mackinder. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Mackley. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 12.
- MacLaren. Durham, 24.
- Maddaver — Maddiver. Cornwall, 10. Probably corruptions of Maddaford, a rare name in Cornwall and in Devon.

- Maddison. Durham, 12; Lincolnshire, 8.
 Maddock—Maddocks. Cheshire, 34; Devonshire, 9; Shropshire, 12; South Wales, 27. Maddock is the usual form; but they are often associated.
 Maddox. Herefordshire, 17.
 Maddy. Herefordshire, 14.
 Madeley. Shropshire, 31.
 Maden. Lancashire, 11.
 Madge. Devonshire, 11.
 Magor. Cornwall, 10.
 Maidens. Lincolnshire, 12.
 Maidment. Dorsetshire, 15; Wiltshire, 22.
 Mailes. Herefordshire, 14.
 Main. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Mainwaring. Herefordshire, 17.
 Major. Cheshire, 11.
 Makens. Suffolk, 11.
 Makins. Norfolk, 9.
 Makepeace. Durham, 16.
 Malden. Bedfordshire, 15.
 Malin. Derbyshire, 7; Oxfordshire, 22; Warwickshire, 15.
 Malkin. Staffordshire, 10.
 Mallam. Durham, 20.
 Mallett. Norfolk, 9.
 Mallinder. Derbyshire, 7.
 Mallinson. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
 Maltby. Derbyshire, 7; Lincolnshire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 24.
 Manley. Devonshire, 9.
 Mann. Cambridgeshire, 28; Devonshire, 13; Essex, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Norfolk, 30; Suffolk, 18; Warwickshire, 32; Worcestershire, 14.
 Manners. Wiltshire, 40.
 Manning. Cheshire, 9; Devonshire, 26; Essex, 30; Gloucestershire, 14; Northamptonshire, 20.
 Mannington. Sussex, 32.
 Mansell. Shropshire, 22.
 Mansfield. Essex, 12; Oxfordshire, 30.
 Manwaring. Kent, 33.
 Mapstone. Somersetshire, 14.
 Marchant. Kent, 21; Sussex, 21.
 Marchington. Derbyshire, 7.
 Mardell. Hertfordshire, 15.
 Marfell. Herefordshire, 20.
 Marfleet. Lincolnshire, 10.
 Margerison—Margerson—Margison—Marginson. Lancashire, 12. A noteworthy instance of the transformation of a name owing to the perverseness (not to mention the inconsistent orthography) of our yeomen forefathers.
 Marke. Somersetshire, 9.
 Markham. Lincolnshire, 11.
 Marks. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 13.
 Marples. Derbyshire, 17.
 Marriage. Essex, 18.
 Marriott. Derbyshire, 35; Huntingdonshire, 10; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 11; Northamptonshire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 31.

- Marsden.** Derbyshire, 30; Lancashire, 28; Yorkshire, West Riding, 30.
- Marsh.** Cambridgeshire, 33; Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 15; Dorsetshire, 36; Hertfordshire, 15; Kent, 36; Lancashire, 20; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 12; Shropshire, 31; Somersetshire, 25; Wiltshire, 31.
- Marshall.** Cornwall, 24; Derbyshire, 27; Durham, 16; Gloucestershire, 14; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 16; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26; Lincolnshire, 60; Norfolk, 11; Northumberland, 37; Nottinghamshire, 70; Somersetshire, 32; Sussex, 18; Warwickshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 25; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 27.
- Marsland.** Cheshire, 11.
- Marson.** Staffordshire, 22.
- Marston.** Shropshire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Martin.** Berkshire, 12; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cornwall, 97; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Derbyshire, 11; Devonshire, 30; Dorsetshire, 26; Durham, 16; Essex, 27; Gloucestershire, 18; Hampshire, 13; Herefordshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 18; Huntingdonshire, 20; Kent, 40; Lancashire, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 21; Monmouthshire, 17; Norfolk, 18; Northamptonshire, 25; Northumberland, 37; Nottinghamshire, 15; Shropshire, 14; Somersetshire, 24; Staffordshire, 32; Suffolk, 28; Surrey, 40; Sussex, 80; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 38; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11. Martyn is a rare Cornish form; whilst Marten is occasionally found in Kent.
- Martindale.** Cumberland and Westmoreland, 32.
- Martland.** Lancashire, 16.
- Mash.** Huntingdonshire, 15.
- Mashiter.** Lancashire, 10.
- Maskell.** Essex, 15.
- Maskery** — Maskrey. Derbyshire, 11.
- Maslen.** Berkshire, 15.
- Mason.** Cambridgeshire, 60; Cheshire, 30; Derbyshire, 20; Devonshire, 8; Essex, 21; Herefordshire, 17; Huntingdonshire, 10; Lancashire, 30; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Lincolnshire, 22; Norfolk, 15; Northamptonshire, 20; Shropshire, 22; Staffordshire, 20; Suffolk, 11; Surrey, 11; Warwickshire,

- 18; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 25; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 23.
- Massey. Cheshire, 42; Derbyshire, 11; Lancashire, 8; Shropshire, 20; Staffordshire, 20.
- Masters. Dorsetshire, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Somersetshire, 34.
- Mastin. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Matcham. Kent, 12.
- Mather. Derbyshire, 9; Lancashire, 17; Northumberland, 14.
- Mathison. (*See Mattison.*)
- Matthams. Essex, 15.
- Matthew. Cornwall, 8; Gloucestershire, 10; Suffolk, 20.
- Matthews. Berkshire, 38; Cornwall, 46; Devonshire, 20; Essex, 30; Gloucestershire, 60; Hampshire, 17; Herefordshire, 58; Hertfordshire, 15; Huntingdonshire, 14; Monmouthshire, 49; Norfolk, 27; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 24; Oxfordshire, 39; Shropshire, 20; Somersetshire, 14; Staffordshire, 14; Wiltshire, 70; Worcestershire, 16; South Wales, 17. In Cornwall it is occasionally written Mathews.
- Matthias. South Wales, 22.
- Mattison—Matson, &c. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 14. Mattison is the commonest form of the various corruptions and abbreviations of Matthewson; amongst others in this county are Mathison, Materson, Matteson, and Matson.
- Matts. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30.
- Maudsley. (*See Mawdsley.*)
- Maughan. Durham, 36; Northumberland, 59. In the county of Durham it is occasionally written Mangham.
- Maunder. Devonshire, 17.
- Maundrell. Wiltshire, 36.
- Maw. Lincolnshire, 33.
- Mawdsley. Lancashire, 25. Maudsley is a less common form of the name in the same county.
- Mawer. Lincolnshire, 12.
- Mawle. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Mawson. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Maxted. Kent, 51.
- Maxwell. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- May. Berkshire, 30; Cornwall, 40; Devonshire, 38; Essex, 21; Hampshire, 13; Kent, 24; Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 35; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 14. Maye is a rare Devonshire form of this name.
- Mayer. Staffordshire, 10.
- Mayes. Bedfordshire, 8; Norfolk, 11.

- Mayhew. Bedfordshire, 15; Suffolk, 14.
 Maylam. Kent, 18.
 Maynard. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 7.
 Mayne. Cornwall, 8.
 Mayo. Dorsetshire, 15.
 Mayor. Lancashire, 9.
 Mead. Buckinghamshire, 50; Essex, 21; Hertfordshire, 38; Somersetshire, 22; Wiltshire, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9. Meade is a Somersetshire form.
 Meaden. Dorsetshire, 15.
 Meadmore. Herefordshire, 14.
 Meadows. Gloucestershire, 20; Suffolk, 14; Worcestershire, 14.
 Meaker. Somersetshire, 11.
 Meakin. Derbyshire, 7; Nottinghamshire, 16; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 10.
 Mealor. Cheshire, 9. = *Maylor* *p. n.*
 Measures. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Meatyard. Dorsetshire, 15.
 Medforth. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
 Medland. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 8.
 Medlicott. Herefordshire, 14; Shropshire, 17.
 Meech. Dorsetshire, 21.
 Meek. Durham, 20; Herefordshire, 14; Worcestershire, 14.
 Meen. Suffolk, 11.
 Meeson. Essex, 12.
 Megginson — Meggison — Megson. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
 Melhuish — Melliush. Devonshire, 10.
 Mellings. Shropshire, 29.
 Mellor. Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 40; Nottinghamshire, 15; Staffordshire, 88; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20. The Nottinghamshire form of the name is usually Mellors or Mellers.
 Mellors. (*See* Mellor.)
 Melsome — Milsom. Wiltshire, 40.
 Mercer. Kent, 36; Lancashire, 31.
 Meredith. Gloucestershire, 18; Herefordshire, 61; Monmouthshire, 26; Shropshire, 30; North Wales, 15; South Wales, 17.
 Merrell. Worcestershire, 18.
 Merrett. Gloucestershire, 43; Wiltshire, 18.
 Merrick. Herefordshire, 17; Middlesex, 8; Shropshire, 12. Meyrick is a Shropshire form.
 Merrikin. Lincolnshire, 10.
 Merrills. Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Message. Sussex, 18.
 Messenger. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
 Messinger. Northamptonshire, 25.
 Metcalf — Metcalfe. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 14; Durham, 16; Lancashire, 16; Yorkshire, West

- Riding, 38; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 95. Metcalfe is the usual form of the name.
- Metherall—Metherell. Devonshire, 10.
- Metson. Essex, 45.
- Mew. Hampshire, 17.
- Meyrick. (*See* Merrick.)
- Michell. (*See* Mitchell.)
- Middlemas—Middlemiss. Northumberland, 26.
- Middleton. Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 20; Devonshire, 7; Durham, 16; Huntingdonshire, 10; Norfolk, 22; Northamptonshire, 25; Staffordshire, 12; Warwickshire, 42; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Midgley, Yorkshire, West Riding, 22.
- Midwinter. Oxfordshire, 20.
- Milbank — Millbank. Essex, 42.
- Milburn. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 14; Durham, 24; Northumberland, 27.
- Mildon. Devonshire, 8.
- Miles. Buckinghamshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 31; Essex, 21; Gloucestershire, 27; Kent, 33; Monmouthshire, 39; Norfolk, 11; Shropshire, 12; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 30; Warwickshire, 18; Wiltshire, 36.
- Milk. Norfolk, 22.
- Mill. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 7.
- Millard. Bedfordshire, 12; Gloucestershire, 17; Hampshire, 8; Huntingdonshire, 9; Somersetshire, 17.
- Millbank. (*See* Milbank.)
- Milledge. Dorsetshire, 21.
- Millen—Milne. Kent, 24. Milne is a less common form.
- Miller. Berkshire, 12; Cambridgeshire, 20; Devonshire, 16; Dorsetshire, 100; Durham, 28; Essex, 27; Lancashire, 24; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Norfolk, 7; Northumberland, 22; Oxfordshire, 28; Somersetshire, 9; Suffolk, 20.
- Millican — Millikin. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 35; Northumberland, 14. Millikin is more characteristic of Northumberland. Milligan is a rare form in Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- Millichamp. Shropshire, 12.
- Millington. Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Millman—Milman. Devonshire, 9.
- Mills. Berkshire, 13; Devonshire, 11; Essex, 27; Gloucestershire, 11; Hampshire, 30; Kent, 32; Lancashire, 17; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 9; Suffolk, 11; Surrey, 10; Sussex, 30; Warwickshire, 32; Wiltshire, 18; Wor-

- cestershire, 14 ; South Wales, 22.
- Millward. Derbyshire, 13 ; Staffordshire, 12.
- Milne. (*See* Millen.)
- Milner. Derbyshire, 17 ; Lancashire, 8 ; Nottinghamshire, 12 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Milton. Devonshire, 7.
- Minchin. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Minett. Gloucestershire, 36.
- Minns. Norfolk, 15.
- Minshall—Minshull. Cheshire, 22.
- Minta. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Minter. Kent, 24.
- Mintey—Minty. Wiltshire, 22.
- Minton. Shropshire, 17.
- Miskin. Kent, 24.
- Missing. Kent, 15.
- Mitchell. Cambridgeshire, 15 ; Cheshire, 9 ; Cornwall, 127 ; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20 ; Devonshire, 13 ; Dorsetshire, 26 ; Durham, 12 ; Gloucestershire, 14 ; Hampshire, 17 ; Huntingdonshire, 15 ; Kent, 18 ; Lancashire, 9 ; Lincolnshire, 15 ; Norfolk, 17 ; Northumberland, 18 ; Somersetshire, 15 ; Staffordshire, 20 ; Suffolk, 9 ; Surrey, 35 ; Sussex, 43 ; Wiltshire, 36 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 45 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12. Michell is a Cornish form of the name ; it is nearly as frequent as Mitchell in the county.
- Moffatt. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 39 ; Northumberland, 11.
- Mogford — Mugford. Devonshire, 12.
- Molyneux. Lancashire, 8.
- Monk. Buckinghamshire, 20 ; Kent, 20 ; Lancashire, 8 ; Northamptonshire, 15. In Kent it is sometimes spelt Munk.
- Monkman. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Monnington. Herefordshire, 20.
- Montgomery. Northamptonshire, 25.
- Moody. Hampshire, 15 ; Lincolnshire, 9 ; Somersetshire, 17.
- Moon. Lancashire, 9 ; Somersetshire, 14 ; Sussex, 18 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Moore. Berkshire, 7 ; Buckinghamshire, 18 ; Cambridgeshire, 45 ; Cheshire, 40 ; Cornwall, 9 ; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25 ; Derbyshire, 13 ; Devonshire, 34 ; Durham, 20 ; Essex, 21 ; Gloucestershire, 20 ; Herefordshire, 31 ; Kent, 18 ; Lancashire, 11 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 35 ; Lincolnshire, 20 ; Norfolk, 44 ; Northamptonshire, 20 ; Northumberland, 26 ; Nottinghamshire, 28 ; Shropshire, 20 ; Somers-

- setshire, 14; Staffordshire, 28; Suffolk, 46; Warwickshire, 24; Wiltshire, 30; Worcestershire, 47; Yorkshire, West Riding, 40; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 34. Moor is a rare form represented in the North and East Ridings.
- Moorhouse. Yorkshire, West Riding, 30.
- Morcom—Morkam. Cornwall, 8.
- Mordecai. South Wales, 11.
- Moreton. Cheshire, 24; Staffordshire, 12. (*See* Morton.)
- Morgan. Cheshire, 9; Devonshire, 7; Gloucestershire, 30; Hampshire, 45; Herefordshire, 130; Monmouthshire, 400; Shropshire, 70; Somersetshire, 20; Worcestershire, 18; North Wales, 110; South Wales, 380. Morgans is a rare North Wales form.
- Morley. Derbyshire, 23; Kent, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26; Lincolnshire, 11; Suffolk, 23; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Morphett. Kent, 12. (*See* Murfitt.)
- Morrell. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Morris. Bedfordshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 45; Cambridgeshire, 29; Cheshire, 34; Devonshire, 7; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 20; Hampshire, 103; Herefordshire, 109; Hertfordshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 10; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 19; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 64; Lincolnshire, 11; Monmouthshire, 78; Northamptonshire, 35; Nottinghamshire, 36; Shropshire, 103; Somersetshire, 24; Staffordshire, 12; Warwickshire, 38; Worcestershire, 43; North Wales, 80; South Wales, 76. Morrish is also found in Somersetshire and Devonshire, especially in the former county.
- Morrison. Northumberland, 11.
- Morse. Wiltshire, 22.
- Mort. Lancashire, 8; Shropshire, 12.
- Mortimer. Devonshire, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Mortimore. Devonshire, 7.
- Martin. Derbyshire, 9.
- Morton. Cambridgeshire, 48; Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 9; Staffordshire, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10. (*See* Moreton.)
- Mosely. Derbyshire, 9; Herefordshire, 14; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 8; Warwickshire, 15; Worcestershire, 26. (*See* Mosley.)
- Moses. Monmouthshire, 17.
- Mosley. Derbyshire, 13; Yorkshire, West Riding, 8. (*See* Mosely.)

- Moss. Cheshire, 14; Essex, 27;
 Lancashire, 14; Stafford-
 shire, 38; Worcestershire,
 30.
 Mossman. Bedfordshire, 15.
 Mossop. Cumberland and West-
 moreland, 50.
 Mott. Essex, 18.
 Mottershead. Cheshire, 20.
 Mottram. Staffordshire, 10.
 Moule. Worcestershire, 22.
 Mounfield — Mountfield. Che-
 shire, 14.
 Mounsey. Cumberland and
 Westmoreland, 25.
 Mountain. Lincolnshire, 8;
 Oxfordshire, 35.
 Mountford. Herefordshire, 11;
 Staffordshire, 22.
 Mowbray. Lincolnshire, 11.
 Moyle. Cornwall, 24.
 Moxon. Warwickshire, 18.
 Mudd. Suffolk, 34; Yorkshire,
 North and East Ridings, 10.
 Mudge. Devonshire, 8.
 Muggeridge. Surrey, 50; Sussex,
 25.
 Muggleston. Essex, 9.
 Mullenger — Mullinger. Nor-
 folk, 11.
 Mullins. Dorsetshire, 21;
 Somersetshire, 11.
 Mullock. Cheshire, 14.
 Mumford. Buckinghamshire,
 18; Cornwall, 10; Essex,
 9; Warwickshire, 18.
 Munckton. Dorsetshire, 15.
 Munday — Mundy. Berkshire,
 14; Buckinghamshire, 18;
 Hampshire, 30; Oxford-
 shire, 15; Wiltshire, 9.
 These names are associated
 where they are at all fre-
 quent.
 Munn. Worcestershire, 18.
 Munslow. Shropshire, 17.
 Murcott. Warwickshire, 15.
 Murfin. Derbyshire, 13.
 Murfitt — Murfit. Cambridge-
 shire, 24. (*See* Morphett.)
 Murgatroyd. Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 10.
 Murray. Durham, 16; North-
 umberland, 30.
 Murton. Kent, 21.
 Musgrave. Cumberland and
 Westmoreland, 7; Lincoln-
 shire, 11.
 Musson. Leicestershire and
 Rutlandshire, 17.
 Mustill. Cambridgeshire, 29.
 Mutimer. Norfolk, 10; Suffolk,
 15.
 Mutton. Cornwall, 12.
 Myatt. Staffordshire, 24.
 Mycock. Derbyshire, 13; Staf-
 fordshire, 26.
 Myers. Yorkshire, West Riding,
 15.
 Myhill. Essex, 12; Norfolk, 15.
 Mytton. Worcestershire, 26.
 Nadin. Derbyshire, 13.
 Nance. Cornwall, 9.
 Nancekeville — Nancekivell —
 Nankevill. Devonshire, 7.
 Napper. Berkshire, 35.
 Nash. Buckinghamshire, 30;
 Gloucestershire, 11; Hert-
 fordshire, 30; Surrey, 30.
 Naylor. Derbyshire, 20; Kent,
 12; Lancashire, 8; Lincoln-

shire, 16; Nottinghamshire, 20; Staffordshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16.

Neal—Neale. Bedfordshire, 12; Buckinghamshire, 15; Cornwall, 8; Gloucestershire, 20; Hampshire, 17; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 12; Norfolk, 13; Nottinghamshire, 16; Sussex, 33; Warwickshire, 28; Wiltshire, 13. Neal, which is rather more frequent, is found mostly in the counties of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Cornwall. Neale occurs mostly in the counties of Sussex, Gloucestershire, and Nottinghamshire. Both names are sometimes associated in equal proportion, as in Norfolk, Warwickshire, and Hampshire.

Neame. Kent, 21.

Neave—Neve. Kent, 18; Norfolk, 30; Suffolk, 14. Neave is the more frequent form and is best represented in Norfolk. Neve is more characteristic of Kent, though it occurs also in Norfolk. Neeve is a rare Suffolk form.

Needham. Derbyshire, 38; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 24; Staffordshire, 12.

Negus. Bedfordshire, 8.

Neighbour. Oxfordshire, 25.

Neild—Nield. Cheshire, 30; Derbyshire, 7.

Nelmes—Nelms. Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 14.

Nelson. Bedfordshire, 6; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 40; Lancashire, 15; Lincolnshire, 10; Norfolk, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.

Nesling. Suffolk, 14.

Netherway. Devonshire, 7.

Neve. (*See* Neave.)

Nevell. Oxfordshire, 20.

Nevin—Nevins. Northumberland, 18.

New. Gloucestershire, 17.

Newall. Cheshire, 9.

Newbery. Bedfordshire, 8; Devonshire, 17; Warwickshire, 20. In Devonshire it is sometimes spelt Newberry.

Newbold—Newbould. Derbyshire, 11; Nottinghamshire, 12; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.

Nearly always associated.

Newby. Lancashire, 8.

Newcombe. Devonshire, 26.

Newey. Worcestershire, 14.

Newington. Sussex, 21.

Newitt. Northamptonshire, 15.

Newman. Bedfordshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 21; Essex, 42; Gloucestershire, 33; Hampshire, 26; Herefordshire, 14; Hertfordshire, 28; Huntingdonshire, 20; Kent, 15; Middlesex, 22; Norfolk, 11; Wiltshire, 40; Worcestershire, 34.

- Newport. Cheshire, 11; Somersetshire, 9.
- Newsholme—Newsome. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Newson. Suffolk, 28.
- Newth. Wiltshire, 22.
- Newton. Cheshire, 20; Cornwall, 12; Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 7; Durham, 20; Huntingdonshire, 22; Lancashire, 11; Lincolnshire, 15; Northumberland, 14; Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 17.
- Niblett. Gloucestershire, 9.
- Nichol. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Northumberland, 30.
- Nicholas. Cornwall, 10; Monmouthshire, 80.
- Nicholls—Nichols. Bedfordshire, 8; Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 88; Devonshire, 28; Essex, 33; Gloucestershire, 27; Herefordshire, 17; Huntingdonshire, 15; Kent, 15; Norfolk, 26; Northamptonshire, 40; Oxfordshire, 20; Somersetshire, 7; Staffordshire, 12; Wiltshire, 31; Worcester-shire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15. Nicholls is twice as frequent, and it is only rarely, as in Northamptonshire and Norfolk, that Nichols holds the field. Nicols and Nickels are rare Devonshire forms. Nickolls
- is another rare variety found in Worcestershire and elsewhere.
- Nicholson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 80; Durham, 36; Essex, 15; Lancashire, 10; Lincolnshire, 18; Norfolk, 17; Northumberland, 50; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 30.
- Nickless. Worcestershire, 14.
- Nield. (*See Neild.*)
- Nightingale. Lancashire, 16; Surrey, 8; Sussex, 14.
- Nix. Cambridgeshire, 15; Surrey, 10.
- Nixon. Cheshire, 32; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Durham, 20; Lincolnshire, 10; Northumberland, 37; Staffordshire, 20.
- Noakes. Kent, 21; Sussex, 40.
- Noble. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Nock. Shropshire, 12.
- Noden. Cheshire, 15.
- Norbury. Cheshire, 15.
- Norgrove. Herefordshire, 14; Shropshire, 12.
- Norman. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 65; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Devonshire, 14; Dorsetshire, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Norfolk, 9; Somersetshire, 40; Sussex, 25; Warwickshire, 20.

- ornabell. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Norris. Berkshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 10; Lancashire, 15; Somersetshire, 14.
- Norrish. Devonshire, 16.
- North. Hampshire, 22; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26; Lincolnshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 20.
- Northam. Devonshire, 7.
- Northcott. Cornwall, 16; Devonshire, 18.
- Northey. Cornwall, 20; Devonshire, 7.
- Northmore. Devonshire, 7.
- Norton. Dorsetshire, 26; Norfolk, 20; Somersetshire, 12; Suffolk, 9.
- Norwood. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Nosworthy. Devonshire, 10.
- Nott. Devonshire, 9; Essex, 15; Herefordshire, 34; Hertfordshire, 18; Worcestershire, 22.
- Nottage. Essex, 18.
- Nottingham. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Nunn. Essex, 12; Suffolk, 55.
- Nurse. Norfolk, 18.
- Nuttall. Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 25.
- Nutter. Lancashire, 8.
- Oakden. Derbyshire, 17.
- Oakes. Cheshire, 12.
- Oakey. Cambridgeshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 14.
- Oakley. Staffordshire, 15; Warwickshire, 15.
- Oates—Oats. Cornwall, 19.
- Ockey. Herefordshire, 17.
- Oddie. Lancashire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Oddy is a West Riding form. (*See* Ody.)
- Odell. Bedfordshire, 27; Buckinghamshire, 15; Hertfordshire, 20.
- Odger—Odgers. Cornwall, 9.
- Odling. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Ody. Wiltshire, 58. (*See* Oddie.)
- Offen. Kent, 27.
- Ogle. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Okell. Cheshire, 17.
- Old. Cornwall, 10.
- Oldacres. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Oldfield. Derbyshire, 15; Norfolk, 11.
- Oldham. Cheshire, 9; Nottinghamshire, 8; Warwickshire, 20.
- Oldreave—Oldreive. Devonshire, 7.
- Oliphant—Olivant. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Oliver. Bedfordshire, 18; Cornwall, 17; Derbyshire, 13; Devonshire, 8; Durham, 32; Gloucestershire, 14; Herefordshire, 31; Hertfordshire, 15; Kent, 20; Lincolnshire, 18; Northumberland, 37; Staffordshire, 14; Sussex, 22; Worcestershire, 22; Yorkshire, West Riding, 8; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.

- Ollerenshaw. Cheshire, 17; Derbyshire, 9.
- Ollerton. Lancashire, 9.
- Olney. Bedfordshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 18.
- Olver. Cornwall, 27.
- Onions. Shropshire, 12.
- Opie. Cornwall, 11.
- Oppy. Cornwall, 13.
- Oram. Somersetshire, 9.
- Orchard. Hertfordshire, 18.
- Ord. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 41.
- Organ. Gloucestershire, 27.
- Orgee. Herefordshire, 17.
- Orford. Norfolk, 11; Suffolk, 9.
- Ormerod. Lancashire, 21; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9. Ormrod is a Lancashire form.
- Ormond. South Wales, 22.
- Ormston. Northumberland, 11.
- Orpe. Staffordshire, 10.
- Orpen—Orpin. Kent, 18.
- Orson. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Orton. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 34; Warwickshire, 15.
- Osborn — Osborne. Bedfordshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cornwall, 20; Derbyshire, 15; Essex, 15; Gloucestershire, 20; Hertfordshire, 18; Lincolnshire, 10; Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 20; Somersetshire, 25; Suffolk, 7; Sussex, 14; Warwickshire, 20; Worcestershire, 22. Osborne is doubly as frequent as Osborn.
- Osmond. Berkshire, 12; Somersetshire, 11.
- Oulton. Cheshire, 12.
- Outhwaite. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Outram. Derbyshire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 8.
- Overell. Hertfordshire, 18.
- Overton. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Owen—Owens. Cheshire, 30; Herefordshire, 31; Lancashire, 13; Shropshire, 68; Staffordshire, 10; Warwickshire, 15; Worcester-shire, 18; North Wales, 380; South Wales, 115. Owens is mostly confined to Wales.
- Oyler. Kent, 18.
- Packham. Sussex, 21.
- Padbury. Oxfordshire, 22.
- Paddock. Shropshire, 12.
- Paddon. Devonshire, 7.
- Padfield. Somersetshire, 20.
- Page. Buckinghamshire, 18; Devonshire, 16; Essex, 78; Gloucestershire, 17; Hampshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 20; Kent, 15; Norfolk, 30; Nottinghamshire, 16; Oxfordshire, 58; Shropshire, 17; Suffolk, 35; Surrey, 15; Sussex, 50; Warwickshire, 25; Worcestershire, 14. Paige is a rare form of this name, being associated with it in Devon and Sussex.

- Paget. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 9.
- Pain—Paine. (*See* Payne.)
- Painter. Berkshire, 8; Cornwall, 20; Gloucestershire, 14; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 25; Wiltshire, 30. Paynter is the Cornish form.
- Palethorpe. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Palfrey. Devonshire, 8.
- Palfreyman. Derbyshire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 7; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7. In Yorkshire it is also spelt Palframan and Palfreman.
- Paling—Payling. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Palk. Devonshire, 7.
- Pallister. Durham, 20.
- Palmer. Berkshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 65; Cornwall, 16; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 15; Devonshire, 40; Dorsetshire, 20; Essex, 24; Gloucestershire, 27; Hampshire, 21; Herefordshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 17; Huntingdonshire, 16; Kent, 51; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26; Lincolnshire, 10; Norfolk, 54; Northamptonshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 16; Shropshire, 17; Somersetshire, 31; Suffolk, 30; Warwickshire, 45; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 34.
- Paniers—Panniers. Herefordshire, 20.
- Pankhurst. Sussex, 10.
- Pannell. Essex, 15.
- Pantall. Herefordshire, 17.
- Panther. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Papworth. Cambridgeshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 15.
- Pardoe. Shropshire, 12; Worcestershire, 22.
- Parham. Wiltshire, 18.
- Parish—Parrish. Essex, 27.
- Park. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Lancashire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Parke. Suffolk, 14.
- Parker. Berkshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 24; Cheshire, 28; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 35; Derbyshire, 31; Durham, 28; Essex, 36; Gloucestershire, 40; Hampshire, 44; Herefordshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 25; Kent, 15; Lancashire, 44; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Lincolnshire, 40; Monmouthshire, 50; Norfolk, 15; Northamptonshire, 15; Northumberland, 48; Nottinghamshire, 15; Somersetshire, 17; Suffolk, 14; Surrey, 10; Warwickshire, 32; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 60; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 26.
- Parkes. Warwickshire, 18; Worcestershire, 18.
- Parkhouse. Devonshire, 7.

- Parkin. Cornwall, 20; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 14; Derbyshire, 9; Durham, 24; Yorkshire, West Riding, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10. Parkyn is a Cornish form of the name.
- Parkins. Hertfordshire, 15.
- Parkinson. Cheshire, 9; Durham, 16; Lancashire, 53; Lincolnshire, 16; Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20.
- Parnaby. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Parnell. Cambridgeshire, 7; Cornwall, 14; Devonshire, 12. Parnall is a rare Cornish form.
- Parr. Lancashire, 9; Lincolnshire, 10; Nottinghamshire, 15.
- Parrott. Buckinghamshire, 35; Oxfordshire, 15.
- Parry. Cheshire, 14; Gloucestershire, 24; Herefordshire, 58; Monmouthshire, 110; Shropshire, 41; Worcestershire, 18; North Wales, 66; South Wales, 22.
- Parslow. Gloucestershire, 20.
- Parsons. Cambridgeshire, 24; Cornwall, 17; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 30; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 14; Hampshire, 34; Herefordshire, 14; Hertfordshire, 12; Kent, 12; Monmouthshire, 30; Norfolk, 11; Northamptonshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 30; Somersetshire, 40; Wiltshire, 80.
- Partington. Lancashire, 20; Worcestershire, 25.
- Parton. Staffordshire, 10.
- Partridge. Devonshire, 17; Essex, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Suffolk, 16; Worcestershire, 14.
- Pascoe. Cornwall, 40.
- Pasmore—Passmore. Devonshire, 12; Hampshire, 10.
- Patchett. Lincolnshire, 13.
- Patmore. Essex, 21.
- Patten. Hertfordshire, 20.
- Patterson. Northumberland, 48; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Pattinson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 60.
- Pattison. Durham, 40; Northumberland, 22; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Paul—Paull. Cornwall, 30; Dorsetshire, 35; Somersetshire, 10. Paull is more characteristic of Cornwall.
- Paulson. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Pavey. Devonshire, 7.
- Payne—Pain—Paine. Bedfordshire, 25; Berkshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 30; Cambridgeshire, 30; Devonshire, 8; Essex, 27; Gloucestershire, 17; Hampshire, 35; Herefordshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 10; Kent, 30; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 10;

Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 25; Suffolk, 20; Sussex, 36. There is no geographical difference between the two principal forms of this name. Payne is twice as frequent; but wherever it is at all common it is associated with the other form in the shape either of Pain or Paine, or perhaps of both. Compared together, Pain and Paine have much the same frequency.

Paxman. Oxfordshire, 20.

Paxton. Oxfordshire, 20.

Peach. Dorsetshire, 21.

Peachey. Suffolk, 11; Sussex, 14.

Peacock. Bedfordshire, 17; Cambridgeshire, 15; Durham, 23; Hertfordshire, 12; Norfolk, 10; Suffolk, 7; Sussex, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 44.

Peake. Norfolk, 7; Staffordshire, 20.

Pearce—Pearse. Bedfordshire, 7; Berkshire, 7; Cornwall, 90; Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 54; Gloucestershire, 66; Hampshire, 13; Herefordshire, 24; Kent, 15; Norfolk, 13; Nottinghamshire, 24; Shropshire, 17; Somersetshire, 50; Staffordshire, 20; Suffolk, 9; Sussex, 7; Wiltshire, 18;

Worcestershire, 14. Pearse, which is by far the least frequent form, is mostly found in Devonshire and Somersetshire. (*See* Pierce.)

Pearcey. Devonshire, 11.

Pearman. Hertfordshire, 35; Warwickshire, 18; Worcestershire, 22.

Pearn. Cornwall, 7.

Pearson. Cheshire, 22; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Derbyshire, 23; Durham, 16; Herefordshire, 20; Kent, 30; Lancashire, 17; Lincolnshire, 23; Norfolk, 17; Northamptonshire, 15; Northumberland, 33; Nottinghamshire, 20; Sussex, 14; Warwickshire, 47; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 24; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 60. Pierson and Peirson are rare North and East Riding names.

Pease. Durham, 12.

Peat. Derbyshire, 7. (*See* Peet.)

Peatfield. Nottinghamshire, 16.

Peck. Bedfordshire, 15; Cambridgeshire, 21; Norfolk, 9; Nottinghamshire, 10; Suffolk, 20.

Peddar — Pedder. Hertfordshire, 11; Suffolk, 14.

Pedlar—Pedler. Cornwall, 9.

Peek—Peeke. Cambridgeshire,

- 15; Devonshire, 8. Peeke is a Devonshire form.
- Peel. Yorkshire, West Riding, 11.
- Peet. Lancashire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 12. (*See* Peat.)
- Pegg—Pegge. Derbyshire, 17; Norfolk, 9. Pegge is found in Derbyshire.
- Pegler. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Pegrum. Essex, 15.
- Pell. Nottinghamshire, 16.
- Pemberton. Lancashire, 8.
- Pendell—Pendle. Suffolk, 11.
- Pender. Cornwall, 8.
- Pendlebury. Lancashire, 13.
- Penfold — Pennifold. Sussex, 25.
- Pengelly—Pengilly. Cornwall, 30.
- Penna. Cornwall, 10.
- Pennington. Cheshire, 11; Lancashire, 17.
- Penny. Hampshire, 15; Somersetshire, 18.
- Penrice. Worcestershire, 14.
- Penrose. Cornwall, 8.
- Penson. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Pentelow. Cambridgeshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 18.
- Penwarden. Devonshire, 7.
- Pepper. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 15; Lincolnshire, 11; Suffolk, 18.
- Percival. Cheshire, 34; Derbyshire, 7; Northamptonshire, 20.
- Perham. Somersetshire, 9.
- Perkin. Devonshire, 8.
- Perkins. Buckinghamshire, 20; Devonshire, 10; Essex, 12; Kent, 12; Lincolnshire, 9; Monmouthshire, 25; Northamptonshire, 23; Oxfordshire, 15; Somersetshire, 10; Warwickshire, 30; Worcestershire, 20; South Wales, 30.
- Perks. Warwickshire, 15; Worcestershire, 14.
- Perrett—Perrott. Dorsetshire, 16; Monmouthshire, 17; Somersetshire, 26; Wiltshire, 22. Perrett is the more frequent form; but the two are usually associated.
- Perrin. Devonshire, 7.
- Perry. Bedfordshire, 18; Berkshire, 7; Cornwall, 20; Devonshire, 13; Essex, 30; Gloucestershire, 24; Hertfordshire, 18; Nottinghamshire, 12; Somersetshire, 30; Staffordshire, 14; Worcestershire, 18.
- Pescud. Surrey, 12.
- Petch. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 16.
- Peter. Cornwall, 8.
- Peters. Cornwall, 10; Somersetshire, 15; North Wales, 9.
- Pether. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Petherbridge. Devonshire, 7.
- Petherick. Devonshire, 7.
- Pethick. Cornwall, 10.
- Pettipher. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Pettit—Pettitt. Bedfordshire, 12; Essex, 18; Kent, 9; Suffolk, 23; Sussex, 10.

- It is sometimes spelt Pettett in Suffolk and Kent.
- Petty. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Phelps. Gloucestershire, 17; Somersetshire, 26; Worcestershire, 18.
- Philippo. Norfolk, 13; Suffolk, 7.
- Phillips. Berkshire, 7; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 60; Derbyshire, 15; Devonshire, 40; Dorsetshire, 34; Essex, 21; Gloucestershire, 33; Hampshire, 33; Herefordshire, 65; Huntingdonshire, 12; Kent, 18; Lincolnshire, 15; Monmouthshire, 140; Oxfordshire, 35; Shropshire, 24; Somersetshire, 10; Staffordshire, 50; Suffolk, 11; Surrey, 10; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 26; North Wales, 30; South Wales, 150.
- Phillipson. Northumberland, 41.
- Philp. Cornwall, 16.
- Philpot—Philpott. Hampshire, 19; Herefordshire, 7; Kent, 20; Shropshire, 8; Suffolk, 7; Sussex, 10; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 10. Philpott is characteristic of Kent, Wiltshire, and Shropshire.
- Philpots—Philpotts. Herefordshire, 7; Shropshire, 6.
- Phippen—Phippin. Somersetshire, 15.
- Phipps. Gloucestershire, 27; Northamptonshire, 15; Warwickshire, 18; Worcestershire, 22.
- Pick. Lincolnshire, 17.
- Pickard. Devonshire, 17; Wiltshire, 24; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Pickering. Cheshire, 20; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Durham, 32; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 12; Northumberland, 37; Yorkshire, West Riding, 26.
- Pickersgill. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Pickett. Wiltshire, 13.
- Pickford. Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 9; Somersetshire, 24; Wiltshire, 13.
- Pickin. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Pickles. Lancashire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 32.
- Pickup. Lancashire, 30.
- Pickwell. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Pidduck—Pittock. Kent, 18.
- Pierce. Sussex, 9; North Wales, 30.
- Pigg. Hertfordshire, 25; Northumberland, 14.
- Piggott. Bedfordshire, 10; Berkshire, 15; Cambridgeshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 20. Pigott is characteristic of Cambridgeshire.
- Pike. Berkshire, 7; Buckinghamshire, 18; Devonshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 26; Hampshire, 13; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire,

- 20; Wiltshire, 75; Worcestershire, 14.
- Pilcher. Kent, 27.
- Pile. Devonshire, 22; Dorsetshire, 16; Wiltshire, 18.
(*See Pyle.*)
- Pilgrim. Essex, 18.
- Pilkington. Lancashire, 21.
- Pilling. Lancashire, 11.
- Pimblett. Lancashire, 8.
- Pimlott. Cheshire, 12.
- Pinch. Cornwall, 9.
- Pinches. Shropshire, 17.
- Pinchin. Wiltshire, 18.
- Pinder. Lincolnshire, 24; Nottinghamshire, 28. Pindar is a rare Lincolnshire form.
- Pinhay—Pinhey. Devonshire, 7.
- Pinniger. Berkshire, 15; Wiltshire, 31. Pinnegar and Pinigar are rare Wiltshire forms.
- Piper. Devonshire, 7; Essex, 9; Sussex, 25.
- Pitcher. Buckinghamshire, 25; Sussex, 14.
- Pitchford. Shropshire, 17.
- Pither. Berkshire, 15.
- Pitman. Dorsetshire, 20; Somersetshire, 25.
- Pitt. Gloucestershire, 17; Herefordshire, 58; Worcestershire, 18.
- Pittock. (*See Pidduck.*)
- Pitts. Devonshire, 15; Norfolk, 9.
- Plackett. Derbyshire, 7.
- Plaistowe. Buckinghamshire, 18.
- Plant. Shropshire, 14; Staffordshire, 60; Suffolk, 16.
- Platt. Cheshire, 42; Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 8.
- Platts. Derbyshire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Pledger. Essex, 12.
- Plews. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Plowright. Lincolnshire, 7; Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Plumbly. Norfolk, 11.
- Plummer. Berkshire, 8; Norfolk, 11; Wiltshire, 18.
- Plumtree. Nottinghamshire, 7.
- Pochin. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Pocklington. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Pocock. Berkshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 15; Wiltshire, 80.
- Podmore. Shropshire, 12.
- Polkinghorn. Cornwall, 9.
- Poll. Norfolk, 13.
- Pollard. Cambridgeshire, 18; Cornwall, 22; Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 10; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Pollitt. Lancashire, 8.
- Pomeroy. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Pomfret. Lancashire, 8.
- Ponting. Gloucestershire, 17; Wiltshire, 26.
- Poole. Cambridgeshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 15; Essex, 15; Gloucestershire, 36; Shropshire, 17; Somersetshire, 40; Staffordshire, 14; Wiltshire, 13. Pool is occasionally found in Somersetshire.
- Pooley. Norfolk, 7; Suffolk, 7.

- Poore. Hampshire, 12.
- Pope. Devonshire, 8; Dorsetshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 24; Hampshire, 21; Kent, 15; Worcestershire, 30.
- Pople. Somersetshire, 11.
- Popplewell. Yorkshire, West Riding, 9.
- Porrett—Porritt. Norfolk, 9; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Porter. Cambridgeshire, 20; Derbyshire, 13; Essex, 28; Hertfordshire, 11; Lancashire, 25; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Lincolnshire, 12; Norfolk, 20; Oxfordshire, 35; Somersetshire, 30; Suffolk, 11; Worcestershire, 14.
- Portsmouth. Berkshire, 8; Hampshire, 13.
- Poskitt. Yorkshire, West Riding, 9.
- Postle. Norfolk, 7.
- Postlethwaite. Lancashire, 16.
- Pottenger. Somersetshire, 9.
- Potter. Derbyshire, 34; Devonshire, 10; Essex, 30; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 12; Norfolk, 20; Northamptonshire, 30; Suffolk, 9; Warwickshire, 18; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 16.
- Potticary. Hampshire, 8.
- Potts. Cheshire, 20; Durham, 32; Northumberland, 74.
- Povey. Berkshire, 8.
- Pow. Somersetshire, 12.
- Powell. Berkshire, 20; Cheshire, 15; Devonshire, 7; Dorsetshire, 30; Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 230; Monmouthshire, 160; Norfolk, 15; Oxfordshire, 25; Shropshire, 110; Sussex, 18; Wiltshire, 22; Worcester-shire, 47; North Wales, 20; South Wales, 95.
- Powlesland. Devonshire, 9.
- Pownall. Cheshire, 11.
- Poyser. Derbyshire, 9; Staffordshire, 18.
- Pratt. Bedfordshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Devonshire, 12; Essex, 15; Hampshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 18; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Norfolk, 15; Oxfordshire, 35; Suffolk, 30; Sussex, 32; Warwickshire, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 22.
- Prebble. Kent, 30.
- Precious. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Preece. Herefordshire, 54; Monmouthshire, 28; Shropshire, 29; South Wales, 17.
- Prentice. Suffolk, 7.
- Prescott. Cheshire, 12; Lancashire, 25.
- Preston. Lancashire, 25; Norfolk, 15; Nottinghamshire, 12; Shropshire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Pretty. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20; Suffolk, 7.

Prettyjohn. Devonshire, 7.

Price. Cheshire, 20; Gloucestershire, 46; Herefordshire, 260; Monmouthshire, 170; Nottinghamshire, 16; Shropshire, 132; Somersetshire, 10; Staffordshire, 18; Wiltshire, 40; Worcester-shire, 43; North Wales, 70; South Wales, 150. Pryce is an unusual form, characteristic of Shropshire.

Friday. Gloucestershire, 14.

Pridmore. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Warwickshire, 15.

Priest. Buckinghamshire, 15; Devonshire, 7; Middlesex, 15.

Priestley — Priestly. Derbyshire, 7; Lincolnshire, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 9.

Priestner. Cheshire, 20.

Prince. Cheshire, 14; Derbyshire, 17; Staffordshire, 20.

Pring. Devonshire, 15.

Pringle. Northumberland, 44.

Prior — Pryor. Bedfordshire, 8; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cornwall, 24; Hampshire, 16; Hertfordshire, 30; Norfolk, 10; Suffolk, 7. Prior is the usual form, Pryor being chiefly characteristic of Cornwall, whilst Pryer is a rare form found in Norfolk.

Prisk. Cornwall, 8.

Pritchard. Gloucestershire, 30; Herefordshire, 51; Hertfordshire, 10; Monmouth-

shire, 132; Shropshire, 17; Somersetshire, 10; Worcester-shire, 18; North Wales, 60. Prichard is a North Wales form.

Probert. Herefordshire, 31; Monmouthshire, 45; South Wales, 22.

Procter—Proctor. Durham, 14; Gloucestershire, 14; Hertfordshire, 14; Lancashire, 40; Lincolnshire, 12; Norfolk, 9; Northumberland, 12; Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 16; Worcester-shire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 28. Proctor is rather more frequent; but the two are associated where at all numerous.

Prodham—Prudom. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11. Other less frequent varieties of this name, such as Proudham and Prudames, also occur in these divisions of Yorkshire.

Prole. Bedfordshire, 8.

Prosser. Gloucestershire, 14; Herefordshire, 44; Monmouthshire, 42; South Wales, 22.

Prothero. Herefordshire, 12; Monmouthshire, 10; South Wales, 10.

Proud. Durham, 28.

Prout. Cornwall, 10; Gloucestershire, 27.

Prouse—Prowse. Cornwall, 14; Devonshire, 16. Prouse is confined to Devonshire.

- Pryor. (*See* Prior.)
- Puckeridge. Wiltshire, 13.
- Puddephatt. Bedfordshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 60; Hertfordshire, 10. Puddifoot is a Hertfordshire form of the name.
- Puddy. Somersetshire, 12.
- Pugh. Herefordshire, 17; Monmouthshire, 22; Shropshire, 48; Worcestershire, 26; North Wales, 160; South Wales, 22.
- Pugsley. Devonshire, 7.
- Pullan—Pullen—Pullin. Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 18; Gloucestershire, 60; Monmouthshire, 17; Oxfordshire, 18; Wiltshire, 27; Yorkshire, West Riding, 24. Pullen is the most frequent form; and next to it comes Pullin, which rarely occurs unassociated with it, and is especially characteristic of Gloucestershire. Pullan is mostly found in the West Riding.
- Purdy. Norfolk, 13.
- Purkis. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Purser. Worcestershire, 18.
- Pursglove—Purslove. Derbyshire, 13.
- Purssell. Buckinghamshire, 20.
- Purvis. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 18.
- Puttock. Surrey, 15.
- Pyatt. Staffordshire, 12.
- Pybus. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Pye. Kent, 33; Lancashire, 30; Northumberland, 14.
- Pyle. Devonshire, 15; Surrey, 8. (*See* Pile.)
- Pym. Devonshire, 7.
- Quance. Devonshire, 14. (*See* Squance.)
- Quelch. Durham, 12.
- Quenby. Bedfordshire, 12.
- Quested. Kent, 15.
- Quibell. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Quick. Cornwall, 19; Devonshire, 7.
- Quilter. Essex, 12.
- Quinney. Worcestershire, 14.
- Quarborough*
- Rabbetts. Dorsetshire, 21.
- Rabjohns. Devonshire, 7.
- Raby. Cornwall, 12; Lancashire, 8.
- Rackham. Norfolk, 15; Suffolk, 14.
- Raddall — Raddle. Cornwall, 8.
- Radford. Derbyshire, 40; Essex, 9; Nottinghamshire, 16; Oxfordshire, 20.
- Radley. Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Radway. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Rainbow. Warwickshire, 32.
- Raine. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 17; Durham, 60; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 30. Rain is a rare Durham form.
- Rainford. Lancashire, 10.
- Rains. Derbyshire, 23.
- Ramsbottom. Lancashire, 10.

- Ramsden. Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Ranby. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Rand. Buckinghamshire, 18; Northumberland, 18.
- Randall — Randell. Bedfordshire, 12; Cambridgeshire, 15; Dorsetshire, 25; Essex, 10; Suffolk, 14; Warwickshire, 15; Worcestershire, 26. Randell, which is the least frequent, is associated with Randall in Dorsetshire, but in Worcestershire it occurs alone.
- Ransom—Ranson. Suffolk, 14.
- Rapley. Sussex, 18.
- Rapson. Cornwall, 8.
- Rashleigh. Hampshire, 9.
- Ratcliffe. Derbyshire, 7; Essex, 9; Gloucestershire, 24; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Middlesex, 18; Staffordshire, 34; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13. Radcliffe is a West Riding form, whilst Ratcliff occurs in Staffordshire.
- Rathbone. Cheshire, 11.
- Raven. Essex, 12.
- Ravenscroft. Cheshire, 17.
- Ravenshaw. Shropshire, 12.
- Raw. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 26.
- Rawcliffe. Lancashire, 17.
- Rawle. Somersetshire, 11.
- Rawlings — Rawlins. Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 12; Wiltshire, 50.
- Rawlinson. Lancashire, 20. (See Rowlingson.)
- Ray. Essex, 9.
- Raymont—Raymount. Devonshire, 7.
- Rayner. Essex, 24; Norfolk, 9; Nottinghamshire, 12; Suffolk, 9. Raynor is a Nottinghamshire form.
- Rea—Reay. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Northumberland, 41; Worcester-shire, 14.
- Read. Bedfordshire, 18; Berkshire, 7; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 40; Cheshire, 20; Devonshire, 7; Dorsetshire, 40; Gloucestershire, 10; Hampshire, 21; Kent, 12; Lincolnshire, 6; Monmouthshire, 11; Norfolk, 30; Somersetshire, 10; Staffordshire, 14; Suffolk, 46; Wiltshire, 50. Reade is a rare form, occurring in Cheshire and Berkshire. (See Reed and Reid.)
- Reading. Buckinghamshire, 24; Oxfordshire, 20; Warwickshire, 50.
- Readman. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Reakes. Somersetshire, 11.
- Reddaway. Devonshire, 7.
- Reddcliffe. Devonshire, 8.
- Redfern. Derbyshire, 34; Staffordshire, 16. Redfearn is a rare Derbyshire form.
- Redgate. Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Redman. Wiltshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.

- Redmayne. Yorkshire, West Riding, 7.
- Reece. Herefordshire, 12; Monmouthshire, 60; Shropshire, 12. (*See* Rees.)
- Reed. Cambridgeshire, 15; Cornwall, 42; Devonshire, 40; Durham, 40; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 10; Hertfordshire, 12; Huntingdonshire, 12; Kent, 9; Lincolnshire, 9; Monmouthshire, 11; Northumberland, 37; Somersetshire, 12; Sussex, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12. (*See* Read and Reid.)
- Rees. Herefordshire, 12; Monmouthshire, 70; North Wales, 50; South Wales, 330.
- Reeson. Lincolnshire, 16.
- Reeve. Essex, 12; Norfolk, 17; Northamptonshire, 15; Suffolk, 18; Sussex, 21; Wiltshire, 18.
- Reeves. Berkshire, 12; Buckinghamshire, 25; Derbyshire, 7; Devonshire, 7; Hampshire, 12; Kent, 33; Northamptonshire, 10; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 10; Wiltshire, 31.
- Reid. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 18. (*See* Read and Reed.)
- Rendall—Rendell. Devonshire, 14; Dorsetshire, 40; Somersetshire, 17. Rendell is the usual form. Rendle occurs in Devonshire.
- Rennison. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Renshaw. Derbyshire, 9.
- Renton. Northumberland, 14.
- Renwick. Northumberland, 14.
- Retallack—Retallick. Cornwall, 25.
- Retter. Devonshire, 7.
- Revell—Revill. Derbyshire, 11.
- Rew. Devonshire, 8.
- Reynolds. Berkshire, 12; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cornwall, 30; Essex, 15; Gloucestershire, 14; Hampshire, 9; Hertfordshire, 18; Huntingdonshire, 12; Lancashire, 8; Norfolk, 27; Nottinghamshire, 12; Shropshire, 31; Somersetshire, 9; Staffordshire, 10; Suffolk, 11; Warwickshire, 15; Wiltshire, 31; Worcestershire, 18.
- Rhoades. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Rhodes. Derbyshire, 9; Lancashire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 44.
- Rice. Devonshire, 15; Norfolk, 13.
- Rich. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 10; Somersetshire, 35; Wiltshire, 35.
- Richards. Berkshire, 12; Cornwall, 130; Devonshire, 36; Dorsetshire, 30; Hampshire, 18; Herefordshire, 14; Kent, 12; Leicester-

- shire and Rutlandshire, 17; Monmouthshire, 100; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 36; Shropshire, 26; Somersetshire, 38; Warwickshire, 15; Wiltshire, 27; Worcestershire, 14; North Wales, 70; South Wales, 93.
- Richardson. Cambridgeshire, 25; Cheshire, 30; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 120; Derbyshire, 31; Durham, 84; Essex, 45; Kent, 24; Lancashire, 26; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 47; Northamptonshire, 15; Northumberland, 63; Nottinghamshire, 50; Staffordshire, 20; Suffolk, 11; Sussex, 21; Warwickshire, 20; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 60. (*See* Ritson, a contracted form.)
- Richens. Berkshire, 25; Wiltshire, 18.
- Riches. Norfolk, 50; Suffolk, 18.
- Richmond. Lancashire, 8; Norfolk, 9; Nottinghamshire, 12; Warwickshire, 24; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Rickard. Cornwall, 39.
- Rickett. Essex, 12.
- Ricketts. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Ridd. Devonshire, 8.
- Riddell. Northumberland, 11.
- Riddle. Cornwall, 8; Northumberland, 30.
- Rider. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Ridgeway—Ridgway. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 14.
- Riding—Ryding. Lancashire, 15.
- Ridler. Devonshire, 7; Somersetshire, 14.
- Ridley. Durham, 24; Northumberland, 67; Suffolk, 11.
- Ridout. Dorsetshire, 50.
- Rigby. Cheshire, 20; Lancashire, 36.
- Rigden. Kent, 18.
- Riggall. Lincolnshire, 27.
- Righton. Gloucestershire, 24.
- Riley. Derbyshire, 30; Essex, 12; Lancashire, 16; Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 36; Warwickshire, 55; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Rimell. Gloucestershire, 30; Worcestershire, 18. Rimell is a rare Worcestershire form.
- Rimmer. Lancashire, 36.
- Ringer. Norfolk, 15.
- Rippon. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Risdon. Devonshire, 7; Somersetshire, 12.
- Rishworth. Yorkshire, West Riding, 9. (*See* Rushworth.)
- Rising. Norfolk, 9.

Ritson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 40; Durham, 20.

(See Richardson.)

Rivett. Norfolk, 11.

Rix. Norfolk, 26.

Roach. Cornwall, 16; Gloucestershire, 17.

Roadley. Nottinghamshire, 12.

Roads. Buckinghamshire, 40.

Roake. Surrey, 15.

Robbins. Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 15; Warwickshire, 13. (See Robins.)

Roberts. Bedfordshire, 18; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 32; Cornwall, 90; Derbyshire, 20; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 30; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 50; Hampshire, 17; Herefordshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 18; Kent, 15; Lancashire, 18; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 30; Lincolnshire, 34; Monmouthshire, 100; Norfolk, 13; Northamptonshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 15; Oxfordshire, 20; Shropshire, 105; Somersetshire, 11; Wiltshire, 18; Worcester-shire, 34; Yorkshire, West Riding, 21; North Wales, 500; South Wales, 110.

Robertshaw. Yorkshire, West Riding, 16.

Robertson. Norfolk, 11; Northumberland, 22.

Robins. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 7; Hertfordshire, 12; Warwickshire, 13.

Robinson. Bedfordshire, 25; Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 25; Cambridge-shire, 45; Cheshire, 80; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 110; Derbyshire, 63; Durham, 200; Essex, 30; Gloucestershire, 30; Hampshire, 9; Herefordshire, 14; Huntingdonshire, 25; Lancashire, 74; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 43; Lincolnshire, 117; Norfolk, 15; Northamptonshire, 110; Northumberland, 77; Nottinghamshire, 30; Oxfordshire, 20; Shropshire, 29; Staffordshire, 72; Suffolk, 20; Surrey, 15; Sussex, 21; Warwickshire, 30; Worcester-shire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 85; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 123.

Robson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Durham, 124; Lincolnshire, 10; Northumberland, 240; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 35.

Rodda. Cornwall, 16.

Roddam. Northumberland, 14.

Roddis. Northamptonshire, 20.

Rodenhurst. Shropshire, 12.

Rodmell. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.

Roe. Lincolnshire, 14; Nottinghamshire, 8; Somersetshire, 14. (See Rowe.)

- Roebuck. Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Rogers. Bedfordshire, 10; Berkshire, 16; Buckinghamshire, 42; Cheshire, 9; Cornwall, 55; Derbyshire, 18; Devonshire, 18; Dorsetshire, 15; Essex, 18; Hampshire, 30; Herefordshire, 65; Kent, 30; Lincolnshire, 11; Monmouthshire, 35; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 28; Oxfordshire, 35; Shropshire, 65; Staffordshire, 16; Sussex, 47; Warwickshire, 38; Wiltshire, 22; Worcestershire, 34; North Wales, 18; South Wales, 32. Rodgers is more characteristic of Derbyshire.
- Rogerson. Lancashire, 11.
- Rolfe. Buckinghamshire, 18; Essex, 15; Hertfordshire, 15; Kent, 24; Norfolk, 18; Suffolk, 20. Rofe and Roffe are corruptions, the first occurring in Kent and the other in Hertfordshire. (*See* Roofe.)
- Rolph. Suffolk, 12.
- Rood. Somersetshire, 9.
- Roofe. Norfolk, 11. (*See* Rolfe.)
- Rook—Rooke. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Roose. Cornwall, 10. (*See* Rowse.)
- Root. Essex, 12.
- Roper. Dorsetshire, 20; Suffolk, 15; Worcestershire, 18.
- Rosbotham—Rosbottom. Lancashire, 8.
- Rose. Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 35; Cambridgeshire, 24; Derbyshire, 11; Dorsetshire, 50; Huntingdonshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 12; Nottinghamshire, 32; Oxfordshire, 44; Surrey, 20; Wiltshire, 26.
- Roseveare. Cornwall, 22.
- Rosewarne. Cornwall, 8.
- Roskelly—Roskilly. Cornwall, 17.
- Ross. Dorsetshire, 26.
- Rossall—Rossell. Lancashire, 7.
- Rosser. Monmouthshire, 45.
- Rossiter. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Rothwell. Lancashire, 12.
- Rounthwaite — Routhwaite. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Routledge. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20.
- Routley. Devonshire, 7.
- Rowarth. Derbyshire, 9.
- Rowbotham — Rowbottom. Derbyshire, 15; Staffordshire, 12.
- Rowe. Cornwall, 134; Devonshire, 37; Lincolnshire, 7; Somersetshire, 7; Suffolk, 20. Row is a rare form occurring in Cornwall and Suffolk. (*See* Roe.)
- Rowell. Devonshire, 10;

- Huntingdonshire, 7; Northumberland, 26.
- Rowland. Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 9; Devonshire, 10.
- Rowlands. Monmouthshire, 28; North Wales, 40; South Wales, 27.
- Rowlatt. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Rowles. Oxfordshire, 35.
- Rowlett. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.
- Rowley. Hertfordshire, 12; Staffordshire, 12.
- Rowlingson. Cheshire, 12. (*See Rawlinson.*)
- Rowntree. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Rowse. Cornwall, 30. Rouse is a rare Cornish form. (*See Roose.*)
- Royce. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 26.
- Royle. Cheshire, 15; Lancashire, 10.
- Rudd. Norfolk, 9; Shropshire, 12.
- Ruddle. Wiltshire, 31.
- Rudge. Gloucestershire, 9; Herefordshire, 20; Worcestershire, 18.
- Ruffle. Essex, 15.
- Rugg. Somersetshire, 9.
- Rugman. Gloucestershire, 20.
- Rumbold. Hampshire, 12.
- Rumming. Wiltshire, 31.
- Rundle. Cornwall, 56. Rundedd is a rare Cornish form.
- Runnalls. Cornwall, 20.
- Rusco. Cheshire, 9.
- Rush. Norfolk, 9; Suffolk, 32.
- Rushton. Lancashire, 10; Staffordshire, 24.
- Rushworth. Yorkshire, West Riding, 7. (*See Rishworth.*)
- Russ. Wiltshire, 18.
- Russell. Cambridgeshire, 50; Dorsetshire, 25; Hampshire, 38; Herefordshire, 17; Kent, 35; Norfolk, 13; Northamptonshire, 25; Somersetshire, 14; Surrey, 10; Sussex, 40; Warwickshire, 28; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
- Ruston. Cambridgeshire, 24.
- Rutherford. Northumberland, 30; Warwickshire, 15.
- Rutter. Cheshire, 20; Durham, 24; Lincolnshire, 7; Northumberland, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Ryder. North Wales, 15.
- Rymer. Gloucestershire, 24.
- Sabin—Savin. Oxfordshire, 25.
- Sadler. Cheshire, 15; Gloucestershire, 14; Surrey, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
- Sagar. Lancashire, 17. Segar is a rare form of this Lancashire name.
- Sage. Devonshire, 11; Somersetshire, 11.
- Saint. Derbyshire, 9.
- Sal. Derbyshire, 7; Hertfordshire, 25; Staffordshire, 7.

Salisbury. Derbyshire, 7; Lancashire, 8.

Sallis. Cambridgeshire, 20.

Salmon. Buckinghamshire, 17; Cheshire, 9; Essex, 15; Oxfordshire, 15; Somersetshire, 12; Staffordshire, 8; Suffolk, 10.

Salt. Derbyshire, 38; Staffordshire, 86.

Salter. Devonshire, 28; Suffolk, 9.

Salthouse. Lancashire, 11.

Sampson. Cornwall, 17; Derbyshire, 13; Devonshire, 9; Kent, 24.

Samways. Dorsetshire, 15.

Sandbank. Cheshire, 9.

Sandercock. Cornwall, 14.

Sanders—Saunders. Bedfordshire, 30; Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 40; Cambridgeshire, 40; Cornwall, 14; Derbyshire, 11; Devonshire, 53; Dorsetshire, 40; Essex, 16; Gloucestershire, 18; Hampshire, 21; Herefordshire, 24; Hertfordshire, 25; Huntingdonshire, 12; Kent, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Monmouthshire, 25; Norfolk, 17; Northamptonshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 12; Oxfordshire, 35; Somersetshire, 11; Staffordshire, 18; Suffolk, 16; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 18; Warwickshire, 33; Worcestershire, 26. The two varieties are often associated, Sanders being

most frequent in Devonshire and Worcestershire, and Saunders in Dorsetshire, Cambridgeshire, and Oxfordshire.

Sanderson. Durham, 56; Lancashire, 21; Lincolnshire, 10; Northumberland, 33; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20. Sanderson is a rare form.

Sandry—Saundry. Cornwall, 12.

Sands. Norfolk, 18.

Sankey. Shropshire, 12.

♂ Sardeson. Lincolnshire, 8.

Sare. Buckinghamshire, 20. (See Sear.)

Sargeant—Sargent. Cornwall, 14; Northamptonshire, 35; Staffordshire, 14; Suffolk, 11; Wiltshire, 22. Sargent is most frequent. Both are usually associated, except in Cornwall and Wiltshire, where Sargent alone occurs. (See Sergeant.)

♂ Sargisson. Lincolnshire, 8.

Saunders. (See Sanders.)

Saunderson. (See Sanderson.)

Savage. Cambridgeshire, 16; Gloucestershire, 33; Norfolk, 10; Northamptonshire, 25; Shropshire, 15; Warwickshire, 22; Worcestershire, 14.

Savill. Essex, 33.

Savin. (See Sabin.)

Savory. Norfolk, 18.

Sawyer. Suffolk, 16.

- Say. Somersetshire, 12.
 Sayce. Herefordshire, 14;
 Monmouthshire, 22; Shropshire, 8; North Wales, 15.
 (See Seys.)
 Sayer. Norfolk, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
 Sayers. Sussex, 18.
 Scales. Norfolk, 11.
 Scantlebury. Cornwall, 12.
 Scarborough. Lincolnshire, 11.
 Scarth. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Schofield. Lancashire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 33. Scholfield is a rare Lancashire form.
 Scholes. Lancashire, 8.
 Scholey—Scoley. Lincolnshire, 10.
 Scoones. Kent, 12.
 Scott. Bedfordshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 11; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 84; Devonshire, 20; Durham, 40; Kent, 15; Lincolnshire, 22; Norfolk, 17; Northumberland, 123; Nottinghamshire, 24; Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 12; Suffolk, 20; Surrey, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 21; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24.
 Scotton. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 24.
 Scragg. Cheshire, 9.
 Scrimshaw—Scrimshire. Lincolnshire, 8.
 Scriven. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Scrivener. Bedfordshire, 18.
 Scroggs. Bedfordshire, 10.
 Scruby. Essex, 15.
 Scudamore. Herefordshire, 20.
 Scutt. Dorsetshire, 20.
 Seabrook. Essex, 40; Hertfordshire, 25.
 Seal. Derbyshire, 11.
 Sealey—Sealy. Somersetshire, 17.
 Seaman. Norfolk, 22; Suffolk, 16.
 Sear. Buckinghamshire, 25.
 (See Sare.)
 Searle. Cambridgeshire, 17; Cornwall, 22; Devonshire, 10.
 Sears. Hertfordshire, 10.
 Searson. Lincolnshire, 9.
 Seath. Kent, 15.
 Seaward. Hampshire, 17.
 Seccombe. Cornwall, 8. (See Sercombe.)
 Seddon. Lancashire 16.
 Sedgwick. Yorkshire, West Riding, 20. Sidgwick is a rare West Riding form of the name.
 Sedman. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Seed. Lancashire, 27; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
 Sefton—Sephton. Lancashire, 17.
 Selby. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Seldon. Devonshire, 8.
 Selfe—Self. Essex, 7; Norfolk, 29; Suffolk, 9; Wiltshire, 12.

Sellers—Sellers. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Sellek. Devonshire, 7.
 Selwyn. Gloucestershire, 15.
 Senior. Dorsetshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 30.
 Sercombe. Devonshire, 7. (*See* Seccombe.)
 Sergeant. Lincolnshire, 10. (*See* Sargeant.)
 Severn. Derbyshire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 10.
 Severs. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
 Seward. Devonshire, 20.
 Sewell. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 15; Essex, 15; Norfolk, 12; Suffolk, 10.
 Seymour. Berkshire, 8; Buckinghamshire, 20.
 Seys. Monmouthshire, 17. (*See* Sayce.)
 Shackel. Berkshire, 15.
 Shacklady—Shakelady. Lancashire, 8.
 Shackleton. Yorkshire, West Riding, 22.
 Shacklock. Derbyshire, 7.
 Shakeshaft. Buckinghamshire, 10; Cheshire, 9; Shropshire, 10. Shakeshaft is also found in Buckinghamshire.
 Shanks. Northumberland, 33.
 Shapland. Devonshire, 17. (*See* Shopland.)
 Sharland. Devonshire, 7. Shorland is a rare variety also found in Devonshire.
 Sharman. Bedfordshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 20; Lei-

cestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Lincolnshire, 8; Norfolk, 13; Northamptonshire, 20.
 Sharp—Sharpe. Bedfordshire, 18; Berkshire, 20; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Derbyshire, 7; Kent, 27; Lancashire, 8; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 38; Lincolnshire, 53; Norfolk, 9; Northamptonshire, 25; Nottinghamshire, 32; Warwickshire, 15; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11. Sharp is three times as numerous; but the two names are usually associated.
 Sharples. Lancashire, 26.
 Sharpley. Lincolnshire, 9.
 Sharratt—Sherratt. Staffordshire, 42. Sharrod of this county is probably a corruption. = *Shorrod*.
 Sharrock—Shorrock. Lancashire, 17.
 Shave. Essex, 12.
 Shaw. Bedfordshire, 8; Cambridgeshire, 20; Cheshire, 63; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30; Derbyshire, 56; Lancashire, 38; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 22; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 40; Staffordshire, 40; Sussex, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 66;

- Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24.
- Sheard. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Shears. Devonshire, 8; Surrey, 6.
- Sheen. Cheshire, 9.
- Sheffield. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.
- Sheldon. Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 21; Oxfordshire, 15; Staffordshire, 12.
- Sheldrake—Sheldrick. Suffolk, 9.
- Shelley. Staffordshire, 16.
- Shelton. Huntingdonshire, 8; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 38; Nottinghamshire, 20.
- Shemilt. Staffordshire, 16.
- Shenton. Staffordshire, 26.
- Shepherd—Sheppard. Berkshire, 18; Buckinghamshire, 18; Cornwall, 14; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 38; Derbyshire, 9; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 20; Durham, 24; Gloucestershire, 36; Hampshire, 13; Lancashire, 25; Monmouthshire, 17; Norfolk, 11; Northamptonshire, 30; Nottinghamshire, 24; Shropshire, 15; Somersetshire, 35; Suffolk, 10; Warwickshire, 27; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 21. Shepherd is nearly three times as numerous as Sheppard, the latter being most numerous in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. Amongst the rare forms of the name, Shephard mostly characterises Cornwall; whilst Shephard is found in Norfolk and Shropshire, Sheperd in Buckinghamshire, and Shepard in Gloucestershire. In 1885 this name was possessed by six Shropshire farmers, who spelt it in four different ways.
- Shepperson. Cambridgeshire, 40.
- Sheringham. Norfolk, 13.
- Sherratt. (*See* Sharratt.)
- Sherrill. Devonshire, 8.
- Sherrin—Sherring. Dorsetshire, 12; Somersetshire, 14.
- Sherwill. Devonshire, 7.
- Sherwin. Derbyshire, 7.
- Sherwood. Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
- Shield. Northumberland, 22.
- Shields. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Shillitoe. (*See* Sillitoe.)
- Shipley. Staffordshire, 8; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Shipman. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 42.
- Shipp. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Shipton. Derbyshire, 7; Worcestershire, 14.
- Shipway. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Shirley. Staffordshire, 14.
- Shirt. Derbyshire, 9.

- Shoebotham—Shoebottom. Staffordshire, 10.
- Shone. Cheshire, 12.
- Shopland. Devonshire, 9.
- Shore. Cheshire, 12.
- Short. Devonshire, 16; Northumberland, 30; Surrey, 11; Sussex, 14.
- Shorter. Kent, 18.
- Shotton. Durham, 20.
- Shreeve. Norfolk, 13.
- Shrimpton. Oxfordshire, 20.
- Shufflebotham — Shufflebottom. Cheshire, 15; Staffordshire, 24. The second is peculiar to Cheshire.
- Shuker. Shropshire, 20.
- Shute. Dorsetshire, 36.
- Shuttleworth. Lancashire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20.
- Siddall. Derbyshire, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12. Siddell and Siddle are North and East Riding forms.
- Siddons. Northamptonshire, 25.
- Siddorn. Cheshire, 9.
- Sidebottom. Derbyshire, 15.
- Sidford. Wiltshire, 17.
- Silcock. Lancashire, 10.
- Sillitoe—Shillitoe. Shropshire, 10; Staffordshire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10. Shropshire contains both these forms, Staffordshire has Sillitoe with Sillito, and the West Riding has Shillitoe.
- Silvester. Hampshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 10.
- Sim—Simm. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 40.
- Simmons—Simmonds. Bedfordshire, 8; Berkshire, 25; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cornwall, 30; Essex, 13; Hampshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 10; Oxfordshire, 26; Surrey, 10; Sussex, 36. Simmons is much the more frequent form, Simmonds being associated with it in Berkshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, and Sussex. Semmens is characteristic of Cornwall.
- Simkin. Staffordshire, 12; Suffolk, 14.
- Simpkin. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Simpkins. Wiltshire, 17.
- Simons. (*See Symonds.*)
- Simpson. Cheshire, 31; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Derbyshire, 25; Durham, 48; Essex, 12; Lancashire, 27; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20; Lincolnshire, 16; Northamptonshire, 13; Nottinghamshire, 20; Shropshire, 14; Staffordshire, 30; Suffolk, 23; Yorkshire, West Riding, 40; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 73. Simson is also found in Essex.
- Sims. Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 34; Gloucestershire, 14;

- Somersetshire, 9; Wiltshire, 35.
- Sinclair. Hertfordshire, 10; Surrey, 10.
- Sinden. Sussex, 21.
- Singer. Somersetshire, 9.
- Singleton. Lancashire, 33.
- Sirrell. Herefordshire, 14.
- Skeels. Cambridgeshire, 24.
- Skelton. Lincolnshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Skerrett. Herefordshire, 14.
- Skewes. Cornwall, 10.
- Skidmore. Derbyshire, 13.
- Skinner. Cornwall, 14; Devonshire, 47; Kent, 48; Lincolnshire, 11; Norfolk, 20; Surrey, 12; Sussex, 14; Worcestershire, 14.
- Skyrme. Herefordshire, 28.
- Slack. Cheshire, 22; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20; Derbyshire, 30; Nottinghamshire, 16; Staffordshire, 21.
- Slade. Devonshire, 7; Somersetshire, 24.
- Slader. Devonshire, 13.
- Slater. Cambridgeshire, 15; Cheshire, 26; Derbyshire, 30; Lancashire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 20; Staffordshire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Slatter. Gloucestershire, 14; Oxfordshire, 24.
- Slaughter. Surrey, 15.
- Slee. Devonshire, 7.
- Sleeman. Cornwall, 22; Devonshire, 13.
- Sleightholme. Lincolnshire, 7; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Slinger. Lancashire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Slipper. Norfolk, 9.
- Sloccock. Buckinghamshire, 18.
- Sloman. Devonshire, 10; Kent, 9.
- Sloper. Wiltshire, 22.
- Sluggett. Devonshire, 7.
- Smale. Devonshire, 23.
- Small. Nottinghamshire, 12; Somersetshire, 15; Worcestershire, 14.
- Smallbridge — Smalbridge — Smaridge. Devonshire, 13.
- Smaridge is an uncommon abbreviation.
- Smart. Northamptonshire, 20; Wiltshire, 13.
- Smedley. Derbyshire, 21.
- Smerdon. Devonshire, 17.
- Smith. Bedfordshire, 120; Berkshire, 100; Buckinghamshire, 95; Cambridgeshire, 160; Cheshire, 56; Cornwall, 32; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 90; Derbyshire, 150; Devonshire, 39; Dorsetshire, 90; Durham, 100; Essex, 260; Gloucestershire, 270; Hampshire, 116; Herefordshire, 160; Hertfordshire, 185; Huntingdonshire, 115; Kent, 135; Lancashire, 134; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 128;

- Lincolnshire, 143; Middlesex, 100; Monmouthshire, 90; Norfolk, 155; Northamptonshire, 190; Northumberland, 114; Nottinghamshire, 160; Oxfordshire, 130; Shropshire, 50; Somersetshire, 22; Staffordshire, 200; Suffolk, 118; Surrey, 90; Sussex, 104; Warwickshire, 220; Wiltshire, 130; Worcestershire, 300; Yorkshire, West Riding, 160; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 150; North Wales, 20; South Wales, 32.
- Smithers. Surrey, 25.
- Smithin. Worcestershire, 22.
- Smithson. Lincolnshire, 14; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Smyth. Devonshire, 7; Suffolk, 7.
- Snaith. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 37.
- Sneath. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Snell. Cornwall, 40; Devonshire, 36; Suffolk, 9.
- Snelson. Cheshire, 12.
- Snook. Berkshire, 12; Dorsetshire, 15; Somersetshire, 11; Wiltshire, 49.
- Snow. Devonshire, 17; Essex, 12; Staffordshire, 10.
- Snowball. Durham, 20; Northumberland, 11.
- Snowdon. Durham, 36; Lincolnshire, 9; Northumberland, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10. Snowden is a West Riding and Lincolnshire form.
- Soame. Norfolk, 11.
- Soby. Devonshire, 7.
- Solley—Solly. Kent, 27.
- Solomon. Kent, 36.
- Somers. Somersetshire, 9. (*See Summers.*)
- Soper. Devonshire, 18.
- Sorrell. Essex, 30.
- South. Herefordshire, 17.
- Southgate. Suffolk, 20.
- Southon. Kent, 30. Southern is a rare form of the name in this county.
- Southwell. Hampshire, 17.
- Sowerby. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25; Durham, 28; Lincolnshire, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Spackman. Berkshire, 7; Cambridgeshire, 15; Wiltshire, 53.
- Spalton. Derbyshire, 9.
- Spargo. Cornwall, 12.
- Sparkes. Sussex, 14.
- Sparks. Devonshire, 7; Somersetshire, 9.
- Sparrow. Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 17; Suffolk, 9.
- Speakman. Essex, 12; Lancashire, 12.
- Spear. Cornwall, 17; Devonshire, 8.
- Speechley. Huntingdonshire, 15.
- Speed. Somersetshire, 9.
- Spence. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire,

- North and East Ridings, 22.
- Spenceley—Spensley. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Spencer. Derbyshire, 32; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 20; Lancashire, 22; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 16; Norfolk, 10; Northamptonshire, 40; Nottinghamshire, 48; Surrey, 12; Warwickshire, 80; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Spendlove. Derbyshire, 15; Northamptonshire, 15.
- Sperring. Somersetshire, 12.
- Spicer. Dorsetshire, 15.
- Spiers. Worcestershire, 30.
- Spiller. Devonshire, 8; Somersetshire, 9.
- Spink—Spinks. Norfolk, 15.
- Spokes. Northamptonshire, 20.
- Spotterswood. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 20.
- Sprake. Dorsetshire, 31.
- Spratt. Somersetshire, 12.
- Spriggs. Huntingdonshire, 9.
- Sproston. Cheshire, 9.
- Spry. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 7.
- Spurgeon. Essex, 9.
- Spurrell. Devonshire, 10.
- Spurle is a rare form found in this county.
- Spurrett. Oxfordshire, 20.
- Squance. Devonshire, 7. (*See Quance.*)
- Squire—Squires. Bedfordshire, 10; Devonshire, 36; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 12. Squires is by far the least frequent, occurring in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.
- Squirrell. Suffolk, 16.
- Stace. Kent, 12.
- Stacey. Cornwall, 12; Devonshire, 8; Hampshire, 13; Hertfordshire, 12; Somersetshire, 11; Surrey, 15; Sussex, 10.
- Stafford. Derbyshire, 23; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Staines. Essex, 18.
- Staite. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Stainthorpe. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
- Staley. Derbyshire, 11.
- Stallard. Somersetshire, 12.
- Stamp. Lincolnshire, 11.
- Stanbra. Oxfordshire, 30.
- Stanbridge. Bedfordshire, 10.
- Stanbury. Devonshire, 28.
- Standen. Kent, 21; Sussex, 29. Standing is a Sussex form.
- Stanford. Dorsetshire, 21; Suffolk, 18; Sussex, 30.
- Staniforth. Derbyshire, 7.
- Stanley. Gloucestershire, 24; Warwickshire, 15.
- Stannard. Suffolk, 14.
- Stansfield. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.

Stanton. Bedfordshire, 10.
 Stanworth. Lancashire, 11.
 Staples. Nottinghamshire, 7.
 Stares. Hampshire, 21.
 Starkie. Lancashire, 14.
 Starling. Norfolk, 17.
 Stavely. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
 Stay. Sussex, 14.
 Stead. Monmouthshire, 7; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Stebbing. Essex, 12; Norfolk, 9. Stebbings is also found in Norfolk.
 Stedman. Kent, 12; Suffolk, 12.
 Steeds. Somersetshire, 9.
 Steel—Steele. Cheshire, 24; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 60; Staffordshire, 26; Suffolk, 7; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15. Usually associated, but Steel is the more frequent.
 Steer. Devonshire, 16; Surrey, 12.
 Steggall. Suffolk, 16.
 Stelfox. Cheshire, 12.
 Stendall. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Stephens—Stevens. Berkshire, 28; Buckinghamshire, 30; Cornwall, 160; Devonshire, 15; Dorsetshire, 35; Essex, 27; Gloucestershire, 40; Herefordshire, 50; Kent, 30; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 21; Monmouthshire, 28; Oxfordshire, 30; Shropshire, 12;

Somersetshire, 30; Suffolk, 10; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 51; Wiltshire, 22; Worcestershire, 26; North Wales, 20; South Wales, 55. These two varieties of the same name are often associated. Stephens, however, is particularly characteristic of Cornwall and of the counties on and near the Welsh border, especially Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and also South Wales itself. Stevens is well distributed throughout the area of this name, but is best represented in the south and east of England, particularly in Sussex, Essex, Kent, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire.

Stephenson—Stevenson. Berkshire, 19; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 32; Derbyshire, 27; Durham, 108; Lancashire, 18; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 33; Lincolnshire, 42; Northumberland, 55; Nottinghamshire, 28; Staffordshire, 12; Sussex, 32; Warwickshire, 25; Yorkshire, West Riding, 25; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 54. In counties where they are at all numerous the two varieties

- of this name are usually associated. However, Stephenson, which is the more frequent, is characteristic of the northern counties, north of the Wash and the Mersey; south of this line, in the midland counties of Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, etc., as well as in the south-coast county of Sussex, it is for the most part supplanted by Stevenson.
- Steward. Essex, 12; Norfolk, 17; Suffolk, 14.
- Stewart. Northumberland, 11.
- Stickles. Kent, 12.
- Stidston. Devonshire, 7.
- Stiles. (*See* Styles.)
- Stimpson. Norfolk, 18.
- Stinchcombe. Gloucestershire, 20.
- Stinton. Worcestershire, 22.
- Stobart — Stobert. Northumberland, 30.
- Stobbs. Durham, 24; Northumberland, 30.
- Stock. Essex, 24.
- Stockdale. Cambridgeshire, 24.
- Stockhill—Stockill. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10. Stokell is a further contraction found also in the same part of Yorkshire.
- Stockton. Cheshire, 9.
- Stoddard. Staffordshire, 10.
- Stokes. Essex, 9; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 34; Northamptonshire, 45; Nottinghamshire, 20; Shropshire, 22; Staffordshire, 12; Worcestershire, 18.
- Stone. Berkshire, 27; Buckinghamshire, 25; Cornwall, 8; Derbyshire, 20; Devonshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 26; Essex, 12; Hertfordshire, 15; Kent, 12; Somersetshire, 35; Surrey, 20.
- Stonehouse. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Stoneman. Devonshire, 8.
- Stones. Lincolnshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- Stoppard. Derbyshire, 9.
- Stops. Northamptonshire, 20.
- Storer. Derbyshire, 9.
- Storey—Story. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 15; Durham, 48; Lincolnshire, 8; Norfolk, 10; Northumberland, 44; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18. Storey is the usual form. Storry is found in the North and East Ridings.
- Storr. Lincolnshire, 7.
- Stotherd — Stothert. Lancashire, 10; Northumberland, 18. Stuttard is a Lancashire form.
- Stott. Lancashire, 15; Northumberland, 14; Somersetshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Stowe. Lincolnshire, 10.

- Strange. Berkshire, 10 ;
 Dorsetshire, 26.
 Stratford. Buckinghamshire, 15.
 Stratton. Norfolk, 12 ; Wiltshire, 17.
 Straughan. Northumberland, 26.
 Straw. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Strawson. Lincolnshire, 11.
 Street. Bedfordshire, 10 ;
 Hampshire, 17 ; Surrey, 11 ;
 Wiltshire, 18.
 Stretton. Derbyshire, 14 ;
 Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.
 Strickland. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 15 ; Lancashire, 20 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 16.
 Stride. Hampshire, 30.
 Strong. Devonshire, 17 ; Nottinghamshire, 12 ; Wiltshire, 12.
 Strutt. Essex, 9.
 Stuart. Lancashire, 8.
 Stubbins. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Stubbs. Cheshire, 30 ; Hampshire, 20 ; Lincolnshire, 15 ; Staffordshire, 40 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15.
 Stuble. Lincolnshire, 9.
 Stuckey. Somersetshire, 20.
 Studley. Dorsetshire, 26.
 Stunt. Kent, 12.
 Stupples. Kent, 12.
 Sturdy. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
 Sturgeon. Suffolk, 20.
 Sturt. Sussex, 10.
 Styles—Stiles. Kent, 15 ;
 Northamptonshire, 12 ;
 Sussex, 18.
 Suddaby. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
 Sugden. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Suggett—Suggitt. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
 Sully. Somersetshire, 9.
 Summerfield. Cheshire, 9.
 Summerhayes. Devonshire, 7 ;
 Somersetshire, 8.
 Summers. Devonshire, 14 ;
 Gloucestershire, 12 ; Northumberland, 12 ; Somersetshire, 9.
 Sumner. Cheshire, 14 ; Lancashire, 26.
 Sunderland. Yorkshire, West Riding, 25.
 Sunter. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11.
 Surman. Gloucestershire, 15 ;
 Oxfordshire, 15.
 Surtees. Durham, 12.
 Sutcliffe. Lancashire, 9 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 40.
 Suter. Sussex, 10.
 Sutton. Cheshire, 34 ; Derbyshire, 7 ; Kent, 27 ; Lancashire, 30 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 19 ; Lincolnshire, 15 ; Norfolk, 30 ; Oxfordshire, 17 ; Staffordshire, 28 ; Wiltshire, 28.
 Swaffer. Kent, 18.
 Swaffield. Dorsetshire, 26.
 Swain. Derbyshire, 10 ; Devonshire, 12 ; Hertfordshire, 10 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.

landshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 17; Surrey, 10. Swayne in Surrey.

Swales. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.

Swan—Swann. Derbyshire, 11; Durham, 15; Essex, 12; Northumberland, 17. Associated in Northumberland and county Derby. Swan in county Durham; Swann in Essex.

Swanton. Somersetshire, 12.

Swarbrick. Lancashire, 14.

Sweet. Somersetshire, 11.

Sweeting. Essex, 12.

Swetenham — Swetnam. Staffordshire, 10.

Swift. Derbyshire, 20; Lancashire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.

Swinburne. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 15; Durham, 12; Essex, 7. Swinbourne is the Essex form.

Swindells—Swindell. Cheshire, 22; Derbyshire, 21; Staffordshire, 12. Swindell occurs in Derbyshire, Swindells in Cheshire, whilst Staffordshire, lying between, has both varieties.

Swinton. Cheshire, 9.

Sworder. Essex, 10; Hertfordshire, 15.

Sykes. Lincolnshire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 65.

Symes. Dorsetshire, 50.

Symonds — Symons — Simons. Bedfordshire, 12; Berkshire, 10; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cornwall, 48; Devonshire, 25; Dorsetshire, 26; Herefordshire, 14; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 19; Lincolnshire, 13; Norfolk, 15; Northamptonshire, 13; Suffolk, 26. All three varieties occur in Cornwall. Symonds is the most generally diffused, Symons being characteristic of Cornwall and Devonshire. Simons occurs in the counties of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire, and together with Simonds in the county last named.

Syratt—Syrett. Buckinghamshire, 24. Sirett is a rare Buckinghamshire variety.

Taber—Tabor. Essex, 15.

Tagg. Derbyshire, 15.

Tailby. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 15.

Tait. Durham, 8; Northumberland, 30. (*See Tate.*)

Talbot. Dorsetshire, 18; Lancashire, 11; Nottinghamshire, 12; Somersetshire, 20.

Tamblyn. Cornwall, 16.

Tame. Berkshire, 18.

Tancock. Devonshire, 7.

Tandy. Worcestershire, 18.

- Tanner. Gloucestershire, 30 ; Hampshire, 21 ; Oxfordshire, 25 ; Wiltshire, 45.
- Tanton. Devonshire, 7 ; Kent, 12. (*See* Taunton.)
- Tapley. Cheshire, 9.
- Tapp. Devonshire, 9 ; Somersetshire, 14.
- Tapping. Buckinghamshire, 18.
- Tarn. Durham, 16.
- Tarr. Somersetshire, 14.
- Tassell. Kent, 21.
- Tatchell. Somersetshire, 9.
- Tate. Durham, 28 ; Northumberland, 11. (*See* Tait.)
- Tatham. Yorkshire, West Riding, 8.
- Tattam. Buckinghamshire, 18.
- Tattersall. Lancashire, 17.
- Taunton. Wiltshire, 26. (*See* Tanton.)
- Taverner. Devonshire, 13.
- Taylor. Bedfordshire, 33 ; Berkshire, 40 ; Buckinghamshire, 60 ; Cambridgeshire, 38 ; Cheshire, 80 ; Cornwall, 16 ; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 39 ; Derbyshire, 104 ; Devonshire, 18 ; Dorsetshire, 41 ; Durham, 64 ; Essex, 48 ; Gloucestershire, 80 ; Hampshire, 34 ; Herefordshire, 58 ; Hertfordshire, 55 ; Huntingdonshire, 25 ; Kent, 60 ; Lancashire, 135 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 56 ; Lincolnshire, 90 ; Monmouthshire, 40 ; Norfolk, 42 ; Northamptonshire, 30 ; Northumberland, 59 ; Nottinghamshire, 115 ; Oxfordshire, 80 ; Shropshire, 45 ; Somersetshire, 40 ; Staffordshire, 68 ; Suffolk, 51 ; Surrey, 40 ; Sussex, 40 ; Warwickshire, 140 ; Wiltshire, 75 ; Worcestershire, 74 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 90 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 51 ; South Wales, 27.
- Tazewell. Somersetshire, 9.
- Teague. Cornwall, 10 ; Gloucestershire, 17.
- Teal—Teale. Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
- Teasdale. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 25 ; Durham, 16 ; Northumberland, 33 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Tebbitt—Tebbutt, etc. Cambridgeshire, 30 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17 ; Northamptonshire, 30 ; Warwickshire, 10. Tebbitt occurs in Cambridgeshire, Tebbitt in Northamptonshire, Tebbett in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, Tebbutt in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. (*See* Tibbett and Tibbets.)
- Teek. Somersetshire, 9.
- Telfer. Northumberland, 33.
- Telford. Northumberland, 11.
- Temperley. Durham, 8 ; Northumberland, 7.
- Temple. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Templeman. Nottinghamshire, 20.

- Tennant. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9.
- Tennison. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8.
- Terry. Buckinghamshire, 13 ; Kent, 30 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Tester. Sussex, 40.
- Tew. Hampshire, 8 ; Northamptonshire, 20.
- Thackery—Thackray—Thackwray. Yorkshire, West Riding, 20. Thackery is the least common variety.
- Thatcher. Berkshire, 30 ; Hampshire, 9 ; Somersetshire, 25 ; Wiltshire, 9.
- Theyer. Gloucestershire, 20.
- Thirkell. Kent, 12.
- Thirkettle. Norfolk, 9 ; Suffolk, 10. Thurkettle is a rare Suffolk form.
- Thirtle — Thurtle — Thurtell. Norfolk, 13 ; Suffolk, 7.
- Thoday. Cambridgeshire, 24.
- Thomas. Buckinghamshire, 20 ; Cheshire, 24 ; Cornwall, 136 ; Devonshire, 17 ; Essex, 9 ; Gloucestershire, 53 ; Hampshire, 17 ; Herefordshire, 72 ; Monmouthshire, 280 ; Northamptonshire, 25 ; Shropshire, 108 ; Somersetshire, 14 ; Staffordshire, 10 ; Sussex, 21 ; Worcestershire, 22 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 20 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13 ; North Wales, 200 ; South Wales, 700.
- Thomason. Cheshire, 17 ; Northamptonshire, 17. Thomason is a Cheshire form.
- Thomlinson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 30. (*See Tomlinson.*)
- Thompson. Bedfordshire, 20 ; Buckinghamshire, 20 ; Cheshire, 11 ; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 115 ; Derbyshire, 30 ; Durham, 148 ; Essex, 30 ; Gloucestershire, 27 ; Hampshire, 8 ; Huntingdonshire, 20 ; Lancashire, 52 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 51 ; Lincolnshire, 40 ; Norfolk, 24 ; Northamptonshire, 35 ; Northumberland, 230 ; Nottinghamshire, 50 ; Somersetshire, 9 ; Staffordshire, 40 ; Suffolk, 20 ; Surrey, 25 ; Sussex, 10 ; Warwickshire, 50 ; Wiltshire, 9 ; Worcestershire, 14 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 50 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 134.
- Thompstone. Cheshire, 12.
- Thorington. Essex, 12.
- Thorley. Cheshire, 17 ; Staffordshire, 10.
- Thorn—Thorne. Berkshire, 8 ; Buckinghamshire, 18 ; Devonshire, 37 ; Dorsetshire, 18 ; Kent, 12 ; Somersetshire, 22 ; Wiltshire, 9. Thorne is the usual form ; in Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Kent, Thorn is associated with it.

- Thornber. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
 Thornhill. Cheshire, 19.
 Thornley. Cheshire, 12; Derbyshire, 11.
 Thornton. Durham, 24; Lancashire, 10; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Northumberland, 44; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16.
 Thorp—Thorpe. Cheshire, 9; Derbyshire, 44; Hampshire, 12; Kent, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 12; Norfolk, 11; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13. Thorpe is twice as frequent as Thorp. They are nearly always associated, except in Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Norfolk, where Thorpe alone occurs.
 Threlfall. Lancashire, 16.
 Thrower. Norfolk, 9.
 Thurgood. Essex, 18; Hertfordshire, 11. Thirgood also occurs in Hertfordshire.
 Thurlby. Lincolnshire, 7.
 Thurlow. Norfolk, 8; Suffolk, 26.
 Thurman. Suffolk, 9.
 Thurston. Norfolk, 8; Suffolk, 10; Worcestershire, 12.
 Thirkettle. (*See Thirkettle.*)
 Thurtell — Thurtle. (*See Thirtle.*)
 Thwaite. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 21. Thwaites is a West Riding form.
 Tibbett—Tibbit. Cambridgeshire, 24. (*See Tebbitt.*)
 Tibbetts—Tibbitts. Warwickshire, 16.
 Tice. Surrey, 15.
 Tickle. Cheshire, 15.
 Tickner. Kent, 12.
 Tidy. Warwickshire, 18.
 Tilbrook. Essex, 12.
 Till. Gloucestershire, 24.
 Tilley. Somersetshire, 20.
 Timberlake. Bedfordshire, 7.
 Timmis. Cheshire, 14; Shropshire, 20; Staffordshire, 16.
 Timms — Tims. Oxfordshire, 40; Warwickshire, 18.
 Timperley. Cheshire, 15.
 Tindall—Tindale—Tyndal, etc. Durham, 24; Lincolnshire, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 24. Tindall is the usual form, being found mostly in the North and East Ridings. Tindale and Tindle occur in county Durham, and in the North and East Ridings. Tindell is a Lincolnshire form, whilst Tyndal is found in county Durham.
 Tingey. Norfolk, 13; Suffolk, 16.
 Tinker. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Tinkler. Durham, 24.
 Tinney. Cornwall, 9.
 Tinsley. Lancashire, 8; Lincolnshire, 8.
 Tippet. Cornwall, 8.
 Tipping. Worcestershire, 18.
 Tipton. Shropshire, 20.

- Titcombe. Wiltshire, 18.
 Titley. Shropshire, 17.
 Titmas. Bedfordshire, 9. (*See* Tittmuss.)
 Titterton. Derbyshire, 7 ;
 Staffordshire, 22.
 Tittmuss. Hertfordshire, 20.
 (*See* Titmas.)
 Tobitt. Sussex, 14.
 Todd. Cumberland and West-
 moreland, 47 ; Durham, 48 ;
 Lancashire, 10 ; Lincoln-
 shire, 14 ; Norfolk, 7 ; Nor-
 thumberland, 51 ; York-
 shire, West Riding, 15 ;
 Yorkshire, North and East
 Ridings, 17.
 Tofield. Buckinghamshire, 20.
 Tofts. Essex, 24.
 Toll. Cornwall, 8.
 Tolley. Worcestershire, 26.
 Tom. Cornwall, 10.
 Tombs. Gloucestershire, 25 ;
 Oxfordshire, 25 ; Worcester-
 shire, 15.
 Tomblin. Leicestershire and
 Rutlandshire, 25 ; North-
 amptonshire, 10. (*See*
 Tomlin.)
 Tomes. Buckinghamshire, 20.
 Tomkin. Kent, 9.
 Tomkinson. Staffordshire, 20.
 Tomlin. Northamptonshire, 15 ;
 Warwickshire, 18. (*See*
 Tomblin.)
 Tomlinson. Cheshire, 15 ;
 Derbyshire, 52 ; Lancashire,
 23 ; Lincolnshire, 20 ; Not-
 tinghamshire, 35 ; Staf-
 fordshire, 25 ; Yorkshire,
 West Riding, 20. (*See*
 Thomlinson.)
 Tompkins. Buckinghamshire,
 90.
 Tompsett. Kent, 15.
 Toms. Devonshire, 7.
 Tongue. Worcestershire, 14.
 Tonkin. Cornwall, 9.
 Toogood. Somersetshire, 19.
 Tooley. Norfolk, 11.
 Toon—Toone. Leicestershire
 and Rutlandshire, 17.
 Toovey—Tovey. Buckingham-
 shire, 20 ; Worcestershire,
 18. Probably a corruption
 of Tofield, which is also a
 Buckinghamshire name.
 Tope. Devonshire, 7.
 Topham. Huntingdonshire, 7 ;
 Yorkshire, North and East
 Ridings, 14.
 Topp. Dorsetshire, 25.
 Topping. Cumberland and
 Westmoreland, 18 ; Lanca-
 shire, 12.
 Torr. Staffordshire, 12.
 Towes—Towse. Sussex, 14.
 Towndrow. Derbyshire, 13.
 Townrow and Townroe
 are also rare Derbyshire
 names.
 Townend. Yorkshire, West
 Riding, 13.
 Townsend. Buckinghamshire,
 30 ; Derbyshire, 10 ; Glou-
 cestershire, 17 ; Oxford-
 shire, 65 ; Shropshire, 12 ;
 Warwickshire, 42.
 Townson. Lancashire, 13.
 Tozer. Devonshire, 8.
 Trafford. Lincolnshire, 19.

- Travis. Derbyshire, 9; Lancashire, 10; Lincolnshire, 11. Traves also occurs in Lincolnshire.
 Treadwell—Tredwell. Buckinghamshire, 30; Kent, 20; Oxfordshire, 60. Tredwell is characteristic of Oxfordshire.
 Treasure. Somersetshire, 14.
 Trebilcock. Cornwall, 17.
 Tregear. Cornwall, 9.
 Tregellas—Tregelles. Cornwall, 8.
 Tregoning. Cornwall, 8.
 Treleaven. Cornwall, 10.
 Treloar. Cornwall, 16.
 Tremain — Tremaine — Tremayne. Cornwall, 30.
 Trembath. Cornwall, 22.
 Tremlett. Devonshire, 7.
 Terise. Cornwall, 8.
 Tresidder. Cornwall, 7.
 Trethewey. Cornwall, 17.
 Trevail. Cornwall, 8.
 Treweek—Treweeke. Cornwall, 8.
 Trewhella. Cornwall, 12.
 Trewin. Cornwall, 9.
 Tribe. Sussex, 14.
 Trick. Devonshire, 7.
 Tricker. Suffolk, 11.
 Trickett. Cheshire, 12.
 Trickey. Devonshire, 8; Somersetshire, 7.
 Tripcony. Cornwall, 12.
 Trippas. Warwickshire, 18.
 Trotman. Gloucestershire, 17.
 Trott. Devonshire, 11.
 Trotter. Northumberland, 11; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
 Trounson. Cornwall, 8.
 Trowbridge. Dorsetshire, 30.
 Trude. Devonshire, 7.
 Trudgen — Trudgeon — Trudgian. Cornwall, 10.
 Truelove. Warwickshire, 32.
 Trueman. Cheshire, 24.
 Truman. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Truscott. Cornwall, 25.
 Truswell. Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Tubb. Berkshire, 14; Hampshire, 25.
 Tuck. Norfolk, 15; Wiltshire, 16.
 Tucker. Cornwall, 20; Devonshire, 102; Dorsetshire, 26; Hampshire, 25; Monmouthshire, 11; Somersetshire, 66; Wiltshire, 35; South Wales, 11.
 Tuckett. Devonshire, 15.
 Tudge. Herefordshire, 17.
 Tudor. North Wales, 40.
 Tuff. Kent, 24.
 Tuffin. Dorsetshire, 20.
 Tuffley. Gloucestershire, 14.
 Tully. Devonshire, 7.
 Tunnicliff. Staffordshire, 32.
 Turnbull. Durham, 60; Northumberland, 96.
 Turnell. Northamptonshire, 15.
 Turnill. Huntingdonshire, 12.
 Turner. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 30; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 12; Derbyshire, 65; Devonshire, 30; Dorsetshire, 15; Essex,

- 15; Gloucestershire, 20; Hampshire, 22; Herefordshire, 37; Hertfordshire, 18; Huntingdonshire, 14; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 40; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 20; Monmouthshire, 22; Norfolk, 40; Northamptonshire, 30; Nottinghamshire, 48; Oxfordshire, 38; Shropshire, 26; Somersetshire, 30; Staffordshire, 50; Suffolk, 79; Surrey, 10; Sussex, 47; Warwickshire, 38; Wiltshire, 9; Worcestershire, 30; Yorkshire, West Riding, 35; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 20.
- Turnock. Staffordshire, 14.
- Turpin. Devonshire, 7; Essex, 9.
- Turrill. Oxfordshire, 20.
- Turton. Derbyshire, 7.
- Turvill. Hampshire, 17.
- Tustain. Oxfordshire, 22.
- Tweddell. Durham, 24; Northumberland, 11.
- Tweddle. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 8.
- Tweedle. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 8; Northumberland, 11.
- Tweedy. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Tween. Essex, 12.
- Twidale. Lincolnshire, 8; Nottinghamshire, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7. (See Tweddell.)
- Twigg. Derbyshire, 30; Lincolnshire, 7. Twigge is a rare Derbyshire form.
- Twitchin. Hampshire, 25.
- Tyack—Tyacke. Cornwall, 9.
- Tyerman. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 9. Tyreman is a rare form in this part of Yorkshire.
- Tyler. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 11.
- Tyley. Somersetshire, 17.
- Tym—Tymm. Derbyshire, 17.
- Tyrer. Lancashire, 13.
- Tyrrell. Berkshire, 18.
- Tysoe. Bedfordshire, 8.
- Tyson. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 45; Lancashire, 15.
- Udall. Derbyshire, 7.
- Uglow. Cornwall, 12; Devonshire, 7.
- Ulliyatt. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Umpleby. Yorkshire, West Riding, 8.
- Underhay. Devonshire, 7.
- Underhill. Devonshire, 10.
- Underwood. Bedfordshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 15; Northamptonshire, 50.
- Unicume. Kent, 12.
- Unwin. Derbyshire, 13; Essex, 12.
- Unworth. Lancashire, 15.

- Upton. Derbyshire, 7; Kent, 12; Staffordshire, 11; Sussex, 21; Warwickshire, 15.
 Uren. Cornwall, 14.
 Urmston. Cheshire, 9.
 Urwin. Durham, 12; Northumberland, 22.
 Usher. Northumberland, 26.
 Usherwood. Kent, 12.
 Utting. Norfolk, 15.
 Uttley. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Vale. Herefordshire, 17.
 Vallance. Devonshire, 7.
 Vanner. Surrey, 10.
 Vanstone. Devonshire, 16.
 Varcoe. Cornwall, 34.
 Varley. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Varney. Buckinghamshire, 24.
 Vaughan. Herefordshire, 17; Monmouthshire, 20; Shropshire, 34; North Wales, 55; South Wales, 11.
 Vawser. Cambridgeshire, 48.
 Veal—Veale. Cornwall, 16; Devonshire, 7.
 Vellenoweth. Cornwall, 8.
 Venables. Cheshire, 17; Shropshire, 12; North Wales, 12.
 Venn. Devonshire, 10; Somersetshire, 7.
 Venner. Devonshire, 10.
 Venning. Cornwall, 20.
 Ventress—Ventris. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
 Vercoe. Hertfordshire, 10.
 Vergette. Northamptonshire, 30.
 Verity. Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
 Vernon. Cheshire, 15; Shropshire, 11; Staffordshire, 16.
 Verrall. Sussex, 14.
 Verran—Verrin. Cornwall, 17.
 Vine. Dorsetshire, 20; Sussex, 20.
 Viner. Surrey, 10.
 Vines. Gloucestershire, 14; Wiltshire, 40.
 Vicary. Devonshire, 7. (*See Vickery.*)
 Viccars. Buckinghamshire, 20.
 Vick. Gloucestershire, 20.
 Vickers. Derbyshire, 25; Durham, 48; Lincolnshire, 8.
 Vickery. Devonshire, 12; Somersetshire, 7. (*See Vicary.*)
 Vidler. Berkshire, 10.
 Vigar — Vigars — Vigors. Somersetshire, 9.
 Vimpany. Gloucestershire, 14.
 Vince. Essex, 13; Suffolk, 13.
 Vincent. Cornwall, 16; Devonshire, 7; Norfolk, 20; Somersetshire, 26; Suffolk, 9; Wiltshire, 17.
 Vinson. Kent, 21.
 Vinter. Lincolnshire, 9.
 Vivian. Cornwall, 16.
 Voaden—Vodden. Devonshire, 9.
 Voice. Surrey, 18.
 Vooght. Devonshire, 7.
 Vosper. Cornwall, 14.
 Vowles. Somersetshire, 51.
 Vyse. Hertfordshire, 14.



- Wacher. Kent, 21.
- Waddingham. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Waddington. Lancashire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Wade. Cheshire, 15; Derbyshire, 10; Durham, 17; Norfolk, 11; Northamptonshire, 12; Suffolk, 9; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Wadland. Devonshire, 7.
- Wadley. Gloucestershire, 17.
- Wadsley. Lincolnshire, 8.
- Wadsworth. Yorkshire, West Riding, 18.
- Wager. Derbyshire, 7.
- Wagstaff. Derbyshire, 10; Essex, 15; Nottinghamshire, 24.
- Wain. Buckinghamshire, 12; Cheshire, 10; Derbyshire, 38; Gloucestershire, 14; Staffordshire, 27. Wayne is a rare form confined to Derbyshire. Waine is found in Gloucestershire and Buckinghamshire.
- Wainwright. Cheshire, 20; Derbyshire, 17; Shropshire, 14; Suffolk, 16; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Waite. Lincolnshire, 10; Yorkshire, West Riding, 16; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 8. Waites also occurs in the North and East Ridings.
- Wakefield. Gloucestershire, 14; Lincolnshire, 13; Warwickshire, 13.
- Wakeford. Sussex, 14.
- Wakeham. Devonshire, 18.
- Wakelin. Cambridgeshire, 9; Essex, 18; Suffolk, 14.
- Wakely. Dorsetshire, 26.
- Walburn. Durham, 20.
- Walby. Hertfordshire, 12.
- Walden. Dorsetshire, 26.
- Walder. Sussex, 25. (*See* Walter.)
- Waldron. Berkshire, 26; Wiltshire, 18; Worcestershire, 18.
- Walford. Essex, 9.
- Walker. Bedfordshire, 22; Berkshire, 21; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 27; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 45; Derbyshire, 80; Durham, 110; Gloucestershire, 36; Herefordshire, 28; Huntingdonshire, 15; Lancashire, 38; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 55; Lincolnshire, 40; Norfolk, 20; Northamptonshire, 32; Northumberland, 11; Nottinghamshire, 90; Oxfordshire, 56; Shropshire, 20; Somersetshire, 12; Staffordshire, 57; Suffolk, 18; Warwickshire, 55; Wiltshire, 22; Worcestershire, 47; Yorkshire, West Riding, 85; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 70.
- Wall. Derbyshire, 15; Durham, 20; Herefordshire, 28;

- Shropshire, 36; Somersetshire, 38; Worcestershire, 33.
- Wallace. Durham, 20; Northumberland, 22; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
- Wallbank. Lancashire, 10.
- Waller. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 12; Devonshire, 7; Hertfordshire, 10; Suffolk, 14.
- Walley. Cheshire, 17; Shropshire, 12. (*See* Whalley.)
- Wallis. Berkshire, 8; Cambridgeshire, 27; Cornwall, 17; Derbyshire, 17; Kent, 12; Somersetshire, 15; Staffordshire, 12; Wiltshire, 23; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Wallwin. Derbyshire, 11.
- Walpole. Norfolk, 9; Suffolk, 7.
- Walrond. Somersetshire, 7.
- Walsh. Lancashire, 16.
- Walmsley. Lancashire, 40.
- Walter. Devonshire, 15; Kent, 18; Lincolnshire, 13; Oxfordshire, 10; Somersetshire, 13; Sussex, 23. (*See* Walder.)
- Walters. Devonshire, 8; Monmouthshire, 60; Staffordshire, 18; South Wales, 60.
- Walton. Cheshire, 15; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 55; Derbyshire, 19; Durham, 56; Lancashire, 12; Northumberland, 37; Oxfordshire, 25; Warwickshire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12 Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
- Wanlace—Wanless. Northumberland, 18.
- Warburton. Cheshire, 51; Lancashire, 20; Nottinghamshire, 12.
- Ward. Berkshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 30; Cambridgeshire, 50; Cheshire, 25; Cornwall, 16; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 17; Derbyshire, 38; Devonshire, 18; Gloucestershire, 17; Herefordshire, 14; Hertfordshire, 12; Huntingdonshire, 20; Kent, 9; Lancashire, 31; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 65; Lincolnshire, 60; Norfolk, 22; Northamptonshire, 40; Northumberland, 11; Nottinghamshire, 44; Shropshire, 36; Staffordshire, 42; Suffolk, 18; Warwickshire, 50; Worcestershire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 30; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 70.
- Wardell. (*See* Wardle.)
- Warden. Warwickshire, 32.
- Warder. Shropshire, 12.
- Wardle. Cheshire, 12; Derbyshire, 15; Durham, 16; Northumberland, 33; Nottinghamshire, 12; Staffordshire, 30. Wardell is usually confined to Northumberland and Durham.
- Ware. Devonshire, 9.

- Wareham. Dorsetshire, 31.
- Waring—Waring. Lancashire, 33.
- Warne. Cornwall, 20; Devonshire, 7; Suffolk, 9.
- Warner. Essex, 10; Gloucestershire, 30; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13.
- Warnes. Norfolk, 15.
- Warr. Buckinghamshire, 30.
- Warren. Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 12; Cornwall, 16; Devonshire, 22; Dorsetshire, 46; Essex, 9; Hampshire, 21; Hertfordshire, 15; Norfolk, 13; Northamptonshire, 15; Somersetshire, 17; Staffordshire, 10; Suffolk, 11; Surrey, 12.
- Warrilow. Staffordshire, 10.
- Warrington. Derbyshire, 9; Staffordshire, 16.
- Warwick. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Wass. Lincolnshire, 12.
- Waterfall. Derbyshire, 9.
- Waterhouse. Derbyshire, 7.
- Waterman. Kent, 18.
- Waters. Cornwall, 10; Kent, 25; Monmouthshire, 50; Norfolk, 30; Wiltshire, 28.
- Watkins. Devonshire, 11; Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 193; Monmouthshire, 120; Shropshire, 12; Worcestershire, 16; North Wales, 18; South Wales, 98.
- Watkinson. Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Watson. Buckinghamshire, 20; Cambridgeshire, 41; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 68; Derbyshire, 45; Durham, 110; Essex, 15; Hertfordshire, 20; Huntingdonshire, 30; Lancashire, 16; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Lincolnshire, 35; Norfolk, 22; Northamptonshire, 20; Northumberland, 44; Nottinghamshire, 40; Shropshire, 12; Suffolk, 14; Sussex, 30; Warwickshire, 24; Wiltshire, 13; Worcestershire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 35; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 95; South Wales, 22.
- Watts. Buckinghamshire, 25; Devonshire, 20; Dorsetshire, 21; Gloucestershire, 46; Hampshire, 30; Huntingdonshire, 12; Kent, 20; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Norfolk, 17; Northamptonshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 32; Somersetshire, 40; Warwickshire, 15; Wiltshire, 43.
- Wagh. Durham, 20; Northumberland, 26.
- Way. Devonshire, 7; Hampshire, 30; Kent, 15; Oxfordshire, 14.
- Waycott. Devonshire, 8.
- Wayman. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Wayne. (*See* Wain.)
- Wearmouth. Durham, 28.
- Wearne. Cornwall, 16.

- Weatherall. (*See* Wetherall.)
- Weatherhead. Yorkshire, West Riding, 8.
- Weaver. Essex, 10; Gloucestershire, 20; Herefordshire, 14; Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 30; Worcester-shire, 32.
- Webb. Bedfordshire, 10; Berkshire, 25; Buckingham-shire, 25; Cambridgeshire, 24; Cheshire, 13; Devon-shire, 7; Essex, 20; Gloucestershire, 24; Hampshire, 28; Herefordshire, 14; Hertfordshire, 20; Kent, 12; Leicestershire and Rutland-shire, 13; Monmouthshire, 17; Northamptonshire, 28; Shropshire, 12; Somersetshire, 38; Staffordshire, 12; Suffolk, 30; Surrey, 12; Warwickshire, 15; Wiltshire, 42; Worcestershire, 25.
- Webber. Cornwall, 8; Devonshire, 53; Somersetshire, 20; Suffolk, 7; Surrey, 7; Sussex, 10.
- Webster. Bedfordshire, 10; Cambridgeshire, 15; Cheshire, 11; Derbyshire, 50; Essex, 12; Hertfordshire, 15; Lancashire, 25; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 13; Lincolnshire, 16; Norfolk, 13; Northamptonshire, 15; Nottinghamshire, 19; Shropshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 22; York-
- shire, North and East Ridings, 26.
- Weddell—Weddle. Northumberland, 14.
- Weeks. Devonshire, 11; Gloucestershire, 20; Hampshire, 15; Kent, 20; Somersetshire, 18; Wiltshire, 19.
- Weetman. Warwickshire, 22.
- Weighell—Weighill. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Weightman. Nottinghamshire, 24.
- Welburn — Wellburn. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
- Welch. Buckinghamshire, 12; Essex, 20; Nottinghamshire, 20; Somersetshire, 14; Wiltshire, 19.
- Welford. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 19.
- Weller. Buckinghamshire, 18; Surrey, 25.
- Wellings. Shropshire, 12.
- Wellington. Cornwall, 12.
- Wells. Berkshire, 35; Essex, 15; Gloucestershire, 14; Hertfordshire, 10; Huntingdonshire, 10; Kent, 30; Lancashire, 12; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20; Lincolnshire, 30; Norfolk, 13; Nottinghamshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 37; Suffolk, 10; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 30; Warwickshire, 18; Wiltshire, 31; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 18.
- Welson. Herefordshire, 14.

- Wendon—Wenden. Essex, 18.
 Went. Herefordshire, 14.
 Were. Devonshire, 7.
 Werrett. Gloucestershire, 17.
 Wescott. Somersetshire, 15.
 (See Westcott.)
 West. Berkshire, 10; Cambridgeshire, 15; Cornwall, 10; Derbyshire, 8; Lincolnshire, 20; Norfolk, 20; Northamptonshire, 25; Oxfordshire, 19; Somersetshire, 8; Sussex, 21; Warwickshire, 18; Worcester-shire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
 Westacott. Devonshire, 9.
 Westcott. Devonshire, 11.
 Westaway. Devonshire, 10.
 Western. Devonshire, 10. (See Westren.)
 Westgate. Norfolk, 9; Sussex, 14.
 Westlake. Devonshire, 9; Somersetshire, 11.
 Westley. Cambridgeshire, 15; Northamptonshire, 12; Suffolk, 12.
 Westoby—Westerby. Lincolnshire, 14. The former is the more frequent.
 Weston. Kent, 14; Leicester-shire and Rutlandshire, 11; Northamptonshire, 25; Staffordshire, 14; Sussex, 25; Wiltshire, 10; Worcester-shire, 18.
 Westren. Devonshire, 7. (See Western.)
 Westwood. Essex, 18; Hertfordshire, 11.
 Wetherall—Wetherill, &c. Nottinghamshire, 12; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 15. In the North and East Ridings there occur Weatherill, Wetherill, and Wetherell; in the West Riding, Wetherall and Wetherill; and in Nottinghamshire, Weatherall.
 Wetton. Derbyshire, 7.
 Whalebelly. Norfolk, 7.
 Walley. Cheshire, 19; Lancashire, 28. (See Walley.)
 Wharton. Norfolk, 11; Suffolk, 9.
 Whatley. Wiltshire, 17.
 Wheateroft. Derbyshire, 7.
 Wheatley. Durham, 16; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Wheaton. Devonshire, 7.
 Wheeldon—Whieldon. Derbyshire, 28; Staffordshire, 36; Warwickshire, 17. Wheel-don is the commoner form, Whieldon being characteristic of Staffordshire.
 Wheeler. Berkshire, 20; Buckinghamshire, 18; Gloucestershire, 14; Oxfordshire, 24; Wiltshire, 27; Worcester-shire, 26.
 Wheelton. Cheshire, 11.
 Whetter. Cornwall, 8.
 Whinnett. Bedfordshire, 10.
 Whipp. Lancashire, 11.
 Whitaker. (See Whittaker.)
 Witcher. Hampshire, 17.
 White. Bedfordshire, 15; Berkshire, 8; Buckinghamshire, 50; Cambridgeshire, 25;

- Cheshire, 14; Cornwall, 34; Derbyshire, 60; Devonshire, 90; Dorsetshire, 85; Durham, 32; Essex, 12; Gloucestershire, 46; Hampshire, 70; Herefordshire, 14; Hertfordshire, 12; Kent, 40; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 20; Lincolnshire, 10; Norfolk, 13; Northumberland, 26; Nottinghamshire, 33; Oxfordshire, 50; Somersetshire, 70; Staffordshire, 26; Suffolk, 7; Surrey, 10; Sussex, 25; Warwickshire, 47; Wiltshire, 86; Worcestershire, 56; Yorkshire, West Riding, 17; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 40; South Wales, 22.
- Whitebread. Kent, 12.
- Whitehead. Kent, 15; Lancashire, 18; Warwickshire, 30; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12.
- Whitehouse. Staffordshire, 10; Warwickshire, 18; Worcestershire, 22.
- Whitehurst. Staffordshire, 12.
- Whitelegg. Cheshire, 14.
- Whiteley. Yorkshire, West Riding, 14.
- Whiteman. Huntingdonshire, 10; Shropshire, 12.
- Whiteside. Lancashire, 22.
- Whiteway. Devonshire, 10.
- Whitfield. Berkshire, 17; Durham, 28; Lancashire, 10; Northumberland, 26; Oxfordshire, 20; Shropshire, 31; Wiltshire, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Whiting. Buckinghamshire, 20; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Whitley. Yorkshire, West Riding, 15.
- Whitlock. Essex, 19; Wiltshire, 16.
- Whitlow. Cheshire, 15.
- Whitmore. Suffolk, 14.
- Whitney. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Whitsed. Lincolnshire, 9.
- Whittaker — Whitaker. Cheshire, 26; Derbyshire, 11; Lancashire, 40; Staffordshire, 8; Yorkshire, West Riding, 45. Whittaker is the more frequent form.
- Whittingham. Derbyshire, 13.
- Whittington. Middlesex, 25; Sussex, 10.
- Whittle. Dorsetshire, 51; Lancashire, 20; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 25; Somersetshire, 14.
- Whittleton. Norfolk, 9.
- Whitton. Northamptonshire, 30.
- Whitwell. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Whitworth. Buckinghamshire, 15; Lincolnshire, 16.
- Wibberley. Derbyshire, 7.
- Wickens. Sussex, 65.
- Wickett. Cornwall, 10; Devonshire, 7.

- Wickham. Somersetshire, 9; Sussex, 14.
- Widdicombe. Devonshire, 7.
- Widdop—Widdup. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Widdows. Oxfordshire, 18.
- Widdowson. Derbyshire, 16; Nottinghamshire, 13. Widdison is a Nottinghamshire contraction.
- Wiggins. Berkshire, 8; Oxfordshire, 25.
- Wigley. Derbyshire, 11.
- Wilberforce. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7. Wilberfoss is a rare form.
- Wilcock—Wilcox, etc. Cornwall, 20; Devonshire, 18; Gloucestershire, 27; Lancashire, 14; Monmouthshire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 12; Somersetshire, 40; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10. Less common forms are Willcocks, Willcox, Wilcocks, and Willcock. All the six varieties of the name occur in Cornwall. In fact, in 1883 there were eleven Cornish farmers of this name, and it may be truly said that scarcely two of them spelt it in the same way. Wilcox is characteristic of Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Nottinghamshire, Willcox of Somersetshire, Willcocks and Wilcock of Devonshire, and Wilcock of Lancashire and the West Riding.
- Wild. Buckinghamshire, 12; Cheshire, 12; Derbyshire, 30; Hertfordshire, 9; Lancashire, 10; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 12; Nottinghamshire, 30; Shropshire, 10; Sussex, 10; Worcestershire, 18; Yorkshire, West Riding, 23. Wilde also occurs in Nottinghamshire and Shropshire.
- Wilday—Willday. Warwickshire, 22.
- Wilder. Berkshire, 12.
- Wiles—Wyles. Kent, 15.
- Wilford. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Wilkes—Wilks. Shropshire, 36; Warwickshire, 15; Worcestershire, 18. Wilkes, the commoner form, is characteristic of Shropshire.
- Wilkins. Berkshire, 10; Norfolk, 11; Somersetshire, 13; Wiltshire, 12.
- Wilkinson. Buckinghamshire, 9; Cheshire, 40; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 37; Derbyshire, 11; Durham, 88; Lancashire, 50; Lincolnshire, 35; Norfolk, 15; Northumberland, 59; Nottinghamshire, 45; Shropshire, 29; Staffordshire, 14; Yorkshire, West Riding, 79; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 54.
- Willets—Willetts. Worcestershire, 18.

Wiley. Lincolnshire, 13.

Williams. Berkshire, 15; Buckinghamshire, 20; Cheshire, 34; Cornwall, 182; Devonshire, 10; Dorsetshire, 26; Gloucestershire, 109; Hampshire, 13; Herefordshire, 272; Hertfordshire, 9; Kent, 15; Lancashire, 8; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 11; Lincolnshire, 8; Monmouthshire, 700; Northamptonshire, 20; Oxfordshire, 20; Shropshire, 158; Somersetshire, 44; Staffordshire, 18; Suffolk, 11; Sussex, 10; Wiltshire, 9; Worcestershire, 60; North Wales, 700; South Wales, 650.

Williamson. Buckinghamshire, 36; Cheshire, 48; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 35; Derbyshire, 7; Durham, 20; Lancashire, 8; Lincolnshire, 16; Norfolk, 13; Nottinghamshire, 15; Shropshire, 12; Staffordshire, 18; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.

Willing. Devonshire, 7.

Willis. Bedfordshire, 11; Berkshire, 30; Cheshire, 22; Devonshire, 7; Dorsetshire, 14; Durham, 20; Essex, 35; Wiltshire, 29; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.

Willison. Buckinghamshire, 30.

Willoughby. Berkshire, 7; Cornwall, 9.

Willows. Lincolnshire, 15.

Wills. Cornwall, 24; Devonshire, 34; Somersetshire, 11.

Wilmer. Buckinghamshire, 18.

Wilmot—Wilmott. Derbyshire, 13; Hertfordshire, 10; Somersetshire, 9. Wilmot is the Derbyshire form.

Wilsdon. Oxfordshire, 22.

Wilshaw. Staffordshire, 22.

Wilson. Bedfordshire, 18; Berkshire, 18; Buckinghamshire, 30; Cambridgeshire, 66; Cheshire, 31; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 180; Derbyshire, 70; Devonshire, 7; Durham, 90; Essex, 18; Gloucestershire, 17; Herefordshire, 20; Hertfordshire, 18; Huntingdonshire, 40; Lancashire, 65; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17; Lincolnshire, 50; Norfolk, 20; Northamptonshire, 18; Northumberland, 70; Nottinghamshire, 90; Shropshire, 29; Staffordshire, 24; Suffolk, 20; Warwickshire, 38; Wiltshire, 12; Worcestershire, 82; Yorkshire, West Riding, 65; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 120; South Wales, 11. Willson is a rare form found in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.

Wiltshire. Gloucestershire, 11; Wiltshire, 50.

- Wilton. Cornwall, 9; Derbyshire, 15.
 Winder. Lancashire, 14.
 Windsor. Cheshire, 14; Shropshire, 12.
 Wingfield. Derbyshire, 10; Hertfordshire, 7. Winfield also occurs in Derbyshire.
 Winn. Lincolnshire, 9.
 Winnall. Worcestershire, 22.
 Winslade. Somersetshire, 9.
 Winson. Derbyshire, 11.
 Winstanley. Lancashire, 9.
 Winstone. Somersetshire, 17.
 Wint. Staffordshire, 10.
 Winter. Durham, 14; Lincolnshire, 20; Norfolk, 12; Somersetshire, 13.
 Wintle. Gloucestershire, 27.
 Wintour. Gloucestershire, 14.
 Winwood. Worcestershire, 14.
 Wise. Cornwall, 8; Hertfordshire, 7; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 14.
 Wiseman. Essex, 27; Norfolk, 11.
 Witchell. Gloucestershire, 17.
 Withecombe — Witheycombe. Devonshire, 7.
 Witherden. Kent, 21.
 Witheridge. Devonshire, 8.
 Withers. Berkshire, 15; Hampshire, 21; Nottinghamshire, 12.
 Withey—Withy. Somersetshire, 11.
 Witney. Oxfordshire, 18.
 Witt. Hampshire, 42.
 Witter. Cheshire, 11.
 Witty. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 7.
 Wolfenden. Lancashire, 7; Yorkshire, West Riding, 13.
 Wolton. Suffolk, 9.
 Wombwell — Woombill. Nottinghamshire, 16.
 Wonham. Surrey, 25.
 Wonnacott. Devonshire, 7.
 Wood. Bedfordshire, 12; Berkshire, 12; Cheshire, 60; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 40; Derbyshire, 55; Devonshire, 25; Durham, 40; Essex, 35; Gloucestershire, 40; Herefordshire, 17; Kent, 88; Lancashire, 30; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 50; Lincolnshire, 20; Northamptonshire, 25; Northumberland, 30; Nottinghamshire, 50; Shropshire, 17; Somersetshire, 10; Staffordshire, 60; Suffolk, 10; Surrey, 20; Sussex, 76; Warwickshire, 38; Worcestershire, 26; Yorkshire, West Riding, 98; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 50.
 Woodall. Cheshire, 17.
 Woodcock. Cornwall, 15; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 12; Norfolk, 12; Shropshire, 20; Yorkshire, West Riding, 12; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
 Wooddisse. Staffordshire, 10.
 Woodhams. Sussex, 29.
 Woodhead. Yorkshire, West Riding, 17.

- Woodhouse. Derbyshire, 14 ; Herefordshire, 20 ; Shropshire, 12.
- Woodings. Staffordshire, 10.
- Woodland. Middlesex, 20.
- Woodley. Cornwall, 8.
- Woodman. Middlesex, 26 ; Northumberland, 37,
- Woods. Huntingdonshire, 9 ; Lancashire, 30 ; Lincolnshire, 15 ; Norfolk, 20 ; Suffolk, 34 ; Surrey, 10 ; Wiltshire, 21.
- Woodward. Cheshire, 14 ; Derbyshire, 27 ; Essex, 18 ; Gloucestershire, 24 ; Hertfordshire, 10 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 12 ; Nottinghamshire, 19 ; Oxfordshire, 15 ; Staffordshire, 17 ; Suffolk, 10 ; Warwickshire, 10 ; Worcestershire, 40 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 14.
- Wookey. Somersetshire, 12.
- Woolcock, Cornwall, 10.
- Woolgrove. Oxfordshire, 15.
- Woolhouse. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Woollam—Woollams. Cheshire, 11.
- Woolland. Devonshire, 8.
- Woollard. Suffolk, 11.
- Woollatt. Hertfordshire, 15.
- Woolley. Cheshire, 17 ; Derbyshire, 23 ; Kent, 9 ; Nottinghamshire, 18 ; Shropshire, 12 ; Staffordshire, 14 ; Warwickshire, 10. Wolley is found in Shropshire.
- Woolston. Norfolk, 9
- Wooster. Buckinghamshire, 25.
- Wootton. Bedfordshire, 12 ; Buckinghamshire, 12 ; Hertfordshire, 10 ; Kent, 16 ; Northamptonshire, 15 ; Nottinghamshire, 11 ; Wiltshire, 13.
- Workman. Worcestershire, 14.
- Wormington. Worcestershire, 14.
- Wormleighton. Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 17.
- Worsley. Lancashire, 16.
- Worth. Cheshire, 12 ; Lincolnshire, 9.
- Worthington. Cheshire, 38 ; Lancashire, 13 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 10 ; Nottinghamshire, 11.
- Wortley. Norfolk, 15.
- Wotton. Devonshire, 7.
- Wragg. Derbyshire, 23.
- Wrathall. Yorkshire, West Riding, 10.
- Wray. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 12.
- Wreford. Devonshire, 18. Wrayford is a rare form of the name in this county.
- Wren—Wrenn. Sussex, 18.
- Wright. Bedfordshire, 28 ; Berkshire, 15 ; Buckinghamshire, 18 ; Cambridgeshire, 53 ; Cheshire, 88 ; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 17 ; Derbyshire, 60 ; Devonshire, 11 ; Durham, 24 ; Essex, 75 ; Hampshire, 12 ; Hertfordshire, 50 ; Huntingdonshire, 30 ; Lancashire, 47 ; Leicestershire

- and Rutlandshire, 87 ; Lincolnshire, 75 ; Norfolk, 81 ; Northamptonshire, 25 ; Northumberland, 26 ; Nottinghamshire, 48 ; Shropshire, 17 ; Somersetshire, 11 ; Staffordshire, 35 ; Suffolk, 70 ; Surrey, 15 ; Sussex, 18 ; Warwickshire, 85 ; Wiltshire, 28 ; Worcestershire, 22 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 38 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 48.
- Wrightson. Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 10.
- Wrighton. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Wrixon. Dorsetshire, 21.
- Wroot. Lincolnshire, 10.
- Wroth. Devonshire, 8.
- Wyatt. Devonshire, 15 ; Gloucestershire, 13 ; Hampshire, 18 ; Norfolk, 10 ; Somersetshire, 36.
- Wych. Cheshire, 9.
- Wyer. Shropshire, 15 ; Worcestershire, 14.
- Wyman. Northamptonshire, 15.
- Wynne. Shropshire, 12 ; North Wales, 30.
- Yapp. Herefordshire, 14 ; Shropshire, 22.
- Yardley. Staffordshire, 10 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 8. Yeardeley also occurs in the West Riding.
- Yarnold. Worcestershire, 18.
- Yarrow. Cambridgeshire, 20.
- Yarwood. Cheshire, 14.
- Yates. Buckinghamshire, 18 ; Cheshire, 12 ; Derbyshire, 25 ; Herefordshire, 14 ; Lancashire, 27 ; Shropshire, 17 ; Staffordshire, 14.
- Yeandle. Somersetshire, 9.
- Yeend. Gloucestershire, 14.
- Yelland. Cornwall, 16 ; Devonshire, 7.
- Yeo. Cornwall, 8 ; Devonshire, 17.
- Yeoman. Somersetshire, 7 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 13.
- Yeomans. Derbyshire, 15 ; Herefordshire, 13.
- York. Northamptonshire, 20.
- Young. Bedfordshire, 18 ; Berkshire, 15 ; Buckinghamshire, 35 ; Cambridgeshire, 15 ; Cheshire, 10 ; Derbyshire, 16 ; Dorsetshire, 45 ; Durham, 40 ; Essex, 15 ; Gloucestershire, 46 ; Hampshire, 40 ; Hertfordshire, 20 ; Kent, 35 ; Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, 9 ; Lincolnshire, 15 ; Norfolk, 10 ; Northamptonshire, 15 ; Northumberland, 30 ; Oxfordshire, 15 ; Somersetshire, 41 ; Surrey, 20 ; Sussex, 14 ; Warwickshire, 15 ; Wiltshire, 18 ; Worcestershire, 22 ; Yorkshire, West Riding, 10 ; Yorkshire, North and East Ridings, 11 ; South Wales, 8.
- Younger. Northumberland, 30.
- Youngman. Norfolk, 20 ; Suffolk, 14.
- Youngs. Norfolk, 26 ; Suffolk, 14.

APPENDIX.

SCOTTISH NAMES.

Scottish names arrange themselves naturally in five geographical groups, and I should remark that the system of relative frequency has here been followed, the particular region in which a name is most frequent being considered its present home in Scotland.

First Group.—THE SCOTTISH BORDER COUNTIES.

Aitchison	{ Irvine	{ Nicholson
Armstrong	{ Irving	{ Nicolson
Beattie	Jardine	Oliver
Bell	{ Johnston	{ Purves
Calder	{ Johnstone	{ Purvis
Carruthers	Kelly	Rae
Douglas	Kerr	Richardson
Edgar	Laidlaw	Robson
Elliot	Little	Rutherford
Grierson	Maxwell	Scott
Hogg	Milligan	Tait
Hope	Moffat	Turnbull
Hyslop		

Second Group.—THE LOWLANDS SOUTH OF THE FORTH AND THE CLYDE.

Adamson	Arthur	Barclay
Aitken	Baird	Barr
Allan	Barbour	Bell

Blair	Gray	{ Nisbet
Boyd	Hall	{ Nisbett
Brodie	Hamilton	Orr
Brown	Hood	Park
Buchanan	Howie	Paton
Cairns	Inglis	Pollock
Caldwell	Jack	Pringle
Cowan	Jackson	Rankin
Craig	{ Johnston	Richmond
Crawford	{ Johnstone	Scott
Cunningham	Kay	Shanks
Currie	Lang	Sloan
Dalgleish	{ Laurie	Smith
Dalziel	{ Lawrie	Somerville
Dick	Lawson	Steel
Dickie	Lennox	Stevenson
Dickson	Lindsay	Stoddart
{ Dodds	Logan	Struthers
{ Dods	Lyon	Swan
Dunlop	McCulloch	Templeton
Dunn	{ McKie	Tenant
Dykes	{ Mackie	Thomson
{ Findlay	{ McNeil	{ Tod
{ Finlay	{ McNeill	{ Todd
Forrest	Mair	Turner
Forsyth	Marshall	Waddell
{ Fullarton	Martin	Wallace
{ Fulton	Morton	Watson
Gemmell	Muir	Welsh
Gibson	Murdoch	{ White
Gillespie	Neil	{ Whyte
Gilmour	Neilson	Wilson
Graham		Young

Third Group.—CENTRAL SCOTLAND (including the shires of Fife, Forfar, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Argyll).

Balfour	Dewar	Duncan
Baxter	Dickson	{ Edward
Burns	Donaldson	{ Edwards
Cameron	Drummond	Finlayson
Campbell	Drysdale	Forbes
Dawson	Duff	Galbraith

Galloway	{ McIntosh	{ McNeil
Gordon	{ Mackintosh	{ McNeill
Gow	McIntyre	Marshall
Graham	{ McLaren	Menzies
Hall	{ Maclaren	{ Ogilvie
McArthur	{ McLean	{ Ogilvy
McDougall	{ Maclean	Paton
{ McEwan	{ McMillan	Sharp
{ McEwen	{ Macmillan	Stirling
McFarlane	{ McNab	{ Tod
McGregor	{ Macnab	{ Todd
	McNaughton	Wallace

Fourth Group.—THE HIGHLANDS NORTH OF FORFARSHIRE, PERTHSHIRE,
AND ARGYLLSHIRE.

Cruickshank	{ McIntosh	{ McRae
Cumming	{ Mackintosh	{ Macrae
Duncan	{ McKay	Middleton
Farquhar	{ Mackay	Milne
Farquharson	{ McKenzie	Munroe
Forbes	{ Mackenzie	Rennie
Geddes	{ McKie	Ross
Gordon	{ Mackie	Stephen
Grant	{ McLeod	Strachan
Innes	{ Macleod	Sutherland
Low	{ McPherson	Urquhart
Lumsden	{ Macpherson	Watt
McDonald		

Fifth Group.—SCOTLAND GENERALLY.

(This group includes, besides those names which are pretty generally distributed, those that are scattered over Scotland with apparently no definite distribution.)

Adam	Bruce	Crichton
Alexander	Burnett	Davidson
Anderson	Carmichael	Donald
Baillie	Chalmers	Ewing
Ballantyne	Christie	Ferguson
Black	Clark	Fisher

Fleming	Lamont	Ritchie
Fraser	Law	Robb
{ Gardiner	Leslie	Robertson
{ Gardner	McAdam	Rodger
Gibb	Maitland	Russell
Gilchrist	Malcolm	Shaw
Glen	{ Matheson	Shepherd
Greig	{ Mathieson	Simpson
Grieve	Meikle	Sinclair
Guthrie	{ Millar	Stewart
Hardie	{ Miller	Stuart
Harper	Mitchell	Taylor
Harvey	Moir	Thom
Hay	Morrison	Walker
Henderson	Muirhead	Webster
Hill	Murray	Weir
Hunter	{ Nicol	Wilkie
Hutchison	{ Nicoll	Williamson
Jamieson	{ Paterson	Wood
Kennedy	{ Patterson	Wright
Kidd	Philips	{ Wylie
King	Ramsay	{ Wylie
Laing	Reid	

The above arrangement has been adopted because it is the one best fitted for the historical treatment of this subject, and also because the names seem to fall naturally into these groups. I cannot, of course, pretend that, in a general sketch of this kind, it is possible to be always free from error in particulars, but I claim for it the merit that we attach to the first rough survey of an unmapped country, or to a statistician's first effort to reduce into order a chaotic mass of figures. This arrangement may seem a very simple one, such a one, in fact, as a child might discern, if he could not also discover it; but, in truth, it would of itself have been of but little value unless accompanied by a detailed examination of the distribution of English surnames. Thus I have had first to wade all through the English counties to be able to arrive at the few conclusions concerning Scottish names which I shall place before my readers.

At the end of this appendix will be found an alphabetical list of Scottish names that attain or exceed a rate of frequency of 10 in 10,000 of the population. The number that there indicates

the relative frequency of each name is only of limited use for comparison with the numbers attached to the alphabetical list of English names, because I have treated Scotland as a whole, whilst the English counties have been treated separately. I have, in fact, not been able to follow the plan for Scotland which I adopted for England, because in all the Scottish Directories which I have examined the names have not been arranged in long alphabetical lists for each county, as in Kelly's "Post Office Directories for England," but have been grouped together only for each parish or district, or else strung together in tremendous lists for the whole country. I selected, as most suitable for my purpose, and as referring to the more stationary part of the population, Halliburton's "County Directory of Scotland," which contains more than 20,000 names arranged in a continuous alphabetical string. Taken at its worth, however, some interesting results may be obtained from my list of the most frequent Scottish names. It is succeeded by some remarks on Scottish names extracted from Lower's "Patronymica Britannica." The whole subject-matter of this appendix may, in truth, be regarded as a very necessary supplement to my treatment of the distribution of English names. Without it there would be always much uncertainty about the nationality of north of England names, and it would not be possible to obtain any reliable data concerning the intermixture of the two nations. In such things, general impressions are frequently wrong, and conjectures are usually based on error. Here, as throughout this book, I have had no theory to support, and have endeavoured faithfully to follow my facts.

We will now endeavour, with all these materials before us, to arrive at a few conclusions concerning the intermixture of English and Scottish names; and in so doing I will adopt my previous method of taking a few sample groups for our consideration. The group of the Macs will enable us to form an idea of the southward advancement of true Scottish names, that is to say, of those names that have their homes north of the Forth and the Clyde. Of the Macs enumerated in my list not one, if we except the doubtful case of the Mackinders of Lincolnshire, has advanced further south than the county of Durham, or in other words, the common Scottish clan names have only succeeded in establishing themselves in the English counties near the Scottish border.

Coming to the Scottish names characteristic of the region south of the Forth and the Clyde, but which are not border-names, we find that their southward advance into England has been in corresponding proportion. Take the ten names of Baird, Blair, Brodie, Buchanan, Crawford, Cunningham, Dunlop, Findlay, Gilmour, and Murdoch, all of which have, for many centuries, characterised in numbers this region of Scotland. Only three of them have established themselves across the English border; Brodie has a home in Northumberland; Blair has advanced to Durham; whilst Crawford has reached as far south as Lincolnshire and Notts.

The border-names will be found treated under "NORTHUMBERLAND" and "CUMBERLAND," but for a further illustration of the advance of Scottish names into England, I will take the case of those "general" names usually regarded as peculiarly Scottish, such as Bruce, Donald, Ferguson, and Murray, names which have only reached the county of Durham. The Frasers are not represented at all in my list of English names; and other instances might be given. If, however, we find, as we do find, that such frequent Scottish names as Ferguson, Fraser, and Murray, names which are now generally distributed over Scotland, have only made a small advance into England, then it is scarcely necessary to dwell further on the matter.

So much for the advancement southward of the true Scottish names. It has been in truth feeble, and appears but slight in comparison with the northward movement of English names. Many of the common English names, such as Smith and Brown, are as frequent in Scotland, south of the Forth and the Clyde, as they are in England. Several of the characteristic names of the north of England have a wide distribution over Scotland, such as Henderson, Dixon, Walker, Thompson, &c. Other general English names, such as Clark, Miller, Mitchell, and Russell, are found over a large part of Scotland. Many English names on crossing the border take a Scottish form; Allen becomes Allan, Bailey become Baillie, Dixon becomes Dickson, and Thompson becomes Thomson; whilst for Miller we have frequently Millar, for White often Whyte, for Johnson often Johnston, and for Read and Reed we have the peculiar Scottish form of Reid.*

* Other examples of these changes will be found in this work. They invite explanation.

This brief survey of the distribution of names in modern Scotland brings to light some important features in the intermixture of names in North Britain. In the first place, it would appear, as already observed, that characteristic Scottish names have not advanced as a rule farther into England than Durham or the North Riding of Yorkshire. In the second place, an examination of the five classes of Scottish names discloses the fact that we are dealing with Scotland in a double character, and that instead of having to deal with a mass of names mingled well together, we have two great divisions of the names, one belonging to Scotland north of the Forth and the Clyde, the other to the region of the Lowlands south of those boundaries. These great divisions may be further easily broken up, as I have done in this work for the purpose of working out the details. But the broad fact we have to deal with is this, that true Scotland, as indicated by the names, begins at the Forth and the Clyde. South of these limits, and extending across the English border as far as Yorkshire and Lancashire, lies a "middle land," neither purely English nor purely Scottish, and possessing its characteristic names, of which the most frequent are those terminating in "son," and the names of the border tribes. In this "middle land" thrive the Wilsons, the Thompsons and Thomsons, the Johnsons and Johnstons, the Gibsons, the Bells, the Grahams, the Elliots and Elliotts, the Turnbulls, the Robsons, the Richardsons, the Blairs, the Crawfords, the Dunlops, the Douglasses, the Armstrongs, the Findlays, and many others.

The explanation of the origin of this middle or neutral region between England and Scotland is to be found in the history of the changes that have affected the boundaries between these two nations. Up to the 10th century Scotland, as we now know it, was divided into three parts. North of the Forth and the Clyde lay a hostile and a foreign land, the abode of the Picts and Scots under an independent prince. South of these boundaries were the kingdoms of Cumbria* and Northumbria, the former extending from the Clyde to Morecambe Bay and including the whole south-west of the present Scotland with Cumberland and Westmoreland, the latter extending from the Forth to the Humber and including the south-east quarter of the present Scotland with

* Cumbria formed the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde.

Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. We observe, therefore, that in those early times there was a middle or neutral region between the English and the Scots, a region which was for the most part claimed by the southern king, more particularly Northumbria, which was English in its speech and laws. In the 10th or 11th century Scotland acknowledged the English supremacy, and in return received Cumbria in fief as well as Lothian, that part of Northumbria between the Forth and the Tweed, though it is said by some that this last was held by right of conquest. But Lothian remained English in laws, language, and manners, and the result of the cession was the great extension of English influence. The strength of the Scottish kings lay in the English part of their dominions. Lothian, once on the border-land, now became the centre of Scotland, and Edinburgh, its capital, became the northern focus of Anglo-Norman civilisation. In the latter part of the 12th century Cumbria was divided, England receiving the present shires of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Since that time the boundary between the two kingdoms has experienced but little change, though the political relations remained unstable for centuries.*

NOTE.—There are certain names, apparently Scottish, which deserve our attention, as raising points of difficulty in the minds of those who have studied this question. Take for instance that of SCOTT. This name is permanently established in many parts of England, even on the south coast, but its great home is in the English and Scottish counties on either side of the border, and it is nearly as numerous in the Lowlands, south of the Forth and the Clyde. On the face of it, this name is suggestive of a Scottish immigrant, and probably this explanation is correct with reference to the Scotts of the north of England and the south of Scotland (since true Scotland lies north of the Forth and the Clyde). Yet the northern Scotts can scarcely be said in the truest sense of the word to possess a Scottish surname, since in

* Freeman's "Norman Conquest" and "Historical Geography of Europe" have been mainly consulted.

the nature of things it signifies a name originally applied by an Englishman to an immigrant from the sister kingdom, and its adoption implied the loss of the original family or clan name. When, however, we come to consider the origin of the Scotts of southern England, the Scotts of Devonshire, Kent, Suffolk, etc., we are met by a peculiar difficulty. How is it that the Scotts, if in the first place they are all descended from Scottish immigrants, are found established in the south coast counties of England, when so many of the characteristic Scottish names have only succeeded in establishing themselves in the north of England? To this it may be replied that Scott should be viewed rather as a national name than as a family or clan name, and that therefore we should naturally expect its area to be of far greater extent than the areas of the ordinary Scottish surnames. This explanation would be correct if the Scotts had only established themselves in the south of England in recent times, but we learn from the Hundred Rolls that six centuries ago the name was common in some of the very counties in the southern half of England in which it now occurs, such as Kent, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk. It characterised Lincolnshire then as it does now, and was common in Oxfordshire. Its usual ancient form in these counties was Scot, sometimes preceded by "de" or "le;" whilst Scott, Scut (still a Dorset form), Scotus, etc., were occasional varieties, and Scota occurred even then in Devonshire. On the whole, I am inclined to the belief that the Scotts of the south of England have not derived their name from Scotland, since, as pointed out also by Ferguson in his "Surnames as a Science," it is a very ancient name in England, where it occurred in Anglo-Saxon times. In fact, this author informs us that Scot was a German name as far back as the 9th century.

WALLACE is a Scottish name established in the Lowlands, which has found its way into the north of England, but it must not be confused, when we are considering the migration of names, with the English Wallis found over the greater part of England, and established even in the extreme south-east and in the extreme south-west counties. It must, however, be noticed that though the Scotch Wallace and the English Wallis are distinct geographical variations, they are both of them forms of an ancient name in England. Le Waleis and Le Waleys were common names in the 13th century in the south and east of England, occurring especially in Wilts, Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, and Norfolk,

in the first two of which Wallis is now a characteristic name. We also learn from the Hundred Rolls that De Walles was a Shropshire name in the 13th century. The original name was applied to a native of Wales.

Ross is both an English and a Scottish name. As Ros, De Ros, Le Ros, Le Rus, etc., it was established over the greater part of England, from Northumberland to Wiltshire, 600 years ago (Hundred Rolls). Ross is now a Dorset name, whilst Russ has been a Wiltshire name for at least six centuries.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MOST FREQUENT OF
SCOTTISH NAMES.

(The numbers represent the proportion per 10,000 through the whole country.)

- Adam, 21. Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Adamson, 12. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Ainslie, 10. South of Scotland.
- Aitchison, 10. Scottish border counties, especially Berwickshire.
- Aitken, 20. Lanarkshire and counties adjacent.
- Alexander, 30. Scattered.
- Allan, 32. Mostly characteristic of southern Scotland.
- Anderson, 100. Generally distributed.
- Armstrong, 12. Scottish border counties, especially Dumfriesshire.
- Arthur, 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in Ayrshire.
- Baillie, 12. Scattered.
- Baird, 23. Glasgow district.
- Balfour, 10. Fifeshire.
- Ballantyne, 20. Scattered.
- Barbour, 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Barclay, 15. Fairly dispersed, but most numerous around Kilmarnock.
- Barr, 12. Glasgow district.
- Baxter, 10. Forfarshire and Perthshire.
- Beattie, 13. Mostly in Dumfriesshire.
- Bell, 45. Mostly in the south of Scotland, especially in the border-counties, and particularly in Dumfriesshire.
- Black, 35. Fairly general.

- Blair, 20. Ayrshire, especially around Kilmarnock.
- Borthwick, 10. Dumfriesshire.
- Boyd, 25. } South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Brodie, 18. }
- Brown, 125. Most frequent south of the Forth and the Clyde, though dispersed over a large part of Scotland.
- Bruce, 25. Scattered over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Buchanan, 35. Glasgow district.
- Burnett, 10. Scattered.
- Burns, 10. Glasgow district and Perthshire.
- Cairns, 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Calder, 12. Berwickshire and neighbouring region.
- Caldwell, 12. Ayrshire and the Paisley district.
- Cameron, 38. Argyllshire and Perthshire.
- Campbell, 130. Most numerous in Argyllshire, and afterwards in Perthshire, but also fairly dispersed in other parts of Scotland.
- Carmichael, 15. Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Carruthers, 13. Dumfriesshire.
- Chalmers, 23. } Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but rare
- Christie, 26. } in the north.
- Clark, 50. }
- Cochrane, 24. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in Ayrshire.
- Cowan, 15. } South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Craig, 45. }
- Crawford, 40. South-west quarter of Scotland, particularly around Greenock.
- Crichton, 12. Scattered over Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Cruickshank, 10. Elgin and Aberdeen shires.
- Cumming, 15. Inverness-shire and adjacent counties.
- Cunningham, 32. Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but most frequent in Ayrshire.
- Currie, 15. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in Ayrshire.
- Dalgleish, 10. } South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Dalziel, 10. }

- Davidson, 47. Distributed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north. '

Dawson, 14. Stirlingshire.

Dewar, 12. Counties of Stirling and Perth.

Dick, 15. Ayrshire and the Glasgow district.

Dickie, 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Dickson, 25. Central and southern Scotland.

Dodds, }

Dods, } 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Donald, 24. Generally distributed.

Donaldson, 14. Perthshire.

Douglas, 35. Principally in Scottish border counties.

Drummond, 27. Perthshire and Stirlingshire.

Drysedale, 13. Fifeshire, Stirlingshire, and other central counties.

Duff, 15. Fairly general, but most numerous in Perthshire.

Duncan, 50. Mostly north of the Forth and the Clyde.

Dunlop, 30. Ayrshire.

Dunn, 16. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Dykes, 11. Lanarkshire.

Edgar, 10. Dumfriesshire.

Edward, }

Edwards, } 12. North of the Forth and the Clyde.

Elliot, 23. Scottish border counties, especially Roxburghshire.

Ewing, 15. Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.

Fairbairn, 10. Scottish border counties.

Farquhar, }

Farquharson, } 25. Aberdeenshire.

Ferguson, 60. Well distributed.

Findlay, 17. }

Finlay, 10. } Ayrshire.

Finlayson, 10. Perthshire.

Fisher, 10. Scattered.

Fleming, 30. Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.

Forbes, 39. Aberdeenshire and Perthshire.

Forrest, 13. }

Forsyth, 10. } South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Fraser, 44. Generally distributed.

Fullarton, }
Fulton, } 18. Ayrshire.

Galbraith, 10. Argyllshire.

Galloway, 10. Stirlingshire.

Gardiner, 10. } Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, and par-
Gardner, 11. } ticularly frequent in Perthshire.

Geddes, 10. Northern Scotland.

Gemmell, 13. Kilmarnock.

Gibb, 12. Generally distributed, but rare in the north.

Gibson, 32. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Gilchrist, 12. Over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the
north.

Gillespie, 12. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Gilmour, 24. Ayrshire.

Glen, 11. Scattered.

Glendinning, 10. Scottish border counties.

Gordon, 57. Fairly distributed, but most numerous north of the
Forth and the Clyde.

Gow, 10. Perthshire.

Graham, 60. Central and southern Scotland.

Grant, 40. North of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in
Inverness-shire.

Gray, 45. Well distributed over the south of Scotland.

Greig, 14. Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the
north.

Grierson, 13. Dumfriesshire.

Grieve, 13. } Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in
Guthrie, 10. } the north. Grieve is especially well repre-
sented in Roxburghshire.

Hall, 12. Central and southern Scotland.

Halliday, 10. Dumfriesshire.

Hamilton, 65. Southern half of Scotland, especially Lanark-
shire.

Hardie, 11. }
Harper, 12. } Scattered.

Harkness, 10. Dumfriesshire.

Harvey, 20. Generally distributed.

Hay, 30. Scattered.

- Henderson, 70. Well distributed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Herries, 10. Dumfriesshire.
- Hill, 18. Scattered.
- Hogg, 10. Mostly characteristic of the Scotch border counties.
- Hood, 12. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Hope, 15. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in Dumfriesshire.
- Howie, 13. Kilmarnock.
- Hunter, 63. General.
- Hutchison, 15. Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Hyslop, 17. Dumfriesshire.
- Inglis, 18. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Iunes, 10. Mostly in Aberdeenshire, though fairly represented in Roxburghshire.
- Irvine, 10. } Principal home in the Scottish border counties,
 Irving, 13. } especially in Dumfriesshire.
- Jack, 15. Lanarkshire and neighbouring counties.
- Jackson, 23. Fairly distributed, but most numerous in Renfrewshire and in the neighbouring counties.
- Jamieson, 26. Dispersed over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Jardine, 14. Dumfriesshire.
- Johnston, 45. } Most numerous south of the Forth and the Clyde,
 Johnstone, 43. } especially in the Scottish border counties,
 and particularly in Dumfriesshire.
- Kay, 13. Ayrshire and neighbouring counties.
- Kelly, 10. Mostly near the border.
- Kennedy, 35. Perhaps most numerous in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, but also well represented in Inverness-shire and Argyllshire.
- Kerr, 45. South of the Forth and the Clyde, but most numerous in the Scottish border counties.
- Kidd, 10. } Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the
 King, 13. } north.
- Kirk, 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in the Scottish border counties.

Kirkpatrick, 10. Dumfriesshire.

Laidlaw, 10. Scottish border counties.

Laing, 20. Found over the greater part of Scotland.

Lamont, 10. Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.

Lang, 15. Glasgow and Paisley districts.

Laurie, } 17. South of the Forth and the Clyde, but most frequent near the border.
Lawrie, }

Law, 10. Scattered.

Lawson, 10. Irregularly dispersed, but more frequent in the south.

Lennox, 12. Ayrshire.

Leslie, 18. Scattered.

Lindsay, 30. Ayrshire.

Little, 12. Scotch border counties, especially Dumfriesshire.

Logan, 18. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Low, 11. Aberdeen district.

Lumsden, 15. Mostly now in Aberdeenshire; but there are still a few of the name in the Scottish and English border counties.

Lyon, 10. Glasgow district.

McAdam, 10. Scattered.

McArthur, 10. Argyllshire and Stirlingshire.

McCallum, 27. Argyllshire and Perthshire.

McCulloch, 13. Southern half of Scotland.

McDonald, 73. Inverness-shire.

McDongall, 26. Argyllshire.

McEwan, } 15. Perthshire.
McEwen, }

McFarlane, 48. Stirlingshire and Perthshire.

McGregor, 28. Perthshire and Stirlingshire.

McIntosh, } 25. Inverness-shire and Perthshire.
Mackintosh, }

McIntyre, 29. Argyllshire.

McKay, } 25. The northern counties, especially Caithness.
Mackay, }

McKenzie, } 50. Ross and Inverness shires.
Mackenzie, }

McKie, } 30. Ayrshire and Aberdeenshire.
Mackie, }

- McLaren, }
 Maclaren, } 34. Perthshire and Stirlingshire.
 McLean, }
 Maclean, } 31. Scattered, but most numerous in Argyllshire.
 McLeod, }
 Macleod, } 12. Inverness-shire and Ross-shire.
 McMillan, }
 Macmillan, } 27. Argyllshire.
 McNab, }
 Macnab, } 15. Central Scotland.
 McNaughton, 12. Perthshire.
 McNeil, }
 McNeill, } 13. Argyllshire and Renfrewshire.
 McPherson, }
 Macpherson, } 24. Inverness-shire and adjacent counties.
 McRae, }
 Macrae, } 14. Inverness-shire and the Hebrides.
 Mair, 12. Ayrshire.
 Maitland, 10. Scattered.
 Malcolm, 13. General.
 Marshall, 27. Central and southern Scotland.
 Martin, 30. Southern half of Scotland, but most numerous
 towards the border.
 Mather, 10. Roxburghshire.
 Matheson, }
 Mathieson, } 10. Scattered.
 Maxwell, 27. Dumfriesshire.
 Meikle, 14. Scattered.
 Menzies, 17. Perthshire.
 Middleton, 16. Aberdeen district.
 Millar, 30. } Found over the greater part of Scotland, but rare in
 Miller, 45. } the north.
 Milligan, 10. Dumfriesshire.
 Milne, 33. Aberdeenshire and neighbouring region.
 Mitchell, 100. Distributed over most of Scotland as far north as
 Aberdeenshire.
 Moffat, 17. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially on the
 Scottish border in Dumfriesshire.
 Moir, 11. Scattered.
 Morrison, 42. Well distributed.
 Morton, 26. Kilmarnock.

- Muir, 29. Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire.
 Muirhead, 10. Scattered.
 Munro, 13. North of Scotland, especially in Ross-shire.
 Murdoch, 27. Ayrshire.
 Murray, 65. Fairly general, but rather more numerous south of the Forth and the Clyde.
 Neil, 11. Ayrshire.
 Neilson, 16. Glasgow district.
 Nicholson, } 12. Scottish border counties, especially Dumfries-
 Nicolson, } shire.
 Nicol, } 19. Over a large part of Scotland.
 Nicoll, }
 Nisbet, } 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
 Nisbett, }
 Ogilvie, } 15. Fairly dispersed, but especially characteristic of
 Ogilvy, } Forfarshire.
 Oliver, 11. Scottish border counties.
 Orr, 13. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
 Park, 12. Glasgow and Paisley districts.
 Paterson, 68. } Distributed over a large part of Scotland, but rare
 Patterson, 12. } in the north.
 Paton, 15. Mostly characteristic of the southern half of Scotland.
 Philips, 10. Scattered.
 Pollock, 25. Glasgow district.
 Pringle, 13. South of the Forth and the Clyde.
 Purves, } 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially
 Purvis, } characteristic of Berwickshire.
 Rae, 12. Scottish border counties.
 Ramsay, 13. Scattered.
 Rankin, 26. Lanarkshire.
 Reid, 86. Distributed over the greater part of Scotland, but rare north of Aberdeen.
 Rennie, 20. Aberdeen district.
 Richardson, 15. Dumfriesshire.
 Richmond, 10. Ayrshire.
 Ritchie, 28. } Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the
 Robb, 13. } north.
 Robertson, 137. General.

Robson, 10. Scottish border counties.

Rodger, 10. Scattered.

Ross, 43. Generally distributed, but its chief home is in Ross-shire.

Russell, 40. Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.

Rutherford, 15. Scottish border counties.

Scott, 100. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in the Scottish border counties.

Shanks, 11. Lanarkshire.

Sharp, 17. Perthshire.

Shaw, 24. Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.

Shepherd, 10. Scattered.

Simpson, 32. Generally distributed, but rare north of Aberdeen.

Sinclair, 18. Scattered.

Sloan, 18. Ayrshire.

Smith, 144. Most numerous south of the Forth and the Clyde.

Somerville, 20. Fairly dispersed, but especially characteristic of Lanarkshire.

Steel, 26. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Stephen, 10. Aberdeenshire.

Stevenson, 40. Mostly south of the Forth and the Clyde.

Stewart, 150. General.

Stirling, 25. Stirlingshire and surrounding counties.

Stoddart, 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire.

Strachan, 10. North of Scotland.

Struthers, 13. South of the Forth and the Clyde, especially in Lanarkshire.

Stuart, 10. Scattered.

Sutherland, 10. North of Scotland.

Swan, 13. South of Scotland, especially towards the Scottish border.

Tait, 13. Scottish border counties.

Taylor, 48. Found over the greater part of Scotland.

Templeton, 11. Lanarkshire and Ayrshire.

Telfer, 10. Scottish border counties.

Tennant, 10. South of the Forth and the Clyde.

Thom, 15. Scattered.

- Thomson, 120. Distributed over a large part of Scotland, but most numerous south of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Tod, }
Todd, } 35. South of the Firth of Tay and the Clyde.
- Turnbull, 25. Roxburghshire.
- Turner, 19. Greenock and Glasgow districts, and Dumfriesshire.
- Urquhart, 10. Aberdeenshire and Ross-shire.
- Waddell, 12. Principally around Airdrie in Lanarkshire.
- Walker, 65. General, except in the extreme north.
- Wallace, 44. Common over the south of Scotland.
- Watson, 55. Distributed over a large part of Scotland, but most numerous south of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Watt, 31. Mostly in Aberdeenshire and neighbouring region.
- Wagh, 10. Scottish border counties, especially Dumfriesshire.
- Webster, 15. Scattered.
- Weir, 20. Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the north.
- Welsh, 10. }
White, 30. } South of the Forth and the Clyde.
Whyte, 15. }
- Wilkie, 11. Scattered.
- Williamson, 24. Generally distributed, but rare north of Aberdeenshire.
- Wilson, 135. Mostly south of the Forth and the Clyde.
- Wood, 12. }
Wright, 20. } Found over a large part of Scotland, but rare in the
Wylie, } 25. } north.
Wyllie, }
- Young, 85. Distributed over a large part of Scotland, but most frequent south of the Forth and the Clyde.

NOTES ON SCOTTISH NAMES.

(Mostly from Lower's "Patronymica Britannica.")

But little mention is made of the more familiar Scottish names and of the clan names in the following extracts, as the question of their antiquity is not disputed. I have rather preferred to employ Mr. Lower's work merely to illustrate my own general conclusions.

AITKEN. Probably the Scottish form of Atkin.

ALLAN. The Scottish form of Allen.

ARMSTRONG. (*See under "NORTHUMBERLAND."*)

BAILLIE. The Scottish form of Bailey.

BAIRD. The Bairds of Auchmudden are one of the most ancient families of the name.

BALFOUR. The Balfours settled in Scotland in time of Duncan I., they were hereditary sheriffs of Fifeshire, and hailed originally from Northumbria.

BALLANTYNE. The Ballantynes of Corhouse, who flourished as far back as the 15th century, were one of the oldest and most important of the stocks.

BARCLAY. The descendants of Theodore de Berkeley who settled in Scotland in the time of David I., changed the spelling to Barclay in the 15th century.

BARR. A parish in Ayrshire.

BAXTER. Old English and Scottish form of Baker.

BELL. (*See under "BELL" in Chapter II.*)

BLAIR. The two principal stocks are the Blairs of Ayrshire and the Blairs of Perthshire, both of whom date back in their respective counties to the 13th century.

BORTHWICK. An ancient surname. A parish in Edinburghshire and a locality in the county of Selkirk bear the name.

BOYD. The distinguished and ancient family of Boyd were earls of Arran and lords of Kilmarnock.

BRODIE. The Brodies of Nairn date back to the 13th century.

BRUCE. A very familiar name in Scottish history.

BUCHANAN. A parish in county Stirling possessed by the family in early times.

CALDER. } Place-names in Scotland.
CALDWELL. }

CAMERON. The name of an ancient Scottish clan. There is a Fifeshire parish thus called.

CAMPBELL. One of the most numerous and powerful of the Highland clans, and under the leadership of the noble house of Argyll.

CARMICHAEL. The name of an ancient barony and parish in Lanarkshire possessed by the family as far back as the 12th century. Hence sprang the Carmichaels of Carsperne in the stewartry of Kircudbright.

CARRUTHERS. A hamlet in Dumfriesshire.

CHALMERS. This name is taken from the office of chamberlain. The family of Chalmers of Gadgirth in Ayrshire were one of the most ancient stocks.

COCHRANE. The name of a family resident in Renfrewshire for many centuries. A place in Paisley district.

CRAIG. A Forfarshire parish and a Perthshire estate.

CRAWFORD. A parish in Lanarkshire. Sir Reginald de Crauford, sheriff of Ayrshire in 1296, seems to have been the common ancestor of many branches of the family.

CRICHTON. An ancient castle and estate in Edinburghshire, well known in history, and long the seat of the family.

CUMMING. The name of one of the most powerful of the Scottish noble families in early history.

CURRIE. A parish near Edinburgh.

DALZIEL. From the barony of Dal-yeel on the Clyde. The Earls of Carnwath are the chiefs of the family.

DEWAR. A hamlet in the parish of Heriot, Edinburghshire.

DONALD. A well-known Scottish personal name.

DOUGLAS. The most powerful and most celebrated of Scottish noble families. In the 12th century, the chieftains lived on the banks of the river Douglas, in Lanarkshire, whence the family took its name.

DRUMMOND. The name of an ancient and noble family of Stirlingshire.

DUFF. Mac-DUFF is the name of an ancient clan founded by the noble family of the Mac-Duffs of Fife.

DUNCAN. An old Scottish personal name.

DUNLOP. The Dunlops of Dunlop in Ayrshire have owned that estate for several centuries.

ELLIOT. (*See under "NORTHUMBERLAND."*)

FARQUHAR. } Farquhar was a common Scottish surname. The
FARQUHARSON. } London Farquhars hail from Aberdeenshire.

FERGUSON. Fergus was a Scottish saint.

FINLAY. }
FINLAYSON. } Finlay was an ancient Scottish personal name.

FLEMING. A native of Flanders.

FORBES. A town and barony in Aberdeenshire anciently possessed by the family; they have been settled for centuries in this shire.

FRASER. Down to the time of Robert Bruce the Frasers remained in the south of Scotland, but afterwards they removed to the north and assumed the dignity of a clan.

FULLARTON. A burgh and estate at Irvine in Ayrshire, where the family resided as far back as 1371.

GALBRAITH. A Celtic clan of remote antiquity, formerly settled in Stirlingshire.

GALLOWAY. The south-west corner of Scotland.

GEDDES. A common place-name in Scotland. The family of Geddes of Rachan in Peeblesshire have possessed that estate from time immemorial.

GILCHRIST. "The servant of Christ."

GILLESPIE. "The servant of the Bishop."

GILMOUR. "Great-Servant" or "Henchman of a Chief."

GLENDINNING. An ancient estate in Dumfriesshire.

GORDON. The early Gordons took their name from the parish of Gordon in Berwickshire, in which they were seated.

GRAHAM. Originally an English name. One of the earliest mentioned in Scotland is William de Graham, who settled there in the 12th century.

GRANT. This name first appeared in Scotland in the 13th century, as shown by the early charters.

GUTHRIE. The name of an estate in Forfarshire.

HAMILTON. The Scottish Hamiltons branched off from the English stock in the 13th century.

HARDIE. Scottish form of Hardy.

HARVEY. Originally derived from England.

HAY. The Scottish Hays branched off in the 12th century from the eminent Anglo-Norman family of De la Hay.

INGLIS. The old Scottish form of "English," formerly applied to the descendants of Englishmen settled in Scotland, especially of prisoners taken by Malcolm III. from the northern counties in 1070.

INNES. An ancient surname originally possessed by a family owning the Innes estate in the parish of Urquhart, Morayshire, in the reign of Alexander II.

IRVINE.	{	The family were of long standing in the south and south-west of Scotland, and took their name from an Ayrshire parish, or else from a parish in Dumfriesshire. An ancient family of Drum, Aberdeenshire, also bears the name.
IRVING.		

JOHNSTON.	{	Towns and parishes in Dumfriesshire and Renfrewshire
JOHNSTONE.		

KENNEDY. The name of an ancient and noble house of the shires of Ayr and Galloway; from the 14th to the 17th century the Kennedys exercised great power in the south of Scotland.

KERR. The Scottish Kerrs were numerous and flourishing as far back as the 13th century.

LAILAW. A Selkirkshire place-name.

LAMONT. The family of Lamont, of Lamont, Argyllshire, date from the 11th century.

LENNOX. The ancient county of Dumbarton from which the powerful Earls of the name took their title.

LESLIE. A market-town in Fife and a parish in Aberdeenshire. An ancient and often distinguished Scottish surname.

LINDSAY. The ancient and distinguished Scottish family of Lindsay who boasted of 20 Earls of Crawford was probably in the first place of English origin. A Lincolnshire division and a Suffolk parish bear the name.

LUMSDEN. An ancient manor in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, belonging to a family of the name as early as the reign of David I.

MACADAM. The MacAdams of Waterhead, Ayrshire, changed their name three centuries ago from MacGregor to MacAdam.

MACCULLUM. An old Argyllshire clan.

MACDONALD. One of the oldest and most important of Scottish clans.

MACNEILL. One of the most ancient of the Western Highland clans. Two branches, in Argyllshire and Inverness-shire.

MAITLAND. The Maitlands, Earls of Lauderdale, were seated in Southern Scotland as early as the 13th century.

MALCOLM. A form of MacCullum.

MAXWELL. The Maxwells took their name from a village in Roxburghshire; they were sheriffs of that county as far back as the 13th century.

MENZIES. This clan has its home in the Scottish Highlands. Originally of English origin.

MOFFAT. A parish on the borders of Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire.

MUIR. Scottish form of Moor or More.

NISBET. } Parishes in the shires of Roxburgh, Berwick, and
NISBETT. } Haddington.

ORR. A parish in Kirkcudbrightshire.

POLLOCK. Places and seats in Renfrewshire in the vicinity of Glasgow.

PRINGLE. Peculiar to the south of Scotland.

- RANKIN.** Said to be derived from Jacob de Rankine, a burgo-master of Ghent, who married into the house of Keith.
- ROBERTSON.** The name of a Highland clan.
- ROSS.** The Rosses of the south of Scotland probably came in the 12th century from the baronial Yorkshire family of Ros. The great majority, however, of Rosses have their home in Ross-shire.
- RUTHERFORD.** A very ancient family of Rutherford in Roxburghshire, where they resided many centuries.
- SHANKS.** A family existing in early times in Midlothian.
- SINCLAIR.** Originally a name of French origin. The noble Scottish families of Sinclair are descended from the lords of Roslyn, in the reign of Alexander I.
- SOMERVILLE.** The Somervilles of England and Scotland date back to the time of the Conqueror whom their ancestor accompanied to England.
- STRACHAN.** A parish in Kincardineshire.
- URQUHART.** Places in Ross-shire, Morayshire, etc. A very ancient Scottish surname.
- WEIR.** An ancient surname in Scotland, especially in Lanarkshire, dating back to the 12th century.

FINIS.

Geo. B. Piper,
Bellevue.

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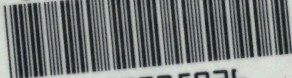
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